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## Chapter Five

ORGANIZATION,  
SECRETARIAT  
AND BUDGET

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# Organization, secretariat and budget

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## The organization

The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995, as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which had been established (1947) in the wake of the Second World War. The WTO's main objective is the establishment of rules for Members' trade-related policies which help international trade to expand with a view to raising living standards. These rules foster non-discrimination, transparency and predictability in the conduct of trade policy. The WTO is pursuing this objective by:

- Administering trade agreements,
- Acting as a forum for trade negotiations,
- Settling trade disputes,
- Reviewing national trade policies,
- Assisting developing countries in trade policy issues, through technical assistance and training programmes,
- Cooperating with other international organizations.

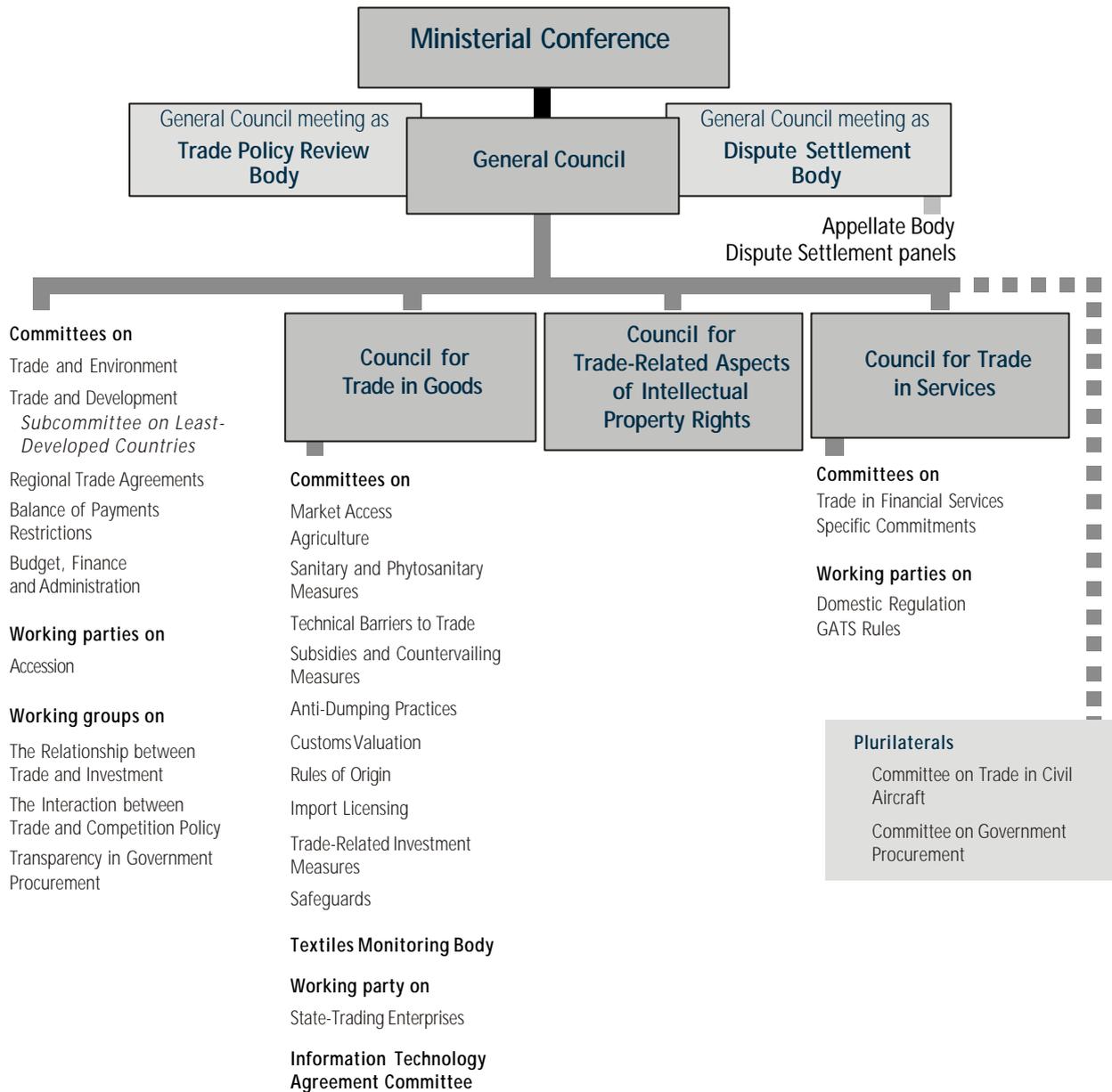
The WTO has 140 Members, accounting for 90% of world trade. Members are predominantly governments but can also be customs territories. More than 30 applicants are negotiating to become Members of the WTO. Decisions in the WTO are made by the entire membership, typically by consensus.

The WTO's top level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference, which meets at least once every two years. In the intervals between sessions of the Ministerial Conference, the highest-level WTO decision-making body is the General Council where Members are usually represented by ambassadors or heads of delegations. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body. At the next level, the Goods Council, Services Council and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council report to the General Council.

Numerous specialized committees, working groups and working parties deal with the individual agreements and other important areas such as the environment, development, membership applications, regional trade agreements, trade and investment, trade and competition policy and transparency in government procurement. Electronic commerce is being studied by various councils and committees.

## WTO structure

All WTO members may participate in all councils, committees, etc, except Appellate Body, Dispute Settlement panels, Textiles Monitoring Body, and plurilateral committees.



### Key

- Reporting to General Council (or a subsidiary)
- Reporting to Dispute Settlement Body
- Plurilateral committees inform the General Council of their activities although these agreements are not signed by all WTO members

The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and Dispute Settlement Body

For the current negotiations, the Services Council and Agriculture Committee meet in "special sessions" and report directly to the General Council

The WTO Secretariat, with offices only in Geneva, has 552 regular staff and is headed by a Director-General. Since decisions are taken by Members only, the Secretariat has no decision-making powers. Its main duties are to supply technical and professional support for the various councils and committees, to provide technical assistance for developing countries, to monitor and analyze developments in world trade, to provide information to the public and the media and to organize the ministerial conferences. The Secretariat also provides some forms of legal assistance in the dispute settlement process and advises governments wishing to become Members of the WTO.

The Secretariat staff of 552 includes individuals representing about 60 nationalities. The professional staff is composed mostly of economists, lawyers and others with a specialization in international trade policy. There is also a substantial number of personnel working in support services, including informatics, finance, human resources and language services. The total staff complement is composed almost equally of men and women. The working languages of the WTO are English, French and Spanish.

The Appellate Body was established by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes to consider appeals to decisions by Dispute Settlement panels. The Appellate Body has its own Secretariat. The seven-member Appellate Body consists of individuals with recognized standing in the fields of law and international trade. They are appointed to a four-year term, and may be reappointed once.

Table V.1

### Distribution of staff positions within the WTO's various divisions 2001

Division	Regular staff	Directors	Senior management	Total
Senior management	5		5	10
Office of the Director-General	11.5	1		12.5
Accessions Division	7	1		8
Administration & General Services Division	84.5	1		85.5
Agriculture & Commodities Division	15	1		16
Council Division	7.5	1		8.5
Development Division	8	1		9
Economic Research & Analysis Division	10.5	1		11.5
External Relations Division	7	1		8
Informatics Division	15.5	1		16.5
Information & Media Relations Division	28.5	1		29.5
Intellectual Property Division	12	1		13
Language Services & Documentation Division	137	1		138
Legal Affairs Division	16	1		17
Market Access Division	14	1		15
Ministerial Sessions Division	6	1		7
Rules Division	15	1		16
Statistics Division	24.5	1		25.5
Technical Cooperation Division	13.5	1		14.5
Technical Cooperation Audit		1		1
Textiles Division	3.5	1		4.5
Textiles Monitoring Body	1		1	2
Trade & Environment Division	9	1		10
Trade and Finance Division	5	2		7
Trade in Services Division	15	1		16
Trade Policies Review Division	28.5	1		29.5
Training Division	7	1		8
Sub-total	507	26	6	539
Appellate Body	12	1		13
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>552</b>

**WTO Secretariat  
Organization Chart**

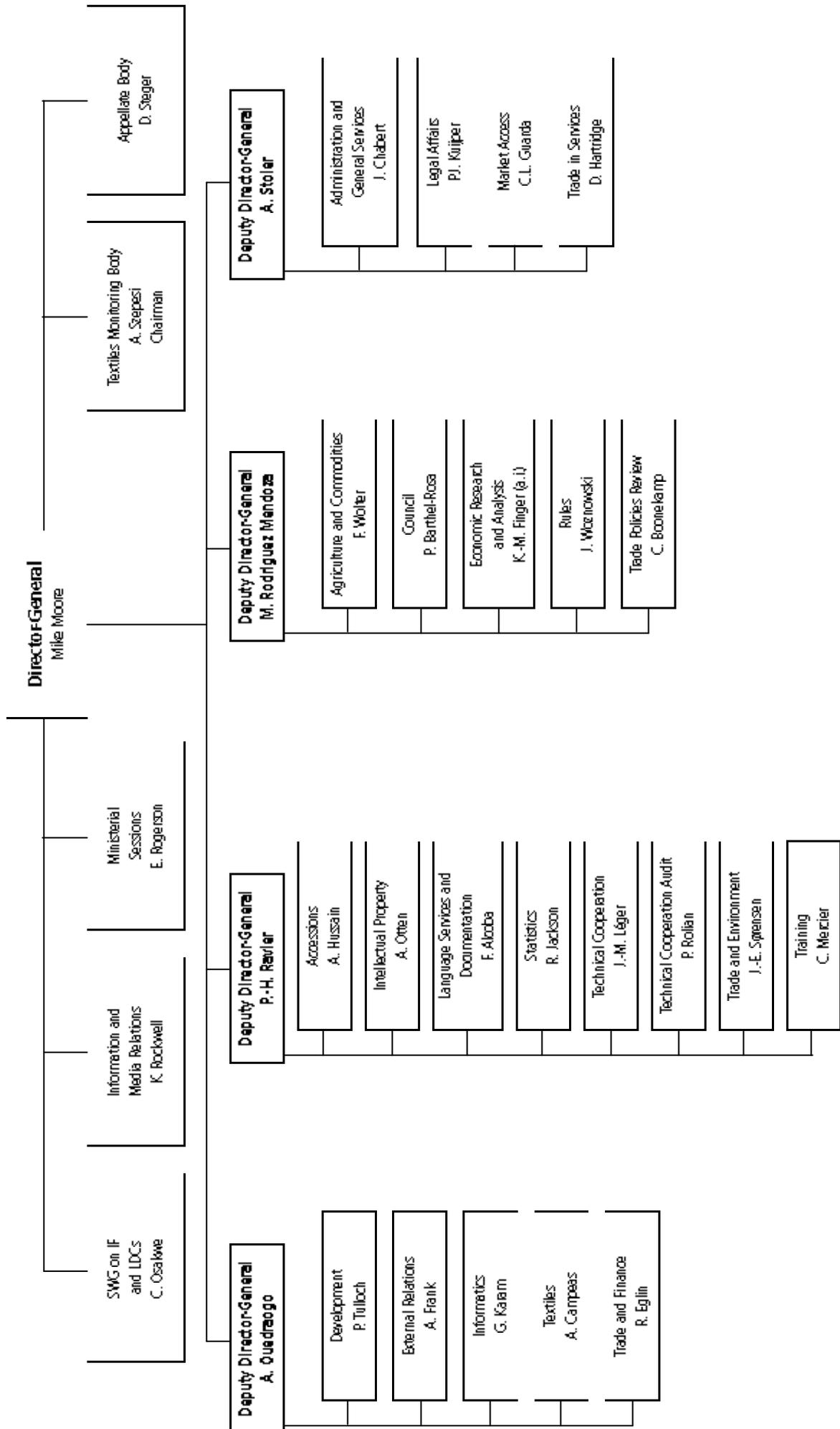


Table V.2

## Table of regular staff by nationality

Country	M	F	Total
Argentina	2	4	6
Australia	5	4	9
Austria	1	1.5	2.5
Belgium	3	1	4
Benin	1		1
Bolivia	1	1	2
Brazil	1	1.5	2.5
Burkina Faso	1		1
Canada	17	9	26
Chile	3	2	5
Colombia	5		5
Costa Rica		1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1		1
Cuba		1	1
Denmark	1	1	2
Egypt	2	1	3
Ethiopia	1		1
Finland	2	1	3
France	63	66	129
Germany	7	6	13
Ghana	1		1
Greece	2	2	4
Honduras		1	1
Hungary	1		1
India	5	5	10
Ireland	2	11	13
Italy	9	7	16
Japan	2	1	3
Lebanon	1		1
Malawi	1		1
Malaysia	1	0.5	1.5
Mauritius	1		1
Mexico	2		2
Morocco		1	1
Netherlands	6	1	7
New Zealand	4	1	5
Nigeria	1		1
Norway	3		3
Paraguay		1	1
Peru	4	3	7
Philippines	2	3	5
Poland	3	1	4
Portugal	2		2
Republic of Korea	2		2
Romania	1	2	3
Senegal	1		1
Spain	16	20	36
Sri Lanka	2	2	4
Sweden	2	5	7
Switzerland	13	18.5	31.5
Hong Kong, China		1	1
Thailand	1	1	2
Tunisia	3	1	4
Turkey		2	2
United Kingdom	16	55	71
United States	8	15.5	23.5
Uruguay	6	2	8
Venezuela	3	2	5
Zaire	1		1
Zimbabwe		1	1
Sub-total 2001	245	267.5	512.5
Vacant posts and posts under recruitment			39.5
<b>Total number of posts for 2001</b>			<b>552</b>

The WTO Secretariat is organized into Divisions with functional, information and liaison and support roles. Divisions are normally headed by a Director who reports to a Deputy-Director General or directly to the Director-General.

### Functional divisions

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#### **Accessions Division**

The work of the division is to facilitate the negotiations between WTO Members and states and entities requesting accession to the WTO by encouraging their integration into the multilateral trading system through the effective liberalization of their trade regimes in goods and services; and to act as a focal point in widening the scope and geographical coverage of the WTO. There are at present 30 Accession Working Parties in operation.

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#### **Agriculture and Commodities Division**

The division provides effective assistance in all matters related to new negotiations on agriculture. This includes contributing actively to the effective implementation of the existing WTO rules and commitments on agriculture, assisting to enhance the quality of implementation, and ensuring that the work of the Committee on Agriculture in all areas, including in particular the process for multilaterally reviewing these commitments, is organized and conducted in an efficient manner. The work of the Division encompasses ensuring effective implementation of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; support for implementation of the Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries; providing effective services for dispute settlement in the area of agriculture; providing technical assistance, and cooperation with other international organizations and the private sector.

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#### **Council Division**

The role of the division is to ensure the management of the General Council and the Dispute Settlement Body by providing assistance, advice and professional support to ensure the observance of Rules of Procedure and provide information and clarification thereof for the General Council and the DSB and through them to other WTO bodies; to maintain and update the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists for the DSB.

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#### **Development Division**

The division ensures servicing of the Committee on Trade and Development and the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements. It assists senior management and the Secretariat as a whole on issues relating to developing countries' participation in the WTO agreements and the impact of regional trade agreements on the multilateral system.

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#### **Economic Research and Analysis Division**

The division provides economic analysis and research in support of the WTO's operational activities, including monitoring and reporting on current economic news and developments. It carries out economic research on broader policy-related topics in connection with the WTO's work programme, as well as on other WTO-related topics of interest to delegations arising from the on-going integration of the world economy, the spread of market-oriented reforms, and the increased importance of economic issues in relations between countries. The Division contributes to regularly scheduled annual publications, including key parts of the Annual Report. Other major activities include work related to cooperation with other international organizations and the academic community through conferences, seminars and courses; preparation of special research projects on policy-related topics in the area of international trade; preparation of briefings to senior management.

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#### **Intellectual Property and Investment Division**

The Division provides service to the TRIPS Council and to dispute settlement panels; service to any negotiations that may be launched on intellectual property matters; provides assistance to WTO Members through technical cooperation, in particular in conjunction with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and through the provision of information/advice more generally; maintains and develops lines of communication with other intergovernmental organizations, the NGO community, intellectual property practitioners and the academic community so that they have an adequate understanding of the TRIPS Agreement and of the WTO processes. In the area of competition policy it provides

service to work in the WTO on the interaction between trade and competition policy; provides technical cooperation, in conjunction with UNCTAD and other intergovernmental organizations, and information/advice more generally to WTO Members. In the area of government procurement the division provides service to work in the WTO on transparency in government procurement; provides service to the Committee established under the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement and to dispute settlement panels that may arise; provides technical cooperation and information/advice more generally to WTO Members.

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### **Legal Affairs Division**

The principal mission of the Legal Affairs Division is to provide legal advice and information to WTO dispute settlement panels, other WTO bodies, WTO Members and the WTO Secretariat. The division's responsibilities include providing timely secretarial and technical support and assistance on legal, historical and procedural aspects of disputes to WTO dispute settlement panels; providing regular legal advice to the Secretariat, and in particular to the Dispute Settlement Body and its Chairman, on interpretation of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), WTO agreements and on other legal issues; providing legal information to WTO Members on the DSU and WTO agreements; providing legal support in respect of accessions; providing training in respect of dispute settlement procedures and on WTO legal issues through special courses on dispute settlement, regular WTO training courses and WTO technical cooperation missions; attend meetings of other organizations with WTO-related activities (e.g., IMF, OECD, Energy Charter).

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### **Market Access Division**

The division works with a number of WTO bodies, including:

Council for Trade in Goods: Servicing the Council includes the organization of formal meetings. The division also arranges informal meetings/consultations prior to formal meetings.

Committee on Market Access: Providing a forum for the discussion of tariff matters; provide technical assistance to Members for the transposition into HS and renegotiation of pre-Uruguay Round concessions; providing technical assistance for the preparation of Harmonized Schedule96 and loose-leaf schedules documentation; monitoring the operation of the Integrated Data Base (IDB); developing a loose-leaf schedules database containing the consolidated schedules of all Members

Committee on Customs Valuation: Monitor and review annually the implementation of the Customs Valuation Agreement; provide service to the Committee on Customs Valuation; organizing, managing the WTO programme for technical assistance on customs valuation for developing countries that have invoked the five-year delay; cooperating with the World Customs Organization Secretariat on providing technical assistance to developing countries having requested a five-year delay in the implementation of the Agreement.

Committee on Rules of Origin: carrying out the harmonization work programme on non-preferential rules of origin; provide service to the Committee on Rules of Origin; providing information and advice to delegations, private parties and other divisions in the Secretariat on matters relating to rules of origin.

Committee on Import Licensing: Monitoring and reviewing the implementation and operation of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures; providing information and advice to acceding countries, delegations, private parties and other divisions in the Secretariat on matters relating to import licensing.

Committee on Information Technology: Providing technical assistance and information to acceding participants; review the implementation of the ITA; continue the work, technical and otherwise, with respect to non-tariff barriers and classification issues; for review of product coverage (ITAI); provide continuing support for the negotiations and the follow-up if necessary.

Committee on Preshipment Inspection: Monitoring the implementation of the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection; ensure the efficient operation of the Independent Review Entity under Article4 of the Agreement in cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Federation of Inspection Agencies.

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### **Ministerial Sessions Division**

The division coordinates preparatory work for WTO Ministerial Conferences, as well as the follow-up of decisions and work programmes arising from these Conferences. In particular, the division assists in the establishment and operation of whatever negotiating structure may be agreed by Ministers; promotes communication and teamwork within the Secretariat in pursuance of these objectives; advises and supports senior management and the Chairman of General Council (or other relevant WTO officers) in connection with their responsibilities in these areas.

The division has a continuous workload involving regular meetings at formal or informal general council level or the equivalent, numerous informal consultations, frequent contact with delegations and an important co-ordination and communication function within the Secretariat. In addition, the division contributes to the Secretariat's efforts to promote transparency and dialogue with the public, for example by providing speakers for meetings and by contributing to speeches for senior management.

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### **Rules Division**

The role of the division is to facilitate on-going negotiations and consultations in all WTO bodies serviced by the division and to ensure their smooth functioning. This includes monitoring implementation of the WTO Agreements in the area of anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, safeguards, state-trading and civil aircraft and actively assisting in their implementation; providing all necessary implementation assistance, counselling and expert advice to Members concerning the above Agreements; provides secretaries and legal officers to WTO dispute settlement panels involving the rules-area Agreements; active participation in the WTO technical assistance programme.

The bodies serviced by the Rules Division are: Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices, Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Committee on Safeguards, Committee on Trade in Civil Aircraft, Working Party on State-Trading Enterprises, Informal Group of Experts on the Calculations of Subsidies under Article 6.1 of the Subsidies Agreement, Permanent Group of Experts, Informal Group on Anti-Circumvention, Ad-Hoc Group on Implementation of the Agreement on Anti-Dumping and Working Group on Trade and Competition (co-secretary).

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### **Statistics Division**

The Statistics division supports WTO Members and the Secretariat with quantitative information in relation to economic and trade policy issues. The division is the principal supplier of WTO trade statistics through the annual "International Trade Statistics" report and Internet and Intranet sites. The division is responsible for the maintenance and development of the Integrated Data Base which supports the market access Committee's information requirements in relation to tariffs. The division's statisticians also provide Members with technical assistance in relation to the Integrated Data Base. And finally, the division plays an active role in strengthening cooperation and collaboration between international organizations in the field of merchandise and trade in services statistics, and in ensuring that WTO requirements in respect to the concepts and standards underpinning the international statistical system are met.

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### **Secretariat Working Group on the Integrated Framework and LDC Issues**

The division coordinates the Integrated Framework (IF) and other LDC-related activities with core agencies and development partners. Part of the division's responsibilities includes servicing of the Sub-Committee on LDCs., delivery of trade-related technical assistance to LDCs, preparation of Background documents, carrying out analysis and trends on LDCs' trade and participation in the multilateral trading system.

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### **Technical Cooperation Division**

The division's mission is to contribute to the fuller participation of beneficiary countries in the multilateral trading system through human resource development, institutional capacity building, and increased public awareness of the multilateral trading system. The division delivers technical cooperation through activities including training; advisory missions; seminars and workshops on a country or regional basis, and/or technical notes on issues of interest to beneficiary countries. The aim is to develop better understanding of WTO rights and obligations, adaptation of national legislation and increased participation of these countries in the multilateral decision-making process. Legal advice is also made available under Article 27.2 of the DSU. The division also delivers basic training on the multilateral trading system through the use of information technology tools such as CD-ROMs and Internet; increased use of video-conferencing, video cassettes and e-mail in technical cooperation activities to supplement paper-based documentation and face-to-face interaction. Related activities include establishing and supporting WTO Reference Centres with Internet connectivity and with training provided on how to track down trade-related sources on the Internet, particularly the WTO website; and how to use information technology tools to meet notification requirements. The Division manages use of technical cooperation trust funds provided by individual donor countries.

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### **Textiles Division**

The division provides technical advice and guidance on the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) and on textile trade matters in general to WTO

Members and countries in the process of accession; contributes to the servicing of the Textiles Monitoring Body; provides service to DSU panels, in cooperation with the Legal Division; participates in WTO training and technical cooperation functions; maintains a broad knowledge based on developments in world textiles and clothing trade and government policies and actions in this area; provides information and advice to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, trade associations and academics.

The division ensures the efficient functioning of the Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB) by providing full service to it in carrying out its tasks to supervise the implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC), to examine all measures taken under the ATC and their conformity therewith and to take the actions specifically required of it by the ATC. It assists the TMB in preserving and further increasing transparency on matters related to its activities, in particular by providing detailed rationale in the TMB's reports on the Body's findings and recommendations.

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### **Trade and Environment Division**

The division provides service and support to WTO committees dealing with trade and environment and technical barriers to trade. For Trade and Environment, it supports the work of the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) by providing technical assistance to WTO Members; reporting to senior management and WTO Members on discussions in other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), including negotiation and implementation of trade-related measures in multilateral environmental agreements. The division maintains contacts and dialogue with NGOs and the private sector on issues of mutual interest in the area of trade and environment.

Its work in the area of technical barriers to trade includes providing service to the Working Group on Technical Barriers to trade (WGTBT), if the TBT Committee so decides; providing technical assistance to WTO Members; providing Secretariat support to dispute panels and accessions examining aspects of the TBT Agreement. The division follows and reports on matters related to the TBT Agreement, and maintains contacts with the private sector on issues of mutual interest in this area.

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### **Trade and Finance Division**

The division's main objective is to service the needs of WTO Members and WTO management particularly in supporting the work of the Committees on Balance-of-Payment Restrictions and on Trade-Related Investment Measures, the Working Group on Trade and Investment, and informal General Council meetings on "Coherence in Global Economic Policy-making with the IMF and the World Bank". The division contributes to the work of dispute panels addressing matters falling under its responsibility; provides technical assistance and expert advice to Members in Geneva and in capitals, including joint activities with UNCTAD in the area of trade and investment; develops collaboration with the staff of the IMF and World Bank in work relating to coherence in international policy-making.

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### **Trade in Services Division**

The year 2000 was the first year in the new round of negotiations on services. This involves negotiations on new commitments in all services sectors as well as negotiations on new disciplines under the GATS including the clarification of some aspects of the Agreement itself. The Services Division provides support for these negotiations. It also continues to provide support for the Council for Trade in Services and other bodies established under the GATS including the Committee on Financial Services; the Working Party on Domestic Regulation; disciplines under Article VI:4; the Working Party on GATS Rules; disciplines relating to safeguards, subsidies, government procurement; the Committee on Specific Commitments; any additional bodies set up under the Council; any dispute settlement panels involving services.

Other work includes providing support for the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements in its work relating to Article V of the GATS, and for working parties on accession of new Members in relation to services; facilitating the implementation of the results of negotiations on basic telecommunications, financial services and professional services; participating actively in technical cooperation and other forms of public explanation of the GATS, and providing a continuing service of advice and assistance to Geneva delegations; monitoring implementation of the GATS in terms of notifications and implementation of existing and new commitments.

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### **Trade Policies Review Division**

The principal task of the TPR Division is, pursuant to Annex 3 of the WTO Agreement, to prepare reports for meetings of the Trade Policy Review Body (TPRB), at which reviews of Members are carried out. The division provides a secretariat for the TPRB meetings. The division also prepares the Director-General's Annual Overview of trade policy developments

and plays a significant role in the preparation of the WTO Annual Report. During 2001, the division will be working on trade policy reviews of the following Members (in chronological order): Mozambique, Madagascar, Ghana, Macau, China, Costa Rica, Brunei, WTO Members of the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Gabon, Cameroon, United States, Pakistan, Czech Republic, Mauritius, Slovak Republic, Malaysia and Uganda.

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### **Training Division**

WTO Training activities aim to assist recipient countries in their understanding and implementation of agreed international trade rules and to contribute towards human resource development. This objective is achieved by the organization of 12-week Trade Policy Courses in Geneva for officials from developing countries. Regular Trade Policy courses aim to widen the participating officials' understanding of the multilateral trading system and international trade law, and of the activities, scope and structure of the WTO, in order to allow them to improve the effectiveness of their work in their own administrations. The Courses consist of lectures given by Training Division and other WTO officials, invited experts from other International Organizations, various simulation exercises conducted by outside consultants, and study tours in Switzerland. The Training Division is also responsible for supervising the participants' research work.

## **Information and liaison divisions**

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### **Information and Media Relations Division**

As mandated by Member Governments the focus of the division is to use all the means at its disposal to better inform the public about the World Trade Organization. The division offers the public clear and concise information through frequent and regular press contact, a wide range of relevant publications and an ever-improving Internet service. Its work includes providing publications which delegations and the public deem necessary to their understanding of trade and the WTO.

The Internet is becoming an increasingly important vehicle for distributing WTO information. The "Newsroom" feature on the WTO website ([www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)) is accessible by journalists from around the world, while the main Internet site is accessed by over 250,000 individual users every month from more than 170 countries. Webcasting on the Internet is used to increase public access to special events such as Ministerial meetings and High-Level Symposia. IMRD, working closely with the Technical Cooperation Division, continues to follow-up the mandate established at the October 1997 High-Level Meeting on the Least-Developed Countries, including the establishment of a computerized network of WTO Reference Centres in LDC and developing countries. The division continues to expand its private sector partnerships in the publication and distribution of WTO material both through electronic and printed formats with the objective of increasing worldwide distribution of these materials in the three WTO working languages of English, French and Spanish.

The WTO library contains a unique collection of materials from the GATT and the WTO as well as a range of works about the multilateral trading system. It is accessible to the public and will soon offer access to its catalogue through the WTO Internet site.

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### **External Relations Division**

The division is the focal point for relations with Non-Governmental Organizations, International Intergovernmental Organizations, with parliaments and parliamentarians. It also carries out responsibilities in regard to protocol and the maintenance of the WTO registry of documents. Its principle activities are to organize and develop dialogue with the civil society and its various components; to maintain liaison with the UN system, and in particular with UN New York HQ and with UNCTAD and the ITC. The division maintains liaison with OECD, particularly with the Trade Directorate regarding substantive issues. The division acts as the focal point in the Secretariat to ensure coordination of attendance at relevant meetings, attends meetings on behalf of the WTO and delivers lectures and speeches. It is also in charge of official relations with Members including host country and protocol matters in close liaison with the Office of the Director-General and it maintains the WTO Directory.

## **Support divisions**

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### **Administration and General Services Division**

Its work focuses on ensuring the efficient functioning of services in (a) all financial matters, including budget preparation and control, accounting, and payroll, (b) human resources matters relating to recruitment, contract, staff counselling, development and implementation of personnel policies and training programmes for the staff, (c) logistical

issues related to the physical facilities, and (d) missions and other travel arrangements. This includes monitoring the decentralized budget as well as the Extra-budgetary Funds and providing timely information to divisions; ensuring the administrative functioning of the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration; managing the WTO-specific salary and pension arrangements; providing information to senior management; and assisting the host country in the preparation of the 2001 Ministerial Conference.

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### **Informatics Division**

The division ensures the efficient operation of the information technology (IT) infrastructure as well as the necessary support to cover the information technology needs of Members and Secretariat. This includes implementation of the IT security policy. The division works to constantly enhance IT services and procedures to better facilitate dissemination of WTO information to Members and the public through the Internet and specialized databases.

The division supports a complex desktop and network environment covering 552 staff members, temporary staff and interns and a multitude of services (office automation, e-mail, Intranet, Internet, mainframe, client/server systems, etc.). In relation with the creation of WTO Reference Centres in the capitals of LDC and developing countries, the division provides IT expertise and participates in technical cooperation missions.

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### **Language Services and Documentation Division**

The division provides a range of language and documentation services to Members and to the Secretariat, including translation, documentation, printing and related tasks. The advent of the Internet has provided the Secretariat with a powerful vehicle to disseminate its documentation. The vast majority of people consulting WTO's homepage visit the LSDD's documentation facilities. Consultation is growing at a rate of 15% per month. LSDD ensures WTO documents, publications and electronic materials are available to the public and to Members in the three WTO working languages – English, French and Spanish.

## **WTO Appellate Body and its secretariat**

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### **The WTO Appellate Body**

The Appellate Body was established pursuant to the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (the "DSU"), which is contained in Annex 2 to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. The function of the Appellate Body is to hear appeals arising from panel reports pursuant to Article 17 of the DSU. The Appellate Body comprises seven Members, recognized authorities in law, international trade and the WTO Agreements generally, who reside in different parts of the world and are required to be available at all times and on short notice to hear appeals. Individual members of the Appellate Body are sometimes called upon to act as arbitrators under Article 21 of the DSU.

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## **WTO budget 2001**

The WTO derives most of the income for its annual budget from contributions by its 140 Members. These are established according to a formula based on their share of international trade. The list of Members' contributions for 2001 can be found in Table V.5. The balance of the budget is financed from miscellaneous income.

Miscellaneous income is earned from rental fees and sales of WTO print and electronic publications. The WTO also manages a number of trust funds, which have been contributed by Members. These are used in support of special activities for technical cooperation and training meant to enable least-developed and developing countries to make better use of the WTO and draw greater benefit from the multilateral trading system. The active trust funds are listed in Table V.6. The WTO's total budget for the year 2001 is as follows:

- 2001 Budget for the WTO Secretariat: CHF 131,305,610 (Table V.3);
- 2001 Budget for the Appellate Body and its Secretariat: CHF 2,778,000 (Table V.4);
- Total WTO Budget for the year 2001: CHF 134,083,610.

Table V.3

**WTO Secretariat budget for 2001**

Section	Swiss Francs
1. Staff (Work/years)	
(a) Salary	60,646,860
(b) Pensions	11,891,440
(c) Other common staff costs	10,946,000
2. Temporary assistance	11,443,050
3. Communications	
(a) Telecommunications	568,000
(b) Postage charges	1,227,000
4. Building facilities	
(a) Rental	39,600
(b) Utilities	1,601,500
(c) Maintenance and insurance	907,000
5. Permanent equipment	3,474,750
6. Expendable equipment	1,264,670
7. Contractual Services	
(a) Reproduction	1,217,000
(b) Office automation/Informatics	2,213,540
(c) Other	244,000
8. Staff overhead costs	
(a) Training	408,000
(b) Insurance	1,079,900
(c) Joint services	519,000
(d) Miscellaneous	46,500
9. Missions	
(a) Official	1,205,100
(b) Technical Cooperation	1,163,200
10. Trade policy training courses	1,490,000
11. Contribution to ITC	14,361,500
12. Various	
(a) Representation and hospitality	258,000
(b) Dispute settlement panels	1,337,000
(c) Permanent Group of Experts/Arbitration under GATS	30,000
(d) Appellate Body	
(e) Library	567,000
(f) Publications	203,000
(g) Public information activities	260,000
(h) External auditors	70,000
(i) Ministerial meeting	400,000
(j) ISO	60,000
(k) Other	63,000
13. Unforeseen expenditure	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,305,610</b>

Table V.4

**Appellate Body and its Secretariat's budget for 2001**

Section	Swiss Francs
1. Staff (Work/ years)	
(a) Salary	1,253,900
(b) Pensions	244,600
(c) Other Common staff costs	381,400
2. Temporary Assistance	108,500
3. Communications	
(a) Telecommunications	6,500
(b) Postal Charges	
4. Building Facilities	
(a) Rental	
(b) Utilities	11,000
(c) Maintenance and Insurance	10,000
5. Permanent Equipment	89,100
6. Expendable Equipment	17,700
7. Contractual Services	
(a) Reproduction	15,000
(b) Office automation/Informatics	3,000
(c) Other	
8. Staff Overhead Costs	
(a) Training	
(b) Insurance	2,400
(c) Joint Services	
(d) Miscellaneous	6,000
9. Missions	9,300
10. Trade Policy Training Courses	
11. Contribution to ITC	
12. Various	
(a) Representation and Hospitality	1,000
(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	
(c) Permanent Group of Experts/Arbitration under GATS	
(d) Appellate Body Members	615,200
(e) Library	3,400
(f) Publications	
(g) Public Information Activities	
(h) External Auditors	
(i) Ministerial Meeting	
(j) ISO	
(k) Other	
13. Unforeseen Expenditure	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,778,000</b>

Table V.5

**Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body for 2001**

Members	2001 contributions	
	%	Swiss Francs
Albania	0.015	19,935
Angola	0.061	81,069
Antigua and Barbuda	0.015	19,935
Argentina	0.534	709,686
Australia	1.292	1,717,068
Austria	1.522	2,022,738
Bahrain	0.075	99,675
Bangladesh	0.103	136,887
Barbados	0.02	26,580
Belgium	2.774	3,686,646

Table V.5 (continued)

**Members, contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body for 2001**

Members	2001 contributions	
	%	Swiss Francs
Belize	0.015	19,935
Benin	0.015	19,935
Bolivia	0.027	35,883
Botswana	0.039	51,831
Brazil	1.047	1,391,463
Brunei Darussalam	0.046	61,134
Bulgaria	0.099	131,571
Burkina Faso	0.015	19,935
Burundi	0.015	19,935
Cameroon	0.029	38,541
Canada	3.892	5,172,468
Central African Republic	0.015	19,935
Chad	0.015	19,935
Chile	0.335	445,215
Colombia	0.254	337,566
Congo	0.026	34,554
Costa Rica	0.095	126,255
Côte d'Ivoire	0.074	98,346
Croatia	0.155	205,995
Cuba	0.054	71,766
Cyprus	0.069	91,701
Czech Republic	0.532	707,028
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.025	33,225
Denmark	1.001	1,330,329
Djibouti	0.015	19,935
Dominica	0.015	19,935
Dominican Republic	0.12	159,480
Ecuador	0.092	122,268
Egypt	0.271	360,159
El Salvador	0.052	69,108
Estonia	0.062	82,398
European Communities	0	0
Fiji	0.018	23,922
Finland	0.711	944,919
France	5.766	7,663,014
Gabon	0.036	47,844
Gambia	0.015	19,935
Georgia	0.016	21,264
Germany	9.716	12,912,564
Ghana	0.035	46,515
Greece	0.329	437,241
Grenada	0.015	19,935
Guatemala	0.06	79,740
Guinea	0.015	19,935
Guinea-Bissau	0.015	19,935
Guyana	0.015	19,935
Haiti	0.015	19,935
Honduras	0.038	50,502
Hong Kong, China	3.605	4,791,045
Hungary	0.396	526,284
Iceland	0.045	59,805
India	0.828	1,100,412
Indonesia	0.929	1,234,641
Ireland	0.952	1,265,208
Israel	0.554	736,266
Italy	4.699	6,244,971
Jamaica	0.06	79,740
Japan	7.163	9,519,627

Table V.5 (continued)

**Members, contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body for 2001**

Members	2001 contributions	
	%	Swiss Francs
Jordan	0.071	94,359
Kenya	0.052	69,108
Korea, Republic of	2.549	3,387,621
Kuwait	0.216	287,064
Kyrgyz Republic	0.015	19,935
Latvia	0.051	67,779
Lesotho	0.015	19,935
Liechtenstein	0.028	37,212
Luxembourg	0.297	394,713
Macau, China	0.064	85,056
Madagascar	0.015	19,935
Malawi	0.015	19,935
Malaysia	1.465	1,946,985
Maldives	0.015	19,935
Mali	0.015	19,935
Malta	0.05	66,450
Mauritania	0.015	19,935
Mauritius	0.044	58,476
Mexico	1.962	2,607,498
Mongolia	0.015	19,935
Morocco	0.163	216,627
Mozambique	0.015	19,935
Myanmar, Union of	0.033	43,857
Namibia	0.031	41,199
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	3.44	4,571,760
New Zealand	0.29	385,410
Nicaragua	0.018	23,922
Niger	0.015	19,935
Nigeria	0.222	295,038
Norway	0.927	1,231,983
Oman	0.105	139,545
Pakistan	0.196	260,484
Panama	0.132	175,428
Papua New Guinea	0.039	51,831
Paraguay	0.075	99,675
Peru	0.148	196,692
Philippines	0.663	881,127
Poland	0.711	944,919
Portugal	0.622	826,638
Qatar	0.063	83,727
Romania	0.182	241,878
Rwanda	0.015	19,935
Saint Lucia	0.015	19,935
Senegal	0.024	31,896
Sierra Leone	0.015	19,935
Singapore	2.302	3,059,358
Slovak Republic	0.213	283,077
Slovenia	0.177	235,233
Solomon Islands	0.015	19,935
South Africa	0.564	749,556
Spain	2.477	3,291,933
Sri Lanka	0.096	127,584
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.015	19,935
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.015	19,935
Suriname	0.015	19,935
Swaziland	0.018	23,922
Sweden	1.542	2,049,318
Switzerland	1.621	2,154,309

Table V.5 (continued)

## Members, contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body for 2001

Members	2001 contributions	
	%	Swiss Francs
Tanzania	0.027	35,883
Thailand	1.131	1,503,099
Togo	0.015	19,935
Trinidad and Tobago	0.047	62,463
Tunisia	0.138	183,402
Turkey	0.838	1,113,702
Uganda	0.019	25,251
United Arab Emirates	0.533	708,357
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.991	7,962,039
United States	15.631	20,773,599
Uruguay	0.068	90,372
Venezuela	0.335	445,215
Zambia	0.022	29,238
Zimbabwe	0.034	45,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>132,900,000</b>

Table V.6

## List of main active extra-budgetary funds donated for technical cooperation and training activities

Donor	Fund	Project	Balance 1/1/01	Pledged for 2001	Total
<b>Trust Funds</b>					
Netherlands	T0006	WTO trainee programme	561,605	1,050,000	1,611,605
Hong Kong, China	T0024	Technical cooperation activities	27,428		27,428
JITAP	T0027	Technical cooperation activities in selected African countries	105,472		105,472
United States	T0028	WTO reference centres	11,041		11,041
Switzerland	T0030	Technical cooperation activities	334,718		334,718
United Kingdom	T0037	Technical cooperation activities	173,854		173,854
Switzerland	T0039	Consultant for the Trade Policy Course	-	25,000	25,000
Nordic countries	TAD01	Anti-dumping seminars	17,707		17,707
Germany	TDE01	Trade Policy Reviews	64,841	100,000	164,841
Germany	TDE02	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	-	350,000	350,000
Denmark	TDK02	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	629,021		629,021
Finland	TFI01	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	96,864	800,000	896,864
France	TFR01	Seminars on SPS	230,122		230,122
France	TFR02	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	-	235,000	235,000
Ireland	TIE01	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	86,500		86,500
Japan	TJP05	WTO seminars in Asia	313,297		313,297
Netherlands	TNL03	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	592,138	900,000	1,492,138
Norway	TNO02	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	503,072		503,072
Norway	TNO03	Workshop on patented drugs pricing	-	300,000	300,000
New Zealand	TNZ03	Seminars on WTO in Asia/Pacific	288,898		288,898
Sweden	TSE02	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	735,560		735,560
United Kingdom	TUK04	Workshop on competition policy	-	520,000	520,000
United States	TUS04	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4,772,137</b>	<b>5,330,000</b>	<b>10,102,137</b>
<b>Other extra-budgetary funds</b>					
WTO Members	TGTF1	Global trust fund for technical cooperation	35,771		35,771
WTO Members	ES962	1996 surplus for technical cooperation	11,153		11,153
WTO Members	EPSF1	Programme support fund	903,468		903,468
		<b>Total</b>	<b>950,393</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>950,393</b>
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5,722,529</b>	<b>5,330,000</b>	<b>11,052,529</b>