

Outreach

A total of 14 institutions in developing countries were announced as WTO Chairs in 2010. Throughout the year, over 5,000 people attended information briefings at the WTO. One of the year's largest events was the annual Public Forum, which attracted 1,500 people to the WTO.

Relations with non-governmental organizations	122
WTO Public Forum	124
Reaching out to parliamentarians	126
Building international cooperation	127
WTO Chairs Programme	129
Public information activities	131
Contact with the media and public	131
WTO website	132
WTO publications	133
WTO Essay Award for Young Economists	136
Economic research workshops and conferences	137



Background

The WTO maintains regular dialogue with civil society organizations on various aspects of the WTO and the ongoing Doha Round negotiations, with the aim of enhancing cooperation and increasing public awareness of WTO activities and the role and value of the rules-based multilateral trading system.



In 2010, relations with NGOs were further developed through a number of initiatives, including the annual WTO Public Forum.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

In 2010 relations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were further developed through a variety of initiatives. These included the annual WTO Public Forum, regular NGO briefings organized by the WTO Secretariat, and a series of informal dialogues between the Chairs of the various negotiating groups and civil society representatives.

Regional and national workshops

In 2010 the WTO continued to promote dialogue with civil society organizations through regional and national workshops for NGO representatives in developing countries. NGOs play a crucial role in shaping the image and public perception of the WTO, and outreach activities are instrumental in enhancing their understanding of the WTO and how the rules-based multilateral trading system helps support growth and development.

Regional outreach workshops are organized in collaboration with WTO partner institutions that have a good network of contacts in the region, enabling the WTO to open new channels of communication with civil society representatives around the globe.

In November 2010, two regional outreach workshops were held for civil society:

- In Cape Town, South Africa, the WTO and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) organized a regional dialogue for civil society and business on 'Current and Future Challenges for the Multilateral Trading System – Perspectives from Southern Africa'. The event was attended by 50 civil society representatives, including representatives of business organizations and the media from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
- In Lima, Peru, the WTO, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD) and the Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF) organized a regional roundtable on 'Trade and Sustainable Development'. The roundtable was attended by 42 Latin American trade experts including representatives of civil society, academia, business, government officials and representatives from regional intergovernmental organisations

WTO Public Forum

The 2010 Public Forum, held in Geneva from 15 to 17 September, attracted over 1,500 participants (see Figure 1) from a wide variety of backgrounds and organizations. Each year, the Forum provides participants with the opportunity to express their views and voice their concerns on all aspects of the multilateral trading system. Since its launch in 2001, the Forum has become one of the most important meeting grounds for dialogue between NGOs, other stakeholders and governments.

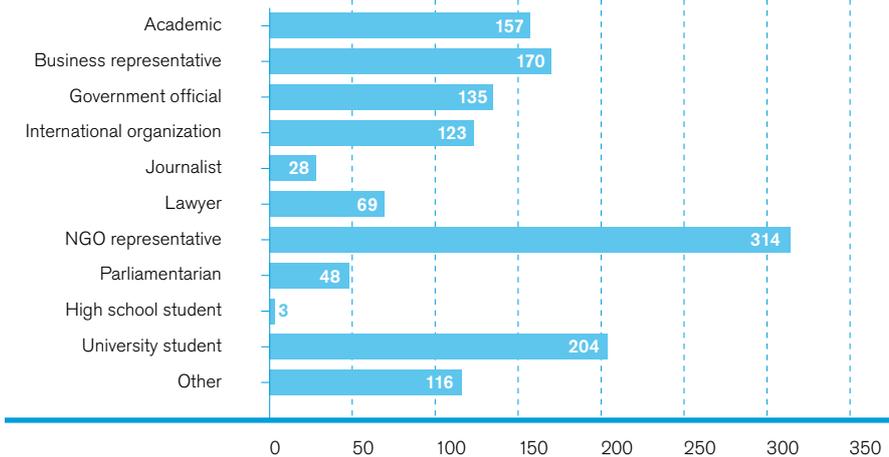
The theme of the forum in 2010, 'The Forces Shaping World Trade', focused on developments in the international economic landscape affecting the multilateral trading system and the WTO. These developments include the changing balance of global economic power, innovative technologies, environmental and other concerns, and the challenges posed by the financial crisis. NGO representatives, government officials, academics, business executives, students and other stakeholders also discussed the contribution of trade to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Informal dialogues between Chairs of negotiating groups and civil society

In 2010 a series of informal dialogues was launched between the Chairs of the various negotiating groups and civil society representatives. The purpose of these dialogues was to provide a platform for Chairs to present the state of play and future prospects of the negotiations to interested civil society representatives. The presentations were followed by an informal dialogue, during which the civil society representatives had the opportunity to raise issues and concerns related to the negotiations and of particular interest to them, as well as other relevant issues.



Figure 1: Summary of participation in the 2010 Public Forum

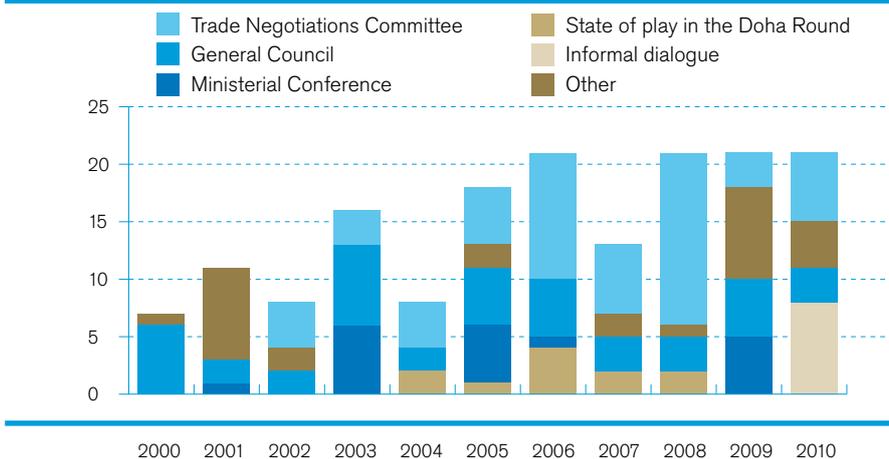


NGO briefings

In 2010 the WTO Secretariat undertook 21 NGO briefings.

Figure 2 shows the number of briefings, broken down by subject, held each year since 2000. Overall, a total of 165 NGO briefings have been organized since 2000, 97 of them in the past five years.

Figure 2: NGO briefings each year from 2000 to 2010



NGO papers

NGOs can submit their position papers and studies to the WTO Secretariat and have them posted on the WTO website. A monthly list of available NGO papers is sent to WTO members. In 2010, five contributions were submitted by NGOs.

Public hearings

Since 2005 a number of panel meetings, Appellate Body hearings and arbitration proceedings have been open to the public, including NGOs. As a result, registered NGOs have been able to follow the open hearings through video links. In 2010 five hearings were open to the public, with 19 open hearings since 2005.

Outreach



In November 2010, an outreach workshop was organized on 'Trade and Sustainable Development' in Lima, Peru.

WTO

Public Forum

The WTO's largest annual outreach event

On 15-17 September, the WTO hosted the 2010 Public Forum on 'The Forces Shaping World Trade' at its headquarters in Geneva. Against the backdrop of the global economic and financial crisis, yet also looking to the future, the Forum provided a unique opportunity for relevant stakeholders to take stock of the latest developments at the global level that are having an impact on the multilateral trading system, and to identify steps that will contribute towards bolstering international trade flows and strengthening the WTO.



WTO Deputy Director-General Valentine Rugwabiza was part of the panel that discussed the role of women in reshaping world trade.

The three-day conference, the tenth since the initiative was launched in 2001, brought together over 1,500 participants from government, non-governmental organizations, parliamentarians, academics, members of the business community, trade unions, journalists, lawyers and students. Some 200 panellists took part in 44 different sessions, organized by a wide range of stakeholders.

Emphasis was placed on the new 'forces' affecting global trade. In his introduction to the conference, WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy listed four key developments: fast-growing emerging economies taking their place beside traditional powers; new technologies changing the face of business and the way people interact; new issues such as climate change, energy and food security, that have changed the public perception of trade; and the challenges posed by the financial crisis.

Discussions were structured around four main themes:

- The WTO and the players that influence the multilateral trading system. Sessions focused on the geopolitical shift of power in international politics, the role of the main actors, including the Group of 20, and public attitudes towards the WTO.
- The economic, political and technological factors shaping world trade and the role of the rules-based multilateral trading system in contributing to the global economic recovery.
- Coherence between the WTO and other areas of global governance. Sessions considered how the WTO could address issues such as social standards and climate change without spreading itself too thin or undermining support for open trade.

▪ Looking to the future: What post-crisis agenda for the WTO in a shifting-power scenario? The contribution of the rules-based multilateral trading system in keeping protectionism in check was widely recognised, as was the need to conclude the Doha Round in order to improve market access and strengthen the WTO.

The opening session addressed how to use the forces shaping trade in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The panellists at this session were WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy, former Deputy Prime Minister Dame Billie Miller of Barbados, Oxfam Executive Director Jeremy Hobbs, former President Festus Mogae of Botswana, Tata Motors Vice-Chairman Ravi Kant, and Chief Foreign Affairs Commentator Gideon Rachman of the Financial Times newspaper.

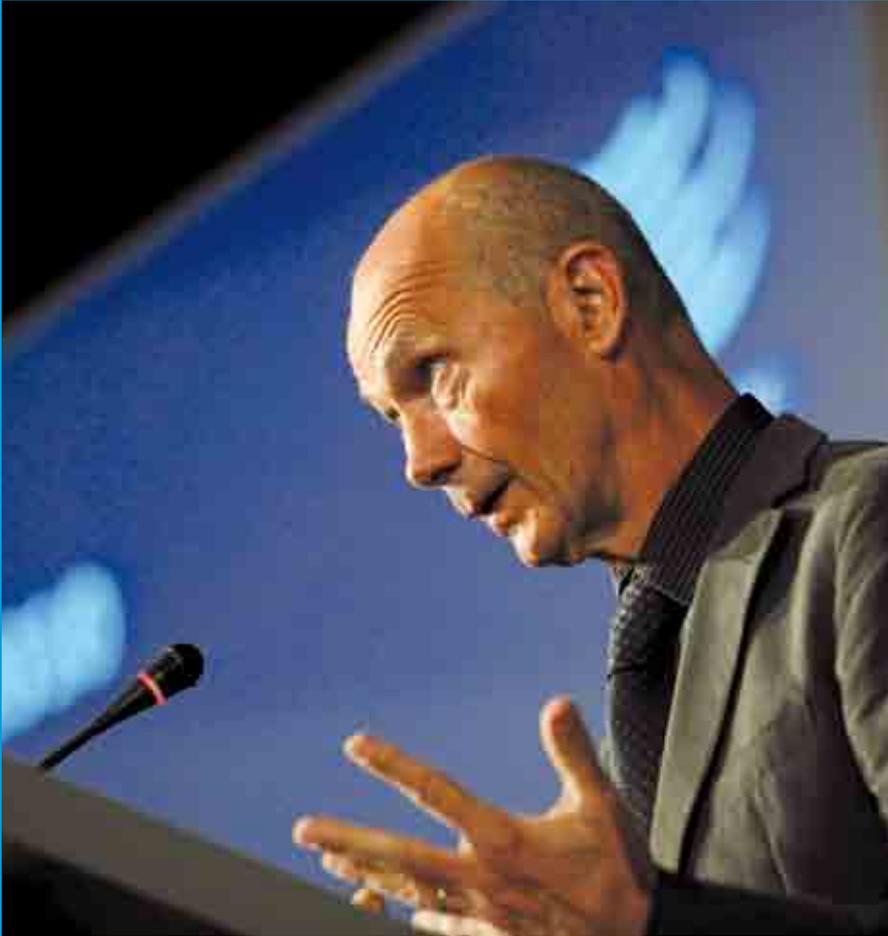
Setting the scene on the second day was an equally distinguished panel to discuss the role of women in reshaping world trade. This panel featured Dame Billie Miller of Barbados, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay, Chief Executive Officer Nonkululeko Nyembezi-Heit of ArcelorMittal in South Africa, WTO Deputy Director-General Valentine Rugwabiza and O Globo journalist Deborah Berlink.

The interactive discussions provided an opportunity for participants with diverse views and concerns to address the different forces and factors shaping world trade and contribute to a strengthened dialogue on the benefits and deficiencies of the multilateral trading system. The 2010 Public Forum enabled participants and WTO members to identify ways of moving towards a multilateral trading system that is conducive to economic recovery and improved global governance.





The three-day event brought together over 1,500 participants from a wide variety of backgrounds.





Background

Parliamentarians have constitutional responsibilities to consider and ratify WTO agreements negotiated by their governments. The WTO seeks to maintain an open dialogue with parliamentarians and help them gain a deeper understanding of the organization and its work. The WTO participates in the meetings of ad hoc parliamentary bodies and organizes workshops for parliamentarians at national and regional levels.



In May 2010, a regional workshop was organized for parliamentarians in Mexico City.

Reaching out to parliamentarians

In 2010 the WTO Secretariat continued the distribution of its monthly newsletter to a growing number of parliamentarians. It also organized two regional workshops for parliamentarians in cooperation with regional partners.

Formal meetings of parliamentary bodies

The Steering Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) on WTO matters met twice in 2010, including on the sidelines of the WTO Public Forum. On this occasion, the Director-General briefed committee members on the state of play in the Doha negotiations and reiterated the importance of WTO's deepening relations with parliamentarians.

The Steering Committee is made up of around 30 parliamentarians representing members of the IPU, which is the international association of parliaments around the world. The WTO Director-General, senior staff of the WTO, the Chair of the WTO General Council and Geneva-based ambassadors regularly participate in its meetings to brief legislators on the latest developments in the Doha negotiations and on other important issues facing the multilateral trading system.

During the WTO Public Forum, the IPU and the European Parliament organized a session entitled 'Can the existing multilateral system cope with the emerging challenges?'

Regional workshops

In 2010 the WTO held two regional workshops for parliamentarians:

- In Singapore, for parliamentarians of the ASEAN-plus countries (the ten member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea), organized in collaboration with the Temasek Foundation
- In Mexico City, attended by 37 parliamentarians from the Caribbean, Central and South America and Canada, organized in collaboration with the Senate of Mexico and the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (FIPA).

The WTO regularly cooperates with regional parliamentary associations, such as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie and FIPA, to organize outreach activities at the regional level. Regional initiatives complement the national workshops for parliamentarians, which are carried out as part of the WTO's regular technical assistance work. Through these initiatives, the WTO has been able to enhance working relations with national parliaments, as well as with parliamentary organizations.



Building international cooperation

In 2010, the year the United Nations held its Millennium Development Goals Summit, the WTO increased its cooperation with a variety of intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The WTO continued its cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the OECD by publishing joint reports on trade and investment developments in the Group of 20 (G-20) countries.

United Nations

In 2010 the WTO Director-General participated in the two regular meetings of the United Nations Chief Executives Board (CEB) – a high-level body composed of heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as the Bretton Woods institutions and the WTO. The CEB is chaired by the UN Secretary General.

The role of the CEB is to enhance international cooperation on global issues. WTO Secretariat officials participate in meetings of the board's subsidiary bodies dealing with programme and management issues. This year's deliberations continued to be focused on the international response to the global economic crisis. The WTO took the lead on trade, jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within the framework of the 'Joint Crisis Initiatives'. The CEB and its subsidiary bodies also reflected on 'the patterns and governance of globalization', particularly exploring ways to move towards a 'fairer, greener and more sustainable globalization'.

The WTO Secretariat is also represented at the high-level United Nations Coordination Committee, which monitors progress in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, as well as at meetings of the UN Economic and Social Council, which deals with development issues.

The WTO Director-General addressed the United Nations Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in New York on 20 September, where he stressed the importance of concluding the Doha Round in support of achieving the MDGs. The role of the WTO in regulating and liberalizing trade is relevant for a number of the MDGs, but its core activities fall within MDG 8, A Global Partnership for Development, the targets of which include the creation of an open and stable multilateral trading system. The WTO continues to work on developing a global partnership and will join forces with other international organizations to make the achievement of this and other MDGs a reality.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

In 2010 the WTO published three joint reports with UNCTAD and the OECD on trade and investment developments in the G-20 countries.

The WTO continued its close cooperation with UNCTAD on training and technical assistance to developing and least-developed countries. UNCTAD is a major partner of the WTO in programmes such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework (see page 111) and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme. The two organizations jointly sponsor the International Trade Centre, the trade promotion body for developing countries.

The WTO and UNCTAD organize various inter-regional information sessions and training activities to help representatives from developing countries learn more about the WTO and trade negotiations. These activities usually involve staff from both the WTO and UNCTAD. The WTO also cooperates with UNCTAD within the framework of the UN interagency 'cluster' on Trade and Productive Capacity, which aims to coordinate trade and development operations throughout the UN system.

Outreach



Background

The WTO works closely with other intergovernmental organizations and regional bodies, especially those involved in trade-related issues. This cooperation helps to ensure coordinated action and a coherent approach to international trade policies.



Millennium Development Goals

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Target 8a: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Target 8b: Address the special needs of the least-developed countries.

Target 8c: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Target 8d: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries.

Target 8e: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

Target 8f: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.



The WTO participated at the Millennium Development Goals Summit which took place at UN Headquarters in New York on 20 September 2010.

International Trade Centre

The WTO works closely with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that developing countries need to implement and benefit from WTO agreements. Some of the joint initiatives include the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme, the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and the Business for Development initiative.

Together with UNCTAD, the WTO and ITC have made important commitments to strengthening their interagency cooperation. One area of successful collaboration is within the UN Chief Executives Board interagency cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, which designs complementary programmes and activities based on the agencies' respective expertise.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

The WTO and the OECD have a longstanding and close working relationship at all levels, with WTO Secretariat officials participating in many OECD meetings. In 2010 the WTO continued to publish with the OECD and UNCTAD joint reports on trade and investment developments, as mentioned above. The Director-General also participated in the annual OECD Forum and Ministerial Meeting.

Other intergovernmental organizations

In September 2010, the WTO participated actively alongside many UN agencies in the launch by the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis of its updated comprehensive framework for action.

The WTO cooperated on trade issues and the needs of developing countries with a number of intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The WTO also has longstanding working relationships with organizations such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

G-20

The WTO participated actively, and at the highest level, in the work of the G-20 during 2010. The Director-General attended the G-20 Summit in Toronto, Canada, in June 2010, and used the opportunity to brief ministers on the status of the Doha Round during a ministerial-level session on trade. The WTO continued to support the work of the G-20 under the chairmanship of the Republic of Korea by contributing to the launch of the G-20 development agenda, an initiative which aims to position development as a central pillar of the G-20 discussions.

The development agenda addresses issues related to infrastructure, trade, food and income security, human resource development and knowledge sharing. The WTO contributed to the trade component of this agenda at a G-20 High-level Development Conference in October 2010 in Seoul and the Director-General participated in a discussion on trade at the G-20 Seoul Summit in November 2010. The WTO was an important partner in ensuring that issues related to Aid for Trade and the trade-related concerns of least-developed countries were highlighted in the 'Multi-Year Action Plan for Development' annexed to the Seoul Summit Document.



WTO Chairs Programme

The WTO Chairs Programme (WCP) became operational in 2010. It was formally launched by the WTO Director-General in May, and launching ceremonies also took place at 10 of the 14 institutions hosting WTO Chairs.

Through the WCP the WTO aims to assist national academic institutions in providing students with a deeper understanding of trade policy issues, and enhance the contribution of these institutions to the analysis, formulation and implementation of national trade policies. This should in turn help strengthen the participation of beneficiary countries in the multilateral trading system.

From a total of 70 proposals received, 14 projects were chosen in the first year through a competitive selection process involving the WCP Advisory Board. The board comprises 22 scholars and experts from around the world who contribute to all substantive decisions in respect of the programme. The WCP will provide up to CHF 50,000 per annum per school for up to four years to finance a professorial chair in the fields of trade policy, international trade, international relations and international economic law. The intention is to extend the programme to other institutions over time.

The 14 selected universities and research institutions were formally announced by the Director-General on 26 January 2010. They are:

- Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Argentina
- University of Chile, Institute of International Studies
- Shanghai Institute of Foreign Trade, School of WTO Research and Education, China
- Universitas Gadjah Mada, Center for World Trade Studies, Indonesia
- University of the West Indies, Department of Government, Jamaica
- University of Jordan, Faculty of Business
- University of Nairobi, School of Economics, Kenya
- University of Mauritius, Department of Economics and Statistics
- Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology, Centre for International Economic Law
- Mohammed V-Souissi University, Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences, Morocco
- University of Namibia, Faculty of Economics and Management Science
- St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Economics, Russian Federation
- Cheikh Anta Diop University, Faculty of Economics and Management, Senegal
- Viet Nam National University, Faculty of Development Economics.

The WCP was formally launched by the WTO Director-General at an inaugural conference held in Geneva on 25 May and then in Barcelona on 26 May 2010, with co-financing from the University of Barcelona. The conference was attended by the 14 Chair-holders, by members of the WCP Advisory Board, and by a group of WTO staff who act as WTO Secretariat counterparts for each Chair. It provided the opportunity to present and discuss the projects of the 14 WTO Chair-holder institutions and facilitated an exchange of ideas on issues related to the functioning of the WCP.

The Chair-holders made presentations on their specific projects in the areas of teaching, research and outreach, while members of the Advisory Board, acting as discussants, provided valuable comments and suggestions for implementation of the projects and the general functioning of the WCP. The discussions highlighted the global nature of the WCP, geographically and linguistically, its relevance in promoting applied research to assist governments in policymaking, and the importance of possible joint activities among Chairs to enhance the regional impact of their respective activities.

Outreach



Background

In March 2009 the WTO launched a new WTO Chairs Programme (WCP) that provides dedicated support to teaching, research and outreach activities by 14 universities and research institutions in developing countries. The WCP is managed jointly by the WTO's Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation and the Economic Research and Statistics Division.



Pascal Lamy marks the inauguration of Senegal's Cheikh Anta Diop University into the WTO Chairs Programme in October 2010.



Outreach



WTO Deputy Director-General Harsha V. Singh and Vietnamese officials at the inauguration of Viet Nam National University into the WTO Chairs Programme in February 2010.

The conference also provided the opportunity for WTO Secretariat counterparts and their corresponding WTO Chairs to clarify priority areas for projects that will receive substantive support by the WTO Secretariat.

Ten of the 14 WTO Chair-holding institutions – in Argentina, Chile, China, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Russian Federation, Senegal and Viet Nam – also organized their own launching ceremonies. The participation in these ceremonies of senior-level WTO officials, including the Director-General, affirmed the commitment of the WTO to this programme, and helped to highlight the role of the Chair-holding institutions as national centres on trade policy and WTO matters. Participants included ministers and university rectors and, in the case of Senegal, the ceremony was chaired by the President of the Republic.

The 2010 reports of the WTO Chairs cover specific activities undertaken during the year, and expenses incurred, outputs generated and an overall assessment of results, including the identification of operational challenges and recommendations to improve the functioning of the programme. These reports, which were being processed by the WTO Secretariat in early 2011, are a prerequisite for any further disbursement.



Public information activities

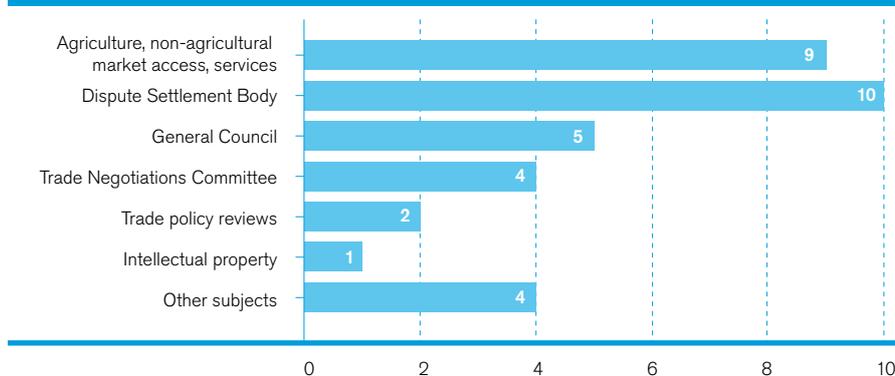
Contact with the media and the public

In 2010 the Information and External Relations Division continued to have regular contact with journalists in Geneva and around the world, and hosted 36 information briefings in Geneva.

The 36 press conferences and press briefings covered various aspects of the WTO's work, including dispute settlement, the Doha trade negotiations and the work of the General Council (see Figure 3).

The WTO also maintained regular contact with 2,330 journalists in many other countries who have registered to use the media newsroom on the WTO website. They all received regular email bulletins on developments at the WTO.

Figure 3: WTO press conferences/briefings in 2010 by subject



In 2010 the WTO held one training seminar for journalists. Organized in conjunction with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Institute, the seminar was primarily designed for journalists from developing and least-developed countries. The aim was to help them gain a better understanding of the WTO and trade issues, and to allow them to meet informally with WTO experts. The three-day seminar, held at the WTO and conducted in English, was attended by journalists from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

The WTO also organized an introduction day for new correspondents covering trade issues. Journalists attending represented the following outlets: Globo News (TV), The Global Journal, Agence France Presse (AFP), Radio Télévision Suisse (RTS) (TV), Radio France Internationale (RFI) (radio), Nikkei, Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) (TV), Notimex, EFE (Spanish news agency), Kyodo News, Infosud, Itar Tass and Asahi Shimbun. Journalists were briefed by press officers on the Doha Round, WTO rules on agriculture, market access, rules of origin, services, Russia's accession and disputes, as well as the Millennium Development Goals. This event was also an opportunity for newcomers to become better acquainted with the WTO's media, web, audiovisual and external relations teams.

The WTO received over 200 visiting groups in 2010, totalling approximately 5,500 people. Most of the presentations covered the history, functions and current work of the organization. Some visiting groups were given presentations on specific WTO topics, primarily dispute settlement, agriculture, development and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS).

More than 80 per cent of the 213 presentations were given in English, about 7 per cent in French and 2 per cent in Spanish. The remaining 8 per cent were in German, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch and Finnish.

Approximately 40,000 public email enquiries and comments were received by the WTO in 2010.

Outreach

The WTO received over 200 visiting groups in 2010, totalling about 5,500 people.

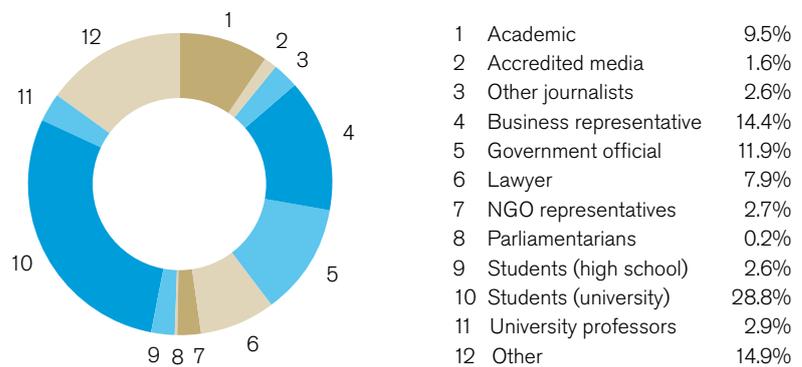
WTO website

The website attracted an average of over 1 million visits per month during 2010. Total data downloaded increased by 19 per cent compared with 2009.

Significant improvements were made to the web site in 2010. These included the publication of new dynamic maps displaying key information about the WTO and world trade. Improvements were also made to the disputes section and to the display of videos, allowing higher quality viewing and a greater variety of downloadable formats.

By the end of the year, 143,500 individuals had registered with the contacts database to receive regular email bulletins on WTO developments (see Figure 4). This list consists largely of university students, business representatives, government officials, academics and lawyers.

Figure 4: Individuals registered with the WTO's contacts database, as of end 2010



WTO publications

In 2010, the WTO produced over 70 publications in the WTO's three working languages: English, French and Spanish. Many of these publications can be downloaded free of charge from the WTO website. Printed copies can be purchased from the WTO online bookshop at <http://onlinebookshop.wto.org>.

Annual publications

Annual Report 2010

English ISBN 978-92-870-3711-4 | CHF 50 | 152 pages



The 2010 WTO *Annual Report* provides an overview of the organization and a detailed review of its activities in 2009. It also includes a personal message from the Director-General, who reflects on the events of 2009, the impact of the financial crisis and the challenges that lie ahead.

World Trade Report 2010

English ISBN 978-92-870-3513-4 | CHF 60 | 256 pages



The *World Trade Report 2010* examines the characteristics of trade in natural resources, the policy choices available to governments and the role of international cooperation, particularly of the WTO, in the proper management of trade in this sector. Issues examined include the role of trade in providing access to natural resources, the environmental impact of resources trade, the so-called natural resources curse and resource price volatility.

International Trade Statistics 2010

English ISBN 978-92-870-3739-8 | CHF 50 | 251 pages



International Trade Statistics is the Number One source for data on world trade. Detailed tables provide comprehensive statistics on the world's leading exporters and importers, with information broken down by region and by country, by product and by commercial service. With data dating back to 1948, this publication provides unparalleled insights into the trends for world trade over the past six decades.

Trade Profiles 2010

English ISBN 978-92-870-3742-8 | CHF 30 | 198 pages



Presented in a handy format, with one page devoted to each country, *Trade Profiles* provides a country-by-country breakdown of trade flows and trade policy measures for WTO members and those seeking to join the WTO. The data provided for each country include basic economic indicators, trade policy indicators, merchandise trade flows, commercial trade flows and intellectual property indicators.

World Tariff Profiles 2010

English ISBN 978-92-870-3745-9 | CHF 50 | 235 pages



World Tariff Profiles provides invaluable information on market access. Now in its fourth edition, the listing of the tariffs imposed by each WTO member on its imports is complemented with an analysis of the market access conditions it faces in its major export markets. Co-published by the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC).

Outreach

WTO Public Forum 2009

English ISBN 978-92-870-3730-5 | Free | 228 pages



The issues discussed at the 2009 WTO Public Forum included: improving global governance as a way of addressing world problems; the role of the WTO and of the Doha Round of negotiations in the current crisis; the impact of the crisis on developing countries; and the challenges lying ahead, as well as the post-crisis agenda for the WTO. Published online only.

New publications

Governments, Non-State Actors and Trade Policy-Making: Negotiating Preferentially or Multilaterally?

English PB ISBN 978-0-521-16561-7 | CHF 60 | 358 pages

English HB ISBN 978-1-107-00018-6 | CHF 120 | 358 pages

(Edited by Ann Capling and Patrick Low)



Using case studies from eight developing countries, this book presents the findings of a major international project that has investigated how non-state actors see their interests and seek to influence government policy in relation to preferential trade agreements and the WTO as alternative venues for trade cooperation. Co-published with Cambridge University Press.

A Handbook on the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement (Sheri Rosenow and Brian J. O'Shea)

English PB ISBN 978-1-107-00084 | CHF 120 | 286 pages



A Handbook on the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement provides a plain-language, comprehensive explanation of the terms of the Customs Valuation Agreement. Written as a learning tool, it aims to help both new and experienced policy-makers, customs officials, importers and exporters gain a deeper understanding of the Agreement's function and aims. Co-published with Cambridge University Press.

Dispute Settlement Reports 2009

English HB ISBN 978-0-521-82322-7 | CHF 200 | 12 volumes | 5494 pages



The Dispute Settlement Reports of the World Trade Organization include Panel and Appellate Body reports and arbitration awards in disputes concerning the rights and obligations of WTO members under the provisions of the Marrakech Agreement. The date of each volume corresponds to the date of the dispute's resolution. These are the only WTO authorized and paginated reports, available solely in English. Co-published with Cambridge University Press.

Trade Policy Reviews 2010



Trade Policy Reviews provide detailed coverage of the latest trade developments in the WTO's 153 members. Each review provides a detailed account of the member's trade policies and practices. About 15 Trade Policy Reviews are co-published each year with Bernan Press. 2010 Trade Policy Reviews: Malaysia; El Salvador; Croatia; Armenia; Albania; China; Malawi; Chinese Taipei; The Gambia; Honduras; United States of America; Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali; Sri Lanka; Belize; Papua New Guinea; Democratic Republic of the Congo; and Hong Kong, China.





The WTO's Agreements are the legal foundation for the international trading system that is used by the bulk of the world's trading nations. This series offers a set of handy reference booklets on selected Agreements. Revised in 2010, this volume contains the text of the SPS Agreement, an explanation designed to help the user understand the text, and supplementary material.

The WTO and the Millennium Development Goals

Free | 16 pages



The economic and developmental benefits brought about by the multilateral trading system can go a long way towards helping countries achieve the goals set out in the UN Millennium Declaration to reduce extreme poverty by the year 2015. This brochure outlines the relationship between the WTO and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Workshop on Recent Analyses of the Doha Round

Free | 34 pages



This booklet is a summary of presentations from a workshop which took place at the WTO on 2 November 2010. The purpose of the workshop was to take a look at recent work that seeks to evaluate the trade policy changes that might result from a completed Doha Round and what the impact would be of such changes.



Background

In April 2009 the WTO established the annual WTO Essay Award for Young Economists. The award, which carries a prize of CHF 5,000, aims to promote high-quality economic research on the WTO and WTO-related issues and to reinforce the relationship between the WTO and the academic community.



Dave Donaldson and Olena Ivus, joint winners of the WTO Essay Award for Young Economists 2010.

WTO Essay Award for Young Economists

The joint winners of the WTO Essay Award for Young Economists 2010, announced in September, were Dave Donaldson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (United States) and Olena Ivus of Queen's University (Canada). Their papers were ranked equal first by the selection panel.

The article by Dave Donaldson, entitled 'Railroads of the Raj: Estimating the impact of transportation infrastructure', provides a theoretical and empirical investigation of the impact of large transportation infrastructure on income and trade. The selection panel said the article represented an important contribution in the area of trade facilitation that will capture the attention of trade experts and the economics profession at large.

The article by Olena Ivus, entitled 'Do stronger patent rights raise high-tech exports to the developing world?', studies the effects of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) on the volume and price of high-tech patent-sensitive exports from developed to developing countries. The selection panel said this was an extremely well-crafted analysis that offered insights relevant to the policy debate.

The selection panel for the award comprised Professor Jagdish Bhagwati of Columbia University, Professor Robert Staiger of Stanford University, Professor Alberto Trejos of INCAE Business School, Patrick Low, WTO Chief Economist, and Hakim Ben Hammouda, Director of the WTO's Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation.

To be eligible for the award, papers must address issues related to the economics of the WTO, such as the design and effects of trade agreements, measures to combat dumping and subsidies or temporary 'safeguard' protection against import surges, trade facilitation, Aid for Trade, or the economics of dispute settlement. Authors must be aged 30 or under, or be no more than two years past their doctorate.

Economic research workshops and conferences

In 2010 the WTO's Economic Research and Statistics Division organized over 60 events, many in collaboration with other institutions. They included a conference on the implications of climate policies for the WTO, workshops on timber markets and preferential trade agreements, a dialogue on the economic and development implications of the Doha Round, and a series of seminars in the Geneva Trade and Development Workshop programme.

A dialogue on the economic and development implications of the Doha Round was held at the WTO in March, jointly organized by the WTO, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, the Petersen Institute for International Economics and the World Bank. This took the form of a panel discussion on papers prepared by the Petersen Institute and the World Bank on the potential impact of concluding the Doha Round.

Also in March, the WTO, together with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, organized a workshop on 'Emerging Trade Measures in Timber Markets'. Timber and wood products are increasingly globally-traded products but pressure is growing for trade measures that will combat deforestation, curb illegal logging, promote sustainably managed forests and advance other environmental goals.

In June the WTO and the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration of the Graduate Institute in Geneva, with the support of the World Bank, jointly organized a conference on 'Climate Change, Trade and Competitiveness: Issues for the WTO'. The aim of the conference was to examine the implications for the WTO, and especially its dispute settlement system, of tariff and subsidy policies that governments could be tempted to put in place to 'level the playing field' between countries adopting climate measures of varying stringency. This could potentially lead to conflicts between trade rules and climate policies, undermining support for the rules-based system.

Another workshop in November focused on 'New Era Preferential Trade Agreements', with the aim of providing intellectual inputs for the 2011 World Trade Report on this issue. The WTO has also launched an online discussion forum to stimulate debate. 'New era' preferential trade agreements are less about preferential tariffs and more about trade provisions that are crucial to global production-sharing networks, such as establishment rights, repatriation of profits, temporary movement of personnel, infrastructure services, trade facilitation, rules of origin and dispute settlement mechanisms accessible to private agents.

In addition, the Geneva Trade and Development Workshop programme, run jointly by the WTO and the Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, hosted 19 events during the year. The aim is to allow academics and researchers in the Geneva region working in the area of trade and development to share work and ideas as well as improve their contact with researchers outside the region. By providing a forum for discussion, the workshops support high-quality research and facilitate outreach to policymakers.

Outreach



Background

The WTO's Economic Research and Statistics Division organizes regular seminars and conferences, as well as online forums, involving academics and researchers in Geneva and around the world. These activities include the Geneva Trade and Development Workshop programme, a joint project with the Graduate Institute's Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the University of Geneva.

