

Secretariat and budget

The WTO Secretariat has 640 staff on the regular budget, including individuals representing 73 of the WTO's members. The WTO mainly derives its income from annual contributions from its 153 members. These contributions are based on a formula that takes into account each member's share of international trade. The WTO's total budget for 2010 is CHF 196,003,900.

WTO Secretariat

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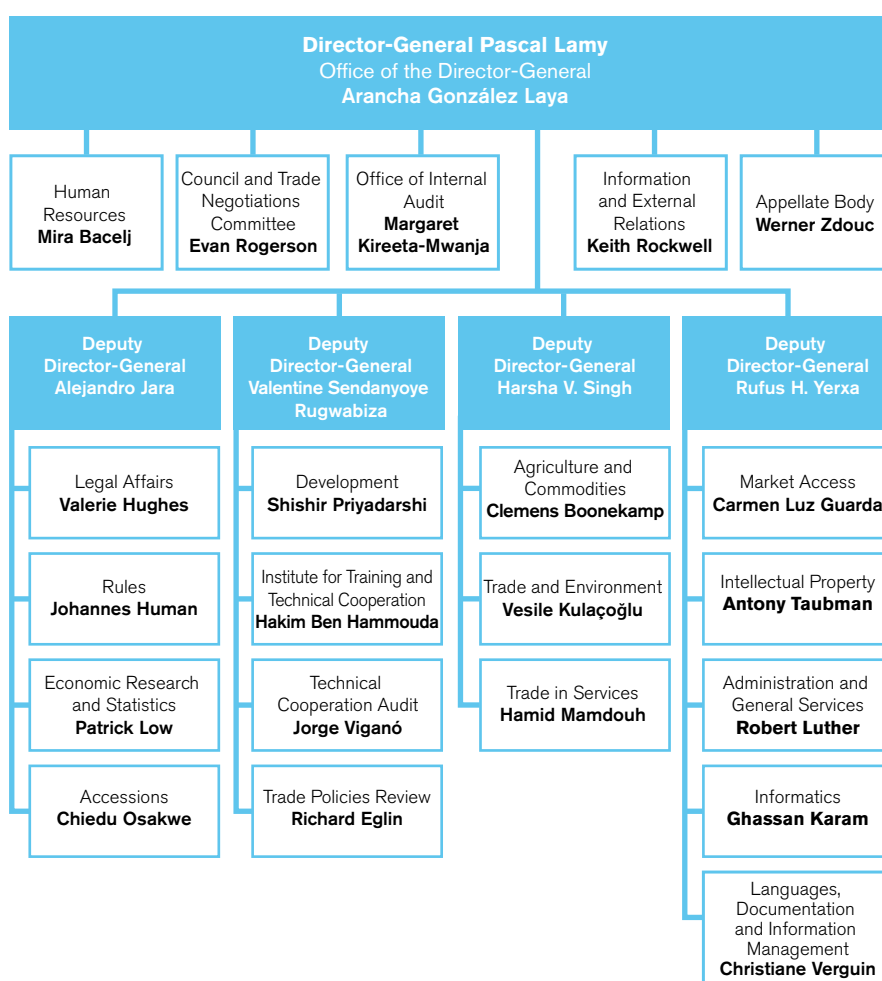
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WTO Secretariat

The WTO Secretariat, with offices in Geneva, has 640 staff on the regular budget and is headed by Director-General Pascal Lamy. Since decisions are taken by WTO members, 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 analyse 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 on the regular budget includes individuals from 73 of the WTO's members (see Table 2). This number has increased from 70 nationalities at the end of 2009 following the arrival of nationals from Barbados, Croatia and Guinea in 2010. The professional staff is composed mostly of economists, lawyers and others with a specialization in international trade policy. There are 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.

Figure 1: WTO Secretariat organization chart as of 31 December 2010



The WTO's recruitment policy is based on the principle of equal opportunity for all, with the objective of ensuring the broadest possible diversification of the WTO Secretariat. The fullest regard is given to merit, qualifications and experience.

The Appellate Body, which has its own Secretariat, was established by the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes to consider appeals against decisions by dispute settlement panels (see page 104). The seven Appellate Body members are 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 1: Allocation of staff by division as of 31 December 2010			
Division	Regular staff ¹	Senior management and directors	Total
Director-General		1	1
Office of the Director-General	12	1	13
Offices of the Deputy Directors-General ²	13.9	4	17.9
Accessions Division	7.8	1	8.8
Administration and General Services Division	75.2	1	76.2
Agriculture and Commodities Division	14.6	1	15.6
Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division	18.8	1	19.8
Development Division	13	1	14
Economic Research and Statistics Division	42.8	2	44.8
Human Resources Division	20.4	1	21.4
Informatics Division	38.3	1	39.3
Information and External Relations Division	27.6	1	28.6
Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation	32.3	1	33.3
Intellectual Property Division	11.1	1	12.1
Languages, Documentation and Information Management Division	153.5	1	154.5
Legal Affairs Division	15	2	17
Market Access Division	10.6	1	11.6
Office of Internal Audit	1	1	2
Rules Division	20	1	21
Technical Cooperation Audit	2.8		2.8
Trade and Environment Division	8.8	1	9.8
Trade in Services Division	15.8	1	16.8
Trade Policies Review Division	47.2	2	49.2
Appellate Body	14	1	15
Grand total	616.5	29	645.5

¹ Regular budget posts, include posts not yet filled. Figures in decimals indicate members of staff who work a percentage of the working week (e.g. 80 per cent).

² Includes posts pending allocation.

Secretariat and budget

Our objective is to attract the best talent and ensure the broadest diversity of staff.

Secretariat and budget

Staff on regular budget include individuals from 73 of the WTO's members.

Table 2: WTO staff on regular budget by gender and nationality as of 31 December 2010

Member	Women	Men	Total
Argentina	3	6	9
Australia	5	5	10
Austria	2	3	5
Barbados	-	1	1
Belgium	4	1	5
Benin	-	1	1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1	2	3
Brazil	3	6	9
Bulgaria	-	3	3
Canada	9	15	24
Chile	3	1	4
China	5	2	7
Colombia	3	6	9
Costa Rica	1	1	2
Côte d'Ivoire	-	1	1
Croatia	1	-	1
Cuba	1	-	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	1	1
Denmark	1	1	2
Ecuador	-	1	1
Egypt	3	3	6
Estonia	1	-	1
Finland	2	3	5
France	106	75	181
Germany	5	12	17
Ghana	-	1	1
Greece	3	2	5
Guatemala	1	-	1
Guinea	-	1	1
Honduras	1	-	1
Hong Kong, China	1	-	1
Hungary	-	1	1
India	3	11	14
Ireland	9	2	11
Italy	7	7	14
Japan	1	2	3
Korea, Republic of	3	1	4



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Table 2: WTO staff on regular budget by gender and nationality as of 31 December 2010 (continued)

Member	Women	Men	Total
Lesotho	-	1	1
Malawi	-	1	1
Malaysia	1	2	3
Mauritius	-	2	2
Mexico	2	4	6
Morocco	1	2	3
Netherlands	2	5	7
New Zealand	2	3	5
Nigeria	-	1	1
Norway	-	2	2
Pakistan	-	1	1
Paraguay	1	-	1
Peru	3	4	7
Philippines	5	5	10
Poland	2	2	4
Portugal	-	2	2
Romania	2	-	2
Rwanda	1	1	2
Saint Lucia	1	-	1
Senegal	-	1	1
South Africa	-	1	1
Spain	30	15	45
Sri Lanka	1	2	3
Sweden	2	2	4
Switzerland	21	15	36
Tanzania	1	-	1
Thailand	-	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	1
Tunisia	2	4	6
Turkey	2	1	3
Uganda	3	-	3
United Kingdom	50	16	66
United States of America	20	9	29
Uruguay	1	6	7
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1	3	4
Zimbabwe	2	-	2
Total	348	292	640

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Table 3: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender as of 31 December 2010

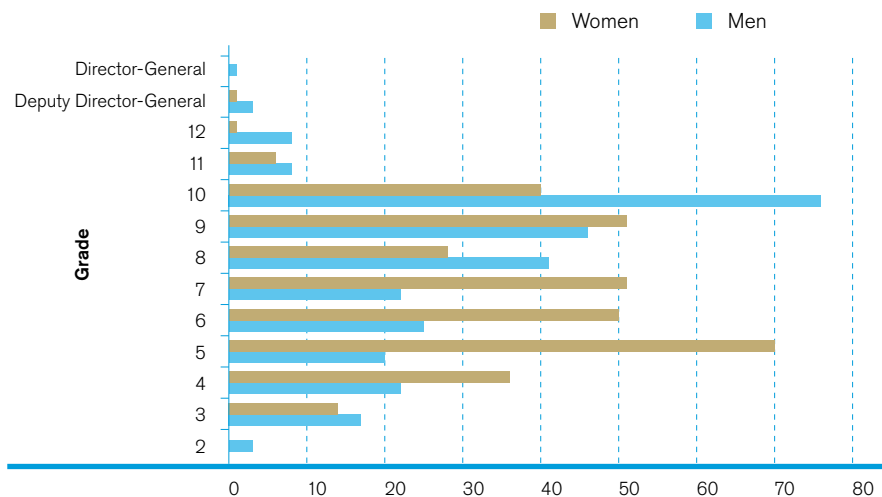
Division	Gender	Grades													DDG	DG	Total
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
Director-General																	
Director-General	Men															1	1
Office of the Director-General	Women				2	2	2		1	1	1						9
	Men									4							4
Appellate Body Secretariat	Women			1	1	1	1	2		1							7
	Men							3	1	3	1						8
Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division	Women	1	1	3	2			2	2	2							13
	Men	2		1						3		1					7
Human Resources Division	Women	1	4	4	2	4	2	1	1	1							20
	Men							1	2								3
Information and External Relations Division	Women	1		3	4	3	1	2									14
	Men		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5		1					13
Office of Internal Audit	Women				1					1							2
Deputy Director-General 1																	
Office of Deputy Director-General 1	Women				1	1											2
	Men														1		1
Accessions Division	Women			2				1	1								4
	Men						2		2		1						5
Economic Research and Statistics Division	Women	1			5	3	1		5	3							18
	Men					3	4	8	2	8	1	1					27
Legal Affairs Division	Women				1	2	2	2	1	2	1						11
	Men					2			2	2							6
Rules Division	Women	1	1			1	2	1	2	2							10
	Men						1	2	3	3	1						10



Table 3: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender as of 31 December 2010 (continued)

Division	Gender	Grades													Total	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	DDG	DG		
Deputy Director-General 2																
Office of Deputy Director-General 2	Women					1								1		2
Development Division	Women			1	1	1	2	1		1						7
	Men						1		2	2	1					6
Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation	Women			1	5	3	3	2	2	2						18
	Men				1			2	6	6	1					16
Technical Cooperation Audit Division	Women				1											1
	Men									1	1					2
Trade Policies Review Division	Women		1	4	4	2	3	3	5	4						26
	Men				1	2	3	1	2	13	1	1				24
Deputy Director-General 3																
Office of Deputy Director-General 3	Women						1									1
	Men												1			1
Agriculture and Commodities Division	Women			1		1	2		5	2	1					12
	Men							2	1			1				4
Trade and Environment Division	Women				1	1			2	1		1				6
	Men					1				2						3
Trade in Services Division	Women			2	2		1	1	1	2						9
	Men								2	6		1				9
Deputy Director-General 4																
Office of Deputy Director-General 4	Women						1									1
	Men												1			1
Administration and General Services Division	Women			5	11	3	4	2	3	1						29
	Men	3	13	12	6	5	3	2	1	3		1				49
Informatics Division	Women					2	2	2	1							7
	Men				3	5	3	10	4	5		1				31
Intellectual Property Division	Women		1		1	2	1		1	2						8
	Men								1	3	1					5
Languages, Documentation and Information Management Division	Women		7	11	22	15	15	6	16	10	1					103
	Men		2	9	7	6	3	9	11	5						52
Market Access Division	Women			2	1	1	1			2	1					8
	Men						1		1	2						4
Subtotal	Women		14	36	70	50	51	28	51	40	6	1	1			348
	Men	3	17	22	20	25	22	41	46	76	8	8	3	1		292
Total		3	31	58	90	75	73	69	97	116	14	9	4	1	640	

Figure 2: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender as of 31 December 2010



Budget, finance and administration

In 2010 the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration revised the budget for the 2010-11 biennium and discussed issues relating to the WTO building project, diversity of WTO staff, and payment plans for members with extensive arrears on contributions.

The committee examined the Director-General's proposals for revision of the budget for the 2010–11 biennium, which resulted in an overall reduction of CHF 2.2 million or 1.11 per cent in the budget for 2011. The budget adopted for 2011 amounted to CHF 196 million.

The General Contractor contract for transformation of the buildings at the Centre William Rappard was awarded to HRS, a large firm based in Zurich, after the project received the building permit and the financial resources voted by the Swiss authorities. The contract for the new building was awarded to Implenia, the largest construction firm in western Switzerland. In December, the Swiss National Council (the lower house of the Swiss Parliament) approved the loan of CHF 40 million for the new building, which allowed work to start early in 2011.

The renovation project of the Centre William Rappard was also on track, with the biggest-ever move of staff from the North Wing into the renovated South Wing foreseen for January 2011.

The Secretariat presented its first annual report on diversity early in 2010. The report recalled that the WTO Staff Regulations were based on the principles of merit and equal opportunity for all, with merit being the principal selection criterion. When candidates were equal in terms of merit, diversity considerations were taken into account. In order to increase the awareness of diversity, the Secretariat had adopted several measures such as diversity training in the Secretariat, increased outreach and communication, and the addition of a short text in vacancy notices on the WTO's commitment to merit and diversity.

In 2010 six members subject to 'administrative measures', with dues up to 30 years in arrears, accepted a payment plan proposed by the Director-General, with the objective of liquidating their contributions in arrears over several years. The six members are the Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Niger and Togo. The number of members subject to administrative measures was reduced to 11 at the end of 2010, the lowest number ever.

A Working Group on Administrative Measures was established with a mandate to review the current measures. The group is considering several changes to the present system, including the reduction of categories from four to three, administrative measures applicable to observers, and regular reporting on members in arrears.

WTO budget 2011

The WTO derives its income from annual contributions from its 153 members (see Table 6) and miscellaneous income. These contributions are based on a formula that takes into account each member's share of international trade. Miscellaneous income mainly consists of contributions from observer countries and income from the sale of publications.

The WTO's budget for 2011 is as follows:

- WTO Secretariat: CHF 190,381,300
- Appellate Body and its Secretariat: CHF 5,622,600

The total WTO budget is CHF 196,003,900.

Secretariat and budget



Background

The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration monitors the WTO's budgetary and financial situation, including matters relating to the receipt of contributions, and undertakes any function assigned to it by WTO members. It considers issues concerning human resources management, hears progress reports on the WTO Pension Plan and deals with financial and administrative matters concerning the WTO Secretariat. The committee reports to the General Council.

Table 4: Consolidated expenditure 2010

Section	Budget 2010 CHF	Expenditure 2010 CHF ¹	Balance 2010 CHF ¹
Work years (including salary and pension)	125,599,300	122,668,646	2,930,654
Temporary assistance	15,875,300	17,613,712	-1,738,412
Communications (including telecommunications and postal charges)	1,786,500	1,550,748	235,752
Building facilities (including rental, utilities, maintenance and insurance)	3,843,000	4,644,222	-801,222
Permanent equipment	1,130,000	3,911,776	-2,781,776
Expendable supplies	1,191,000	1,016,537	174,463
Contractual services (including reproduction, office automation and security)	9,298,000	8,566,586	731,414
Staff overheads (including training and insurance)	4,624,000	4,402,214	221,786
Missions	2,939,000	2,825,615	113,385
Trade policy courses	3,315,000	2,630,278	684,722
Various (including dispute settlement panels, publications, library and public information activities)	6,349,500	6,120,266	229,234
International Trade Centre	18,038,900	18,038,900	0
Total	193,989,500	193,989,500	0

¹ Unaudited accounts

Table 5: Consolidated budget 2011¹

Section	Revised budget 2011 CHF
Work years (including salary and pension)	126,310,600
Temporary assistance	15,992,700
Communications (including telecommunications and postal charges)	1,786,500
Building facilities (including rental, utilities, maintenance and insurance)	3,866,000
Permanent equipment	1,089,000
Expendable supplies	1,281,000
Contractual services (including reproduction, office automation and security)	9,236,600
Staff overheads (including training and insurance)	4,827,000
Missions	2,939,000
Trade policy courses	3,315,000
Various (including dispute settlement panels, publications, library and public information activities)	6,449,500
International Trade Centre	18,911,000
Total	196,003,900

¹ Consolidated statements refer to the WTO and the Appellate Body Secretariats.



Table 6 : Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body 2011

Member	2011 Contribution CHF	2011 Contribution %
Albania	50,518	0.026
Angola	388,600	0.200
Antigua and Barbuda	29,145	0.015
Argentina	691,708	0.356
Armenia	29,145	0.015
Australia	2,312,170	1.190
Austria	2,461,781	1.267
Bahrain, Kingdom of	184,585	0.095
Bangladesh	200,129	0.103
Barbados	29,145	0.015
Belgium	4,731,205	2.435
Belize	29,145	0.015
Benin	29,145	0.015
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	54,404	0.028
Botswana	64,119	0.033
Brazil	1,985,746	1.022
Brunei Darussalam	73,834	0.038
Bulgaria	334,196	0.172
Burkina Faso	29,145	0.015
Burundi	29,145	0.015
Cambodia	69,948	0.036
Cameroon	71,891	0.037
Canada	5,869,803	3.021
Cape Verde	29,145	0.015
Central African Republic	29,145	0.015
Chad	44,689	0.023
Chile	730,568	0.376
China	13,363,954	6.878
Colombia	411,916	0.212
Congo	54,404	0.028
Costa Rica	159,326	0.082
Côte d'Ivoire	112,694	0.058
Croatia	328,367	0.169
Cuba	141,839	0.073
Cyprus	134,067	0.069
Czech Republic	1,534,970	0.790
Democratic Republic of the Congo	62,176	0.032
Denmark	1,896,368	0.976
Djibouti	29,145	0.015
Dominica	29,145	0.015
Dominican Republic	163,212	0.084
Ecuador	192,357	0.099
Egypt	551,812	0.284
El Salvador	95,207	0.049
Estonia	188,471	0.097
European Union*	0	0.000
Fiji	29,145	0.015
Finland	1,259,064	0.648
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	56,347	0.029
France	8,722,127	4.489
Gabon	40,803	0.021
The Gambia	29,145	0.015

* Contributions from the member states of the European Union are made individually by its 27 member states.

Table 6 : Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body 2011 (continued)

Member	2011 Contribution CHF	2011 Contribution %
Georgia	48,575	0.025
Germany	17,207,208	8.856
Ghana	89,378	0.046
Greece	983,158	0.506
Grenada	29,145	0.015
Guatemala	137,953	0.071
Guinea	29,145	0.015
Guinea-Bissau	29,145	0.015
Guyana	29,145	0.015
Haiti	29,145	0.015
Honduras	101,036	0.052
Hong Kong, China	5,110,090	2.630
Hungary	1,257,121	0.647
Iceland	91,321	0.047
India	2,933,930	1.510
Indonesia	1,472,794	0.758
Ireland	2,308,284	1.188
Israel	880,179	0.453
Italy	7,268,763	3.741
Jamaica	79,663	0.041
Japan	9,643,109	4.963
Jordan	149,611	0.077
Kenya	95,207	0.049
Korea, Republic of	5,216,955	2.685
Kuwait	598,444	0.308
Kyrgyz Republic	29,145	0.015
Latvia	157,383	0.081
Lesotho	29,145	0.015
Liechtenstein	46,632	0.024
Lithuania	275,906	0.142
Luxembourg	818,003	0.421
Macao, China	149,611	0.077
Madagascar	29,145	0.015
Malawi	29,145	0.015
Malaysia	2,242,222	1.154
Maldives	29,145	0.015
Mali	29,145	0.015
Malta	77,720	0.040
Mauritania	29,145	0.015
Mauritius	60,233	0.031
Mexico	3,604,265	1.855
Moldova	34,974	0.018
Mongolia	29,145	0.015
Morocco	351,683	0.181
Mozambique	38,860	0.020
Myanmar, Union of	40,803	0.021
Namibia	42,746	0.022
Nepal	29,145	0.015
Netherlands	6,281,719	3.233
New Zealand	460,491	0.237
Nicaragua	42,746	0.022
Niger	29,145	0.015



Table 6 : Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body 2011 (continued)

Member	2011 Contribution CHF	2011 Contribution %
Nigeria	637,304	0.328
Norway	1,740,928	0.896
Oman	275,906	0.142
Pakistan	359,455	0.185
Panama	169,041	0.087
Papua New Guinea	33,031	0.017
Paraguay	77,720	0.040
Peru	310,880	0.160
Philippines	749,998	0.386
Poland	2,040,150	1.050
Portugal	981,215	0.505
Qatar	396,372	0.204
Romania	681,993	0.351
Rwanda	29,145	0.015
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29,145	0.015
Saint Lucia	29,145	0.015
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29,145	0.015
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2,183,932	1.124
Senegal	40,803	0.021
Sierra Leone	29,145	0.015
Singapore	4,278,486	2.202
Slovak Republic	705,309	0.363
Slovenia	374,999	0.193
Solomon Islands	29,145	0.015
South Africa	1,088,080	0.560
Spain	5,084,831	2.617
Sri Lanka	137,953	0.071
Suriname	29,145	0.015
Swaziland	29,145	0.015
Sweden	2,556,988	1.316
Switzerland	2,607,506	1.342
Chinese Taipei	3,248,696	1.672
Tanzania	60,233	0.031
Thailand	2,075,124	1.068
Togo	29,145	0.015
Tonga	29,145	0.015
Trinidad and Tobago	112,694	0.058
Tunisia	242,875	0.125
Turkey	1,836,135	0.945
Uganda	34,974	0.018
Ukraine	790,801	0.407
United Arab Emirates	1,981,860	1.020
United Kingdom	9,406,063	4.841
United States of America	24,135,946	12.422
Uruguay	83,549	0.043
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	722,796	0.372
Viet Nam	681,993	0.351
Zambia	48,575	0.025
Zimbabwe	29,145	0.015
TOTAL	194,300,000	100.000



Background

The Office of Internal Audit (OIA) was created in March 2008 to undertake the independent examination and evaluation of the WTO's financial and budgetary control systems and processes. The OIA makes recommendations for strengthening accountability, financial risk management, internal controls and governance processes, with the aim of ensuring that the financial resources made available to the WTO by its members are used efficiently and effectively to obtain the best value for money.

Internal audit

During 2010 the OIA issued two reports, one on the WTO's payroll activities relating to data integrity, controls in place and accountability mechanisms, and one on the administrative and logistical support activities of the Institute of Training and Technical Cooperation (ITTC).

Follow-up audits

The OIA undertook five follow-up audits during 2010, two on procurement, two on mission travel and one on payroll activities in order to verify the implementation status of various audit recommendations made in earlier audit reports issued in November 2008, October 2009 and June 2010 respectively.

The results of the follow-up audits for different audit activities and their ultimate status as at 31 December 2010 are shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Procurement Audit of November 2008			
Audit follow-up date	Implementation status		
	Implemented	Work in progress	Planned ¹
July 2009	27%	51%	22%
April 2010	57%	29%	14%
December 2010	80%	9%	11%
Mission Travel Audit of October 2009			
June 2010	17%	39%	44%
December 2010	31%	52%	17%
Payroll Audit of June 2010			
December 2010	6%	61%	33%

¹ Percentage of recommendations where no remedial action has yet been taken but which are the subject of proposed remedial action plans

Payroll audit

In June the OIA issued an audit report on payroll activities with 33 recommendations, 29 of which were significant. Overall, the payroll tabulations within the audit scope were reasonably well computed and payments were made on a timely basis. Any anomalies were corrected. Recommendations were made to improve system and access controls, access to confidential information, ownership, management and accountability of the staff headcount and payroll operations, and compliance with staff rules and regulations. The audit also noted opportunities for improving the adequacy of, and compliance with, the guidelines for recruiting and employing consultants. Other areas warranting attention included segregation of duties, contract management, and control by the Human Resources Division over the recruitment process for the various categories of WTO staff.

The OIA continued a desk review begun in 2009 at the request of the Director-General. The objective was to analyse and document the significant existing authority and approval levels within the WTO, and to come up with a comprehensive document for the information and guidance of WTO staff in fulfilling their obligations. Those with delegated authority are expected to exercise adequate control in carrying out the delegated functions and are answerable and accountable for their actions.



During 2010 more detailed information was received from various divisions. The OIA verified and incorporated the information into a comprehensive 'delegation of authority matrix', which was sent to the Director-General for review. Although the final document was originally scheduled to be distributed to WTO staff in mid-2010, a decision was made to postpone publication until 2011. This was because a number of initiatives within the WTO, some of which began in 2010, were expected to significantly affect authority and approval levels. The WTO management thus thought it more prudent to first incorporate this additional information, especially in relation to changes affecting the Human Resources Division. This task was completed by the end of 2010. The adjusted matrix will be validated and will then be made available to all staff in the course of 2011. It will be updated on a continuous basis thereafter to incorporate information relating to the remaining initiatives, any identified new areas and future changes in authority and approval levels.

Audit of ITTC administrative and logistical support activities

The audit exercise was specifically tasked with verifying, to the extent possible, whether there were similarities in the administrative and logistical support activities provided by different units within the ITTC for its various technical assistance activities, and whether there was overlap between the support activities for the Regional Trade Policy Courses Unit and those provided by regional partner universities. The audit found that there was evident duplication in the administrative and logistical support activities provided by the Logistics Unit, the Geneva-Based Courses Unit, the Regional Trade Policy Courses Unit, the Academic Programme Unit and, in some cases, the secretarial support for regional desks for the different technical assistance products.

The audit also identified opportunities for mitigating the duplication arising from carrying out similar administrative and logistical support activities by the Regional Trade Policy Courses Unit and the regional partner universities in order to eliminate waste in financial resources. Such duplication was observed to reduce the objective of enhancing regional ownership and initiating a process of progressive transfer of the ownership of the Regional Trade Policy Course programme to the regions.

The final report, as reviewed, contained 12 audit recommendations, the implementation of which will be verified in 2011.

Policy and procedure manual

The internal audit charter requires the OIA to prepare, publish, disseminate and maintain a manual which establishes the policies and procedures guiding the internal audit activity. The WTO management has since decided, in compliance with audit standards, that – bearing in mind the size of the OIA – its audit activities will be directed and controlled through daily close supervision and memoranda to audit staff on state policies and procedures to be followed. These will supplement the experience, competencies, skills and judgment of any Internal Auditor in planning, conducting and reporting on audits and in managing the overall internal audit activity. This requirement shall be reviewed as the need arises depending on the size of the OIA. The internal audit charter is to be amended accordingly.

Fraud policy

During the year, the OIA had anticipated working on a fraud policy encompassing the whole organization as a means of promoting appropriate ethics and values within the organization. However, due to time constraints and limitation of resources, compilation of the fraud policy was not achieved during the year and was therefore postponed as part of the 2011 audit activities.

Looking ahead

The OIA is planning to audit the following areas in 2011:

- outsourced services, notably cleaning and security services
- outsourced services by the Informatics Division.

The main objective will be to assess compliance with contract terms, the adequacy of internal controls in place and value for money.

The OIA will also carry out follow-up audits to ascertain the implementation status of recommendations made in previous audits, notably those on procurement, mission travel, payroll activities, and ITTC administrative and logistical support activities. The OIA hopes to commence work on the fraud policy during 2011.

AITIC	Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation	PTAs	Preferential trade agreements
CARIBCAN	Caribbean-Canada trade agreement	RTAs	Regional trade agreements
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	SACU	Southern African Customs Union
CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board	SADC	Southern African Development Community
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel Saharan States	SCM	Subsidies and countervailing measures (capitalize all)
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
CRTA	Committee on Regional Trade Agreements	SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
CTD	Committee on Trade and Development	STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
CTS	Consolidated Tariff Schedule	TBT	Technical barriers to trade
DDA	Doha Development Agenda	TNC	Trade Negotiations Committee
DFTP	Duty free tariff preference	TPR	Trade Policy Review
DSB	Dispute Settlement Body	TPRM	Trade Policy Review Mechanism
DSU	Dispute Settlement Understanding	TRIMs	Trade-related investment measures
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies	TRIPS	Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
EC	European Communities	TRTA	Trade-related technical assistance
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Law
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
EU	European Union	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FIPA	Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
FDI	Foreign direct investment	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Institute	VAT	Value-added tax
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services	WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	WCO	World Customs Organization
GDP	Gross domestic product	WCP	WTO Chairs Programme
GNP	Gross national product	WHO	World Health Organization
GIs	Geographical indications	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
GNP	Gross national product		
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences		
HS	Harmonized System		
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce		
IDB	Integrated Database		
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission		
IFC	International Finance Corporation		
IPR	Intellectual property rights		
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union		
ISO	International Organization for Standardization		
ITA	Information Technology Agreement		
ITC	International Trade Centre		
ITTC	Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation		
ITU	International Telecommunication Union		
LDCs	Least-developed countries		
MEAs	Multilateral environmental agreements		
Mercosur	Southern Common Market		
MFN	Most-favoured nation		
NAMA	Non-agricultural market access		
NGO	Non-governmental organization		
NTBs	Non-tariff barriers		
ODA	Official Development Assistance		
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development		
OIA	Office of Internal Audit		
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health		
OIML	International Organization for Legal Metrology		

0 is zero or became zero due to rounding.
 Billion means one thousand million.
 Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.
 Unless otherwise indicated, (i) all value figures are expressed in US dollars; (ii) trade figures include the intra-trade of free trade areas, customs unions, regional and other country groupings.

Note

This report covers the WTO's activities in 2010. The word "country" is frequently used to describe WTO members whereas a few members are officially "customs territories", and not necessarily countries in the usual sense of the word.

Further information

Further information about the organization and its activities can be found on the WTO website: www.wto.org

General information about the WTO is available in the following publications, which may all be downloaded free of charge from the website:

WTO in Brief

WTO in Brief provides a starting point for essential information about the WTO. Concise and practical, this short brochure is an ideal introduction to the WTO.

Understanding the WTO

An introduction to the WTO, what it is, why it was created, how it works, and what it does. *Understanding the WTO* has been written specifically for non-specialists. More comprehensive than *WTO in Brief*, this publication details WTO agreements, the dispute settlement process, the Doha Round of negotiations and many other issues.

10 Benefits of the WTO Trading System

From the money in our pockets and the goods and services that we use, to a more peaceful world – the WTO and the trading system offer a range of benefits, some well known, others not so obvious. *Ten Benefits of the WTO Trading System* tries to reflect the complex and dynamic nature of trade.

10 Common Misunderstandings about the WTO

Is it a dictatorial tool of the rich and powerful? Does it destroy jobs? Does it ignore the concerns of health, the environment and development? Emphatically no. Criticisms of the WTO are often based on fundamental misunderstandings of the way the WTO works. This booklet attempts to clear up ten common misunderstandings.

Online bookshop

Printed publications can be purchased through the WTO's online bookshop: <http://onlinebookshop.wto.org>.

Many publications may be downloaded free of charge from the WTO website: www.wto.org.

You may register to receive free alerts when new titles become available.

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