
Chapter Four

ORGANIZATION, SECRETARIAT AND BUDGET

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 policy 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 145 Members, accounting for 90% of world trade. Members are mostly governments but can also be customs territories. Nearly 30 applicants are negotiating to become Members of the WTO. Decisions in the WTO are made by the entire membership, typically by consensus.

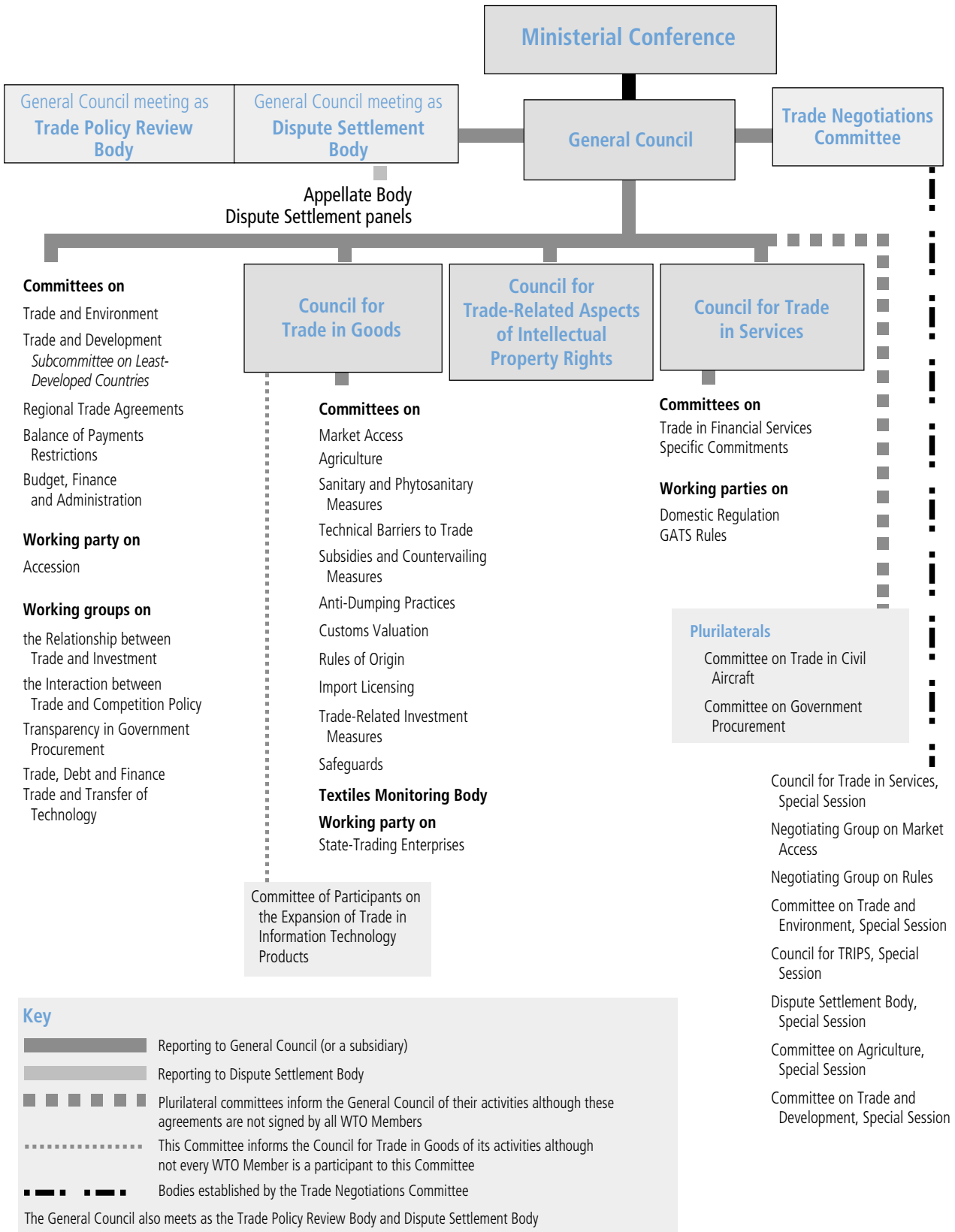
The WTO's top level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference, which meets at least once every two years. In the intervals between sessions of the Ministerial Conference, the highest-level WTO decision-making body is the General Council where Members are usually represented by ambassadors or 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.

A Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) was set up by the Doha Declaration at the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference. The Declaration provides the mandate for negotiations in the TNC and its subsidiaries on a range of subjects. The TNC operates under the authority of the General Council.

WTO structure

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



The WTO Secretariat, with offices only in Geneva, has 596¹ 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 596 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.

¹ There are 566 posts occupied by 596 staff members, some of whom are part-time employees.

**WTO Secretariat
Organization Chart – March, 2003**

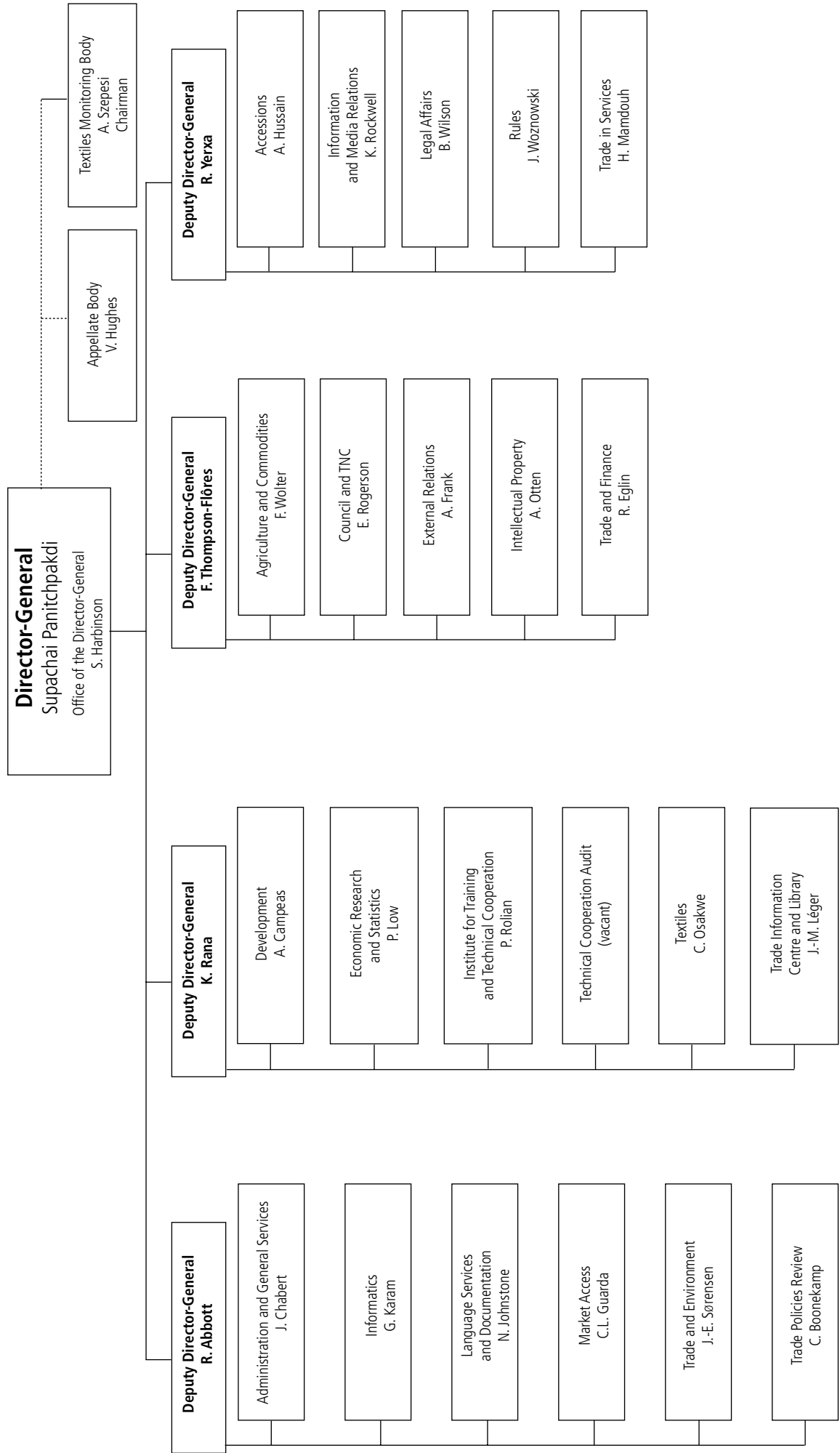


Table IV.1

Table of regular staff by nationality

Country	F	M	Total
American	16	8	24
Argentine	2	6	8
Australian	5	6	11
Austrian	2	3	5
Bangladeshi		1	1
Barbadian	1		1
Belgian	1	2	3
Beninese		1	1
Bolivian	2	1	3
Brazilian	3	3	6
British	60	18	78
Cameroonian	1		1
Canadian	9	18	27
Chilean	3	3	6
Chinese	2	1	3
Colombian		7	7
Congolese, RDC		1	1
Costa Rican	1		1
Cuban	1		1
Danish	1	1	2
Dutch	2	5	7
Ecuadorian		1	1
Egyptian	2	2	4
Estonia	1		1
Ethiopian		1	1
Finnish	1	3	4
French	76	75	151
German	6	10	16
Ghanaian		3	3
Greek	2	2	4
Honduran	1		1
Hong Kong Chinese	1		1
Hungarian		3	3
Indian	6	7	13
Irish	9	2	11
Italian	6	9	15
Ivorian		1	1
Japanese	1	2	3
Kenyan		1	1
Lebanese		1	1
Malawian		1	1
Malaysian	1	1	2
Mauritian		1	1
Mexican	1	4	5
Moroccan	1	1	2
New Zealand	1	4	5
Nicaraguan		1	1
Nigerian		1	1
Norwegian	1	3	4
Paraguayan	1		1
Peruvian	4	4	8
Philippine	4	5	9
Polish	2	3	5
Portuguese		2	2
Republic of Korea		2	2
Romanian	2	1	3
Senegalese		1	1
South African		1	1
Spanish	21	20	41
Sri Lankan	2	2	4
Swedish	4	1	5
Swiss	21	13	34
Thai	1	4	5
Tunisian	1	3	4
Turkish	2	1	3
Uruguayan	2	7	9
Venezuelan	1	2	3
Zambian	1		1
Zimbabwean	1		1
Grand Total	299	297	596

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

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 27 *Accession working parties* in operation.

Agriculture and Commodities Division

The Division handles all matters related to the ongoing negotiations on agriculture. Furthermore, the Division provides support in the implementation of the existing WTO rules and commitments on agriculture, including by ensuring that the process for multilaterally reviewing these commitments by the Committee on Agriculture is organized and conducted in an efficient manner. The work of the Division encompasses to facilitate implementation of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, including by servicing the SPS Committee. Other activities of the Division include support for the 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; dealing with matters related to trade in fisheries and forestry products as well as natural resource-based products; providing services for dispute settlement in the area of agriculture and SPS; providing technical assistance in all areas under its purview; and cooperation with other international organizations and the private sector.

Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division

The division provides support for sessions of the Ministerial Conference, in the work of the General Council, the Dispute Settlement Body, and the Trade Negotiations Committee. It is responsible for the preparation and servicing of relevant meetings and consultations between Ministerial sessions, for preparation of BISD supplements and for derestriction of documents.

Development Division

The Development Division is the focal point for all developmental policy issues and assists the senior management and the Secretariat as a whole on issues relating to the participation of developing countries, including the least-developed among them, in the multilateral trading system. The Division services the Committee on Trade and Development in regular session, as well as its dedicated sessions on small economies and its special sessions on special and differential treatment, as well as the newly constituted Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology. The Division also includes the unit for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) which in liaison with other divisions, is the focal point for the Secretariat's work relating to all issues of particular importance to LDCs participation in the multilateral trading system. It services the Sub-Committee on LDCs. It is also responsible for the Integrated Framework (IF), holds its Secretariat and is responsible for its management structure such as the Integrated Framework Working Group (IFWG) and the Integrated Framework Steering Committee (IFSC).

Economic Research and Statistics 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 the World Trade 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.

On the statistics side, the 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.

Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation

The Institute'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. It delivers technical cooperation and training through activities including: advisory missions; seminars and workshops on a country or regional basis, and/or technical notes on issues of interest to beneficiary countries; trade policy courses; training of trainers; outreach activities with universities; and internet based training activities. 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. 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 Institute manages trust funds provided by individual donor countries for the purpose of training and technical cooperation.

Intellectual Property 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.

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).

Market Access Division

The Division works with the following WTO bodies:

Council for Trade in Goods: to oversee the multilateral trade agreements and ministerial decisions covering the goods sector and takes actions on the issues raised by the various committees which report to it. The CTG is also the competent body for WTO work in the area

of trade facilitation. Servicing the Council includes the organization of formal meetings. The Division also arranges informal meetings/consultations prior to formal meetings.

Committee on Market Access: to supervise the implementation of concessions relating to tariffs and non-tariff measures; provide a forum for consultation on matters relating to tariffs and non-tariff measures; oversee the application of procedures for modification or withdrawal of tariff concessions; ensure that WTO Schedules are kept up-to-date, and that modifications, including those resulting from changes in tariff nomenclature, are reflected; conduct the updating and analysis of the documentation on quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures, in accordance with the timetable and procedures agreed by the CONTRACTING PARTIES in 1984 and 1985 (BISD 31S/227 and 228, and BISD 32S/92 and 93); oversee the content and operation of, and access to, the Integrated Data Base and will do the same for the future Consolidated Tariff Schedules Database.

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

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

Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products (ITA): to provide 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.

Rules Division

The role of the Division is to ensure the smooth functioning of all WTO bodies serviced by the Division. This includes facilitating new and on-going negotiations and consultations; 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; providing secretaries and legal officers to WTO dispute settlement panels involving the rules-area Agreements; and 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, Working Group on Implementation of the Agreement on Anti-Dumping and Working Group on Trade and Competition (co-secretary).

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.

Textiles Monitoring Body

The Textiles Monitoring Body (TMB) "unit" of the Secretariat (composed of the Body's Chairman and a support staff member), assisted by a professional of the Textiles Division who performs the duties of Secretary of the TMB, 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.

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.

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.

Trade in Services Division

The Services Division provides support for the new round of services negotiations underway since 2000. 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.

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. The Division also supports the work of the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements. During 2003, the Division will be working on trade policy reviews of the following Members (in chronological order): Mexico, Slovenia, Haiti, India, Venezuela, Barbados, European Union, Mauritania, Australia, Dominican Republic, Zambia, Japan and Hong Kong (China).

Information and liaison Divisions

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.

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 an important vehicle for distributing WTO information. The "Newsroom" feature on the WTO website (www.wto.org) is accessible by journalists from around the world, while the main Internet site is accessed by an average of 500,000 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.

Trade Information Centre and Library

The work of the Division is to help ensure the full participation of Members in the work of the WTO, particularly least-developed, capacity-constrained and non-resident Members and Observers. It achieves this by enhancing access to information through the use of Information Technology.

Support Divisions

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 WTO Ministerial Conferences.

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 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.

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 that 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

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.

WTO budget 2003

The WTO derives most of the income for its annual budget from contributions by its 145 Members. These are established according to a formula based on their share of international trade. The list of Members' contributions for 2003 can be found in Table IV.4. 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 IV.5. The WTO's total budget for the year 2003 is as follows:

- 2003 Budget for the WTO Secretariat: CHF 151,983,150 (Table IV.2);
- 2003 Budget for the Appellate Body and its Secretariat: CHF 2,971,200 (Table IV.3);
- Total WTO Budget for the year 2003: CHF 154,954,350.

Table IV.2

WTO Secretariat budget for 2003

Part	Section	CHF
A	1 Staff (Work/years)	
	(a) Salary	67,073,400
	(b) Pensions	13,330,600
	(c) Other Common Staff costs	12,896,400
	2 Temporary Assistance	16,504,580
B	3 Communications	
	(a) Telecommunications	748,000
	(b) Postage charges	1,587,000
	4 Building Facilities	
	(a) Rental	292,400
	(b) Utilities	1,619,500
	(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,063,000
	5 Permanent Equipment	3,653,600
	6 Expendable Equipment	1,394,670
	7 Contractual Services	
	(a) Reproduction	1,430,800
	(b) Office Automation / Informatics	2,245,800
	(c) Other	321,000
C	8 Staff Overhead Costs	
	(a) Training	480,000
	(b) Insurance	1,205,700
	(c) Joint Services	542,000
	(d) Miscellaneous	76,500
	9 Missions	
	(a) Official	1,181,100
	(b) Technical Co-operation	1,383,200
	10 Trade Policy Training Courses	4,297,500
	11 Contribution to ITC	15,374,000
	12 Various	
	(a) Representation and Hospitality	283,000
	(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,287,000
	(c) Permanent Group of Experts/ Arbitration under GATS	
	(d) Library	581,900
	(e) Publications	193,000
	Priced Publications	37,000
	(f) Public Information Activities	210,000
	(g) External Auditors	50,000
	(h) Ministerial Meeting	400,000
	(i) ISO	57,500
	(j) Other	83,000
	13 Unforeseen Expenditure	100,000
	TOTAL	151,983,150

Table IV.3

Budget for the Appellate Body and its Secretariat, 2003

Part	Section	CHF
A	1 Staff (Work/years)	
	(a) Salary	1,579,100
	(b) Pensions	314,700
	(c) Other Common Staff costs	299,000
	2 Temporary Assistance	36,000
B	3 Communications	
	(a) Telecommunications	6,500
	(b) Postage charges	
	4 Building Facilities	
	(a) Rental	
	(b) Utilities	13,000
	(c) Maintenance and Insurance	5,000
	5 Permanent Equipment	44,000
	6 Expendable Equipment	17,700
	7 Contractual Services	
	(a) Reproduction	15,000
	(b) Office Automation/Informatics	
	(c) Other	
C	8 Staff Overhead Costs	
	(a) Training	
	(b) Insurance	5,000
	(c) Joint Services	
	(d) Miscellaneous	2,000
	9 Missions	
	(a) Official	10,000
	(b) Technical Co-operation	
	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	618,200
	(e) Library	5,000
	(f) Publications	
	Priced Publications	
	(g) Public Information Activities	
	(h) External Auditors	
	(i) Ministerial Meeting	
	(j) ISO	
	(k) Other	
	(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund	
	(m) NGO Symposium	
	13 Unforeseen Expenditure	
	TOTAL	2,971,200

Table IV.4

Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body, 2003

Members	2003 Contribution	
	%	CHF
Albania	0.015	23,070
Angola	0.069	106,122
Antigua and Barbuda	0.015	23,070
Argentina	0.464	713,632
Australia	1.143	1,757,934
Austria	1.373	2,111,674
Bahrain	0.069	106,122
Bangladesh	0.106	163,028
Barbados	0.020	30,760
Belgium	2.671	4,107,998
Belize	0.015	23,070
Benin	0.015	23,070
Bolivia	0.025	38,450
Botswana	0.038	58,444
Brazil	0.926	1,424,188
Brunei Darussalam	0.041	63,058
Bulgaria	0.094	144,572
Burkina Faso	0.015	23,070
Burundi	0.015	23,070
Cameroon	0.025	38,450
Canada	3.945	6,067,410
Central African Republic	0.015	23,070
Chad	0.015	23,070
Chile	0.290	446,020
China, People's Republic of	3.155	4,852,390
Colombia	0.211	324,518
Congo	0.023	35,374
Costa Rica	0.097	149,186
Côte d'Ivoire	0.063	96,894
Croatia	0.133	204,554
Cuba	0.070	107,660
Cyprus	0.061	93,818
Czech Republic	0.499	767,462
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.016	24,608
Denmark	0.951	1,462,638
Djibouti	0.015	23,070
Dominica	0.015	23,070
Dominican Republic	0.128	196,864
Ecuador	0.077	118,426
Egypt	0.259	398,342
El Salvador	0.059	90,742
Estonia	0.064	98,432
European Communities		–
Fiji	0.015	23,070
Finland	0.642	987,396
France	5.272	8,108,336
Gabon	0.034	52,292
Gambia	0.015	23,070
Georgia	0.015	23,070
Germany	8.920	13,718,960
Ghana	0.043	66,134
Greece	0.411	632,118
Grenada	0.015	23,070
Guatemala	0.063	96,894
Guinea	0.015	23,070
Guinea-Bissau	0.015	23,070
Guyana	0.015	23,070
Haiti	0.015	23,070

Table IV.4 (continued)

Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body, 2003

Members	2003 Contribution	
	%	CHF
Honduras	0.039	59,982
Hong Kong, China	3.166	4,869,308
Hungary	0.417	641,346
Iceland	0.045	69,210
India	0.850	1,307,300
Indonesia	0.774	1,190,412
Ireland	1.201	1,847,138
Israel	0.568	873,584
Italy	4.136	6,361,168
Jamaica	0.054	83,052
Japan	6.359	9,780,142
Jordan	0.061	93,818
Kenya	0.044	67,672
Korea, Republic of	2.367	3,640,446
Kuwait	0.190	292,220
Kyrgyz Republic	0.015	23,070
Latvia	0.049	75,362
Lesotho	0.015	23,070
Liechtenstein	0.025	38,450
Lithuania	0.076	116,888
Luxembourg	0.345	530,610
Macao, China	0.062	95,356
Madagascar	0.015	23,070
Malawi	0.015	23,070
Malaysia	1.267	1,948,646
Maldives	0.015	23,070
Mali	0.015	23,070
Malta	0.049	75,362
Mauritania	0.015	23,070
Mauritius	0.038	58,444
Mexico	2.267	3,486,646
Moldova	0.015	23,070
Mongolia	0.015	23,070
Morocco	0.156	239,928
Mozambique	0.015	23,070
Myanmar, Union of	0.032	49,216
Namibia	0.027	41,526
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	3.481	5,353,778
New Zealand	0.243	373,734
Nicaragua	0.020	30,760
Niger	0.015	23,070
Nigeria	0.190	292,220
Norway	0.820	1,261,160
Oman	0.105	161,490
Pakistan	0.153	235,314
Panama	0.114	175,332
Papua New Guinea	0.031	47,678
Paraguay	0.052	79,976
Peru	0.126	193,788
Philippines	0.553	850,514
Poland	0.695	1,068,910
Portugal	0.572	879,736
Qatar	0.083	127,654
Romania	0.167	256,846
Rwanda	0.015	23,070
Saint Lucia	0.015	23,070
Senegal	0.022	33,836
Sierra Leone	0.015	23,070

Table IV.4 (continued)

Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body, 2003

Members	2003 Contribution	
	%	CHF
Singapore	1.973	3,034,474
Slovak Republic	0.198	304,524
Slovenia	0.160	246,080
Solomon Islands	0.015	23,070
South Africa	0.481	739,778
Spain	2.432	3,740,416
Sri Lanka	0.094	144,572
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.015	23,070
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.015	23,070
Suriname	0.015	23,070
Swaziland	0.016	24,608
Sweden	1.436	2,208,568
Switzerland	1.464	2,251,632
Chinese Taipei	2.031	3,123,678
Tanzania	0.024	36,912
Thailand	0.950	1,461,100
Togo	0.015	23,070
Trinidad and Tobago	0.041	63,058
Tunisia	0.127	195,326
Turkey	0.748	1,150,424
Uganda	0.018	27,684
United Arab Emirates	0.556	855,128
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.722	8,800,436
United States of America	15.899	24,452,662
Uruguay	0.058	89,204
Venezuela	0.316	486,008
Zambia	0.015	23,070
Zimbabwe	0.045	69,210
TOTAL	100.000	153,800,000

Main active extra-budgetary funds donated for technical cooperation and training activities

Table IV.5a

Technical Assistance Activity in 2003 – Financial Situation

Fund	Donor	Balance 1 Jan. 2003	Transfers	Contributions	Expenditure	Overhead Fees	Balance 28 Feb. 2003	Notes
Trust funds								
T0006	Netherlands (Trainees)	1,647,647.87			108,475.95	14,101.87	1,525,070.05	(2)
T0013	Pre Shipment Inspection	88,099.32					88,099.32	
T0027	JITAP	12,195.69					12,195.69	
TBE01	Belgium-Flanders (Southern Africa)	25,425.37					25,425.37	(2)
TCA02	Canada (Training Institute)	115,135.85					115,135.85	
TDDA1	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2002)	6,583,061.35	(6,430,114.88)		135,350.86	17,595.61	0.00	(1)
TDDA2	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2003)	(258,620.86)	6,430,114.88	3,189,627.52	5,061,484.97	657,993.05	3,641,643.52	(2)
TDE01	Germany (TPRs)	195,786.80			9,179.40	1,193.32	185,414.08	(2)
TES02	Spain (TPC in Latin America)	21,416.41	(21,416.41)				–	(1)
TES03	Spain (TA in Latin America & Caribbean)	–	21,416.41	73,050.00			94,466.41	(2)
TFI01	Finland (GTF)	492,231.11					492,231.11	
TFR01	France (SPS)	68,386.31					68,386.31	
TFR02	France (GTF)	–					–	(2)
TGR01	Greece (BSEC Countries)	101,804.96					101,804.96	
TIMM1	Interns for Members' Missions	30,306.86		391,600.00	30,000.00	3,900.00	388,006.86	(2)
TJP08	Japan (T & Investment)	15,970.44					15,970.44	
TMI04	Qatar Ministerial (LDCs)	190,328.18					190,328.18	
TMI05	Mexico Ministerial (LDCs)	5,413.80					5,413.80	
TNO04	Norway (2003 NGO Symposium)	792,997.53					792,997.53	
TNZ03	New Zealand	355,450.91					355,450.91	(2)
TSP10	NGO Symposium	28,585.26					28,585.26	
TTPC1	Trade Policy Courses in Africa	700,436.46		260,625.00			961,061.46	(2)
TUK03	United Kingdom (Evaluation)	8,059.11		15,534.00	8,608.55	1,119.11	13,865.45	(2)
TUK07	United Kingdom (TRTA Database Project)	212.72					212.72	
TUS04	United States (Africa)	57,364.02			13,600.00	1,768.00	41,996.02	(2)
TUS06	United States (Africa)	(94,622.70)		128,150.08	(7,169.99)	(932.10)	41,629.47	(2)
TWB01	World Bank (STDF on SPS)	–		417,000.00			417,000.00	
Total trust funds		11,183,072.77	–	4,475,586.60	5,359,529.74	696,738.86	9,602,390.77	
Other extra-budgetary funds								
EPSF1	Programme Support Fund	1,082,317.42		696,738.86	127,380.97	–	1,651,675.31	
ES963	96 Surplus (Legal Fund)	159,462.05			28,800.00	–	130,662.05	
Total other extra-budgetary funds		1,241,779.47	–	696,738.86	156,180.97	–	1,782,337.36	
Grand total technical assistance funds		12,424,852.24	–	5,172,325.46	5,515,710.71	696,738.86	11,384,728.13	

(1) Fund to be closed.

(2) See separate table on pledges.

Table IV.5b

Voluntary Contribution to WTO Technical Assistance Activities – Pledges Received from Members

Fund	Donor	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
T0006	Netherlands (Trainees)					–
TBE01	Belgium-Flanders (Southern Africa)	73,000				73,000
TDDA1	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2002)	1,350,000				1,350,000
TDDA2	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2003)	5,060,000				5,060,000
TDDA3	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2004)		3,330,000			3,330,000
TDDA4	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2005)			2,440,000		2,440,000
TDDA5	Doha Development Agenda GTF (2006)				725,000	725,000
TDE01	Germany (TPRs)	282,500				282,500
TFR02	France (LDCs, Africa)	940,000				940,000
TIMM1	Interns for Members' Missions	225,000				225,000
TNZ03	New Zealand (Asia Pacific)	100,000				100,000
TTPC1	Trade Policy Courses in Africa	175,000				175,000
TUK03	United Kingdom (Evaluation)	170,000				170,000
TUS04	United States (Africa)	450,000				450,000
TUS06	United States (Africa)	348,850				348,850
Total trust funds		9,174,350	3,330,000	2,440,000	725,000	15,669,350

Table IV.5c

**Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – TDDA1
Outstanding Contributions Pledged for 2002**

Donors	Fund	Year	Pledges		Paid CHF	Conditions	
			Currency	Amount			
European Commission	TDDA1	2003	Euro	560,000	818,045	818,160	None
European Commission	TDDA1	2003	Euro	140,000	203,000	–	None
Luxembourg	TDDA1	2003	Euro	125,000	181,250	181,375	None
Nigeria	TDDA1	2003	CHF	1,000	1,000	–	None
United Kingdom	TUK05	2003	GBP	450,000	1,035,000	–	None
USA	TDDA1	2002	USD	65,000	97,000	–	None
Total					2,335,295	999,535	

Table IV.5d

**Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund – TDDA2
Contributions Pledged for 2003**

Donors	Fund	Year	Pledges		Paid CHF	Conditions	
			Currency	Amount			
Australia	TDDA2	2003	AUD	500,000	409,091	–	None
Canada	TDDA2	2002	CAD	500,000	525,300	525,300	None
Denmark	TDDA2	2003	DKK	3,000,000	587,400	587,400	None
Finland	TDDA2	2003	Euro	420,000	609,000	–	None
France	TDDA2	2003	Euro	1,000,000	1,450,000	–	None
Germany	TDE02	2003	DM	810,000	635,040	–	None
Germany	TDDA2	2003	Euro	500,000	725,000	–	None
Iceland	TDDA2	2003	CHF	15,000	15,000	–	None
Japan	TDDA2	2003	CHF	210,275	210,275	–	None
Japan	TDDA2	2003	USD	400,000	540,000	–	None
Sweden	TDDA2	2003	SEK	10,000,000	1,562,500	1,602,693	None
Switzerland	TDDA2	2003	CHF	750,000	750,000	–	None
United Kingdom	TUK05	2003	GBP	100,000	230,000	–	None
United Kingdom	TDDA2	2003	GBP	300,000	690,000	–	None
Total					8,938,606	2,715,393	

