

Further and Continuing Education



**WTO Training Institute**  
**Institut de formation OMC**  
**Instituto de Formación OMC**

# **WTO TRADE POLICY COURSES**

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*A Proposal for Expansion*

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# Training For Development: Our Vision

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Our objective, in this proposal, is to present an idea for a rapid increase in WTO-related trade policy training courses in association with developing country universities. We know that a balanced, successful and timely outcome of the current round of WTO trade negotiations launched last November in Doha will depend on the active participation of all 144 of our WTO member governments. We are also aware that many developing countries face difficulties in this respect. It is our shared responsibility to do whatever we can to help build up their capacity, particularly as the mandate of the multilateral trading system has become broader and more complex. Developing countries need to have the skills in capitals and in Geneva to understand the issues at stake, identify and pursue their strategic interests and feel ownership of both the negotiations and the results.

The WTO organises a variety of programmes to provide training and technical advice to developing countries and economies in transition. These are touched upon overleaf. These programmes represent the priorities of developing countries and have been agreed in the WTO's Committee on Trade and Development. They relate specifically to the core business of the WTO; the Doha Development Agenda, trade liberalisation and knowledge and understanding of WTO agreements and obligations. Donors have been supportive of our training and advice and we have also put in place new audit and evaluation systems to ensure transparency in our work and full accountability.

One of the key success stories of the WTO has been the intensive twelve-week training courses that we run in Geneva for government officials. These provide a solid foundation of knowledge on the whole breadth of WTO issues and agreements and have been very well received. Feedback from past trainees, including many who are now ambassadors, supports this view. While further expansion in Geneva is not feasible in the near term, we have been thinking for some time about how to get around this constraint to expand this valuable service.

We have now developed a plan and are in a position to move ahead rapidly on this idea. Building on cooperative arrangements with local universities in developing countries, our intention is to organise two twelve-week courses starting in July 2002. One course will be arranged in Nairobi, Kenya, for English-speaking African countries, and the other in Casablanca, Morocco, for French-speaking African countries. Since we first began informal discussions on this initiative, several other universities and countries have expressed interest. This is encouraging, but we need to take a first step and then expand. We see this initiative as building on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, the New Partnership for Development in Africa and the ambitions expressed at several G7 meetings. But once proven we can move in to other places and regions; this should be done as quickly as funds become available and contracted out on a competitive basis.

We see this initiative as complementing, not replacing, our current planned and financed activities and assisting developing countries to take an active part in the current WTO trade negotiations. It could also have longer term benefits in helping to build up permanent regionally-based training and research infrastructure. The details of our proposal are outlined in this brochure. This includes responsibility of the WTO Secretariat, working closely with partner institutions, in setting the curriculum, selecting trainees, providing course material, engaging lecturers, ensuring quality control and follow-up with former trainees. It also touches upon the obligations of governments in putting forward suitably high-ranking officials in their trade negotiating teams, who will stay, at least until the WTO's Sixth Ministerial Conference. This should be a requirement of officials who attend the course.

The feasibility of launching this initiative lies now in securing funding and we need this to be tied down by 1 June. We estimate the cost of setting up the two programmes in Nairobi and Casablanca and awarding 52 scholarships to be just under 3 million Swiss Francs or approximately 1.8 million US dollars.

A modest investment that promises high returns. We hope to have your support.

Mike Moore

# W T O T e c h n i c a l A s s i s t a n c e a n d T r a i n i n g

## A B i r d s - E y e V i e w o f C u r r e n t A c t i v i t i e s

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Training, technical co-operation and capacity building are core functions in the WTO's work agenda. With negotiations underway on a very broad-ranging work programme (see box below), it has taken on an even more important role, as reflected in the increased funding the WTO Secretariat has received to provide more technical assistance and training programmes.

### **WTO Technical cooperation covers a broad spectrum of technical assistance and training activities;**

- Day-to-day advice and support to Geneva-based delegations,
- Workshops, training for negotiators, seminars and lectures given by WTO staff in capitals and regions on both general and specific technical issues. (e.g. 15, 3 week courses are planned in several regions at the request of members),
- A network of over one hundred computer Reference Centres allowing governments to access essential documents instantly via the WTO website,
- Week-long programmes every year, at the WTO's Headquarters, for delegations who do not have offices in Geneva,
- Three month trade policy courses for one official per developing country per year,
- Several different short courses ranging from one-day induction courses and three-week introductory courses to one-week specialized courses on specific topics,
- Training of trainers programmes - currently in a pilot phase,
- Distance learning services (including video conferencing) - also in a pilot phase in cooperation with institutions that have established programmes and technologies,
- Strengthened cooperation with universities and other institutions of learning.

The scope of our technical cooperation and training activities, however, is tightly focused on our core business: trade liberalisation, the Doha Development Agenda and assisting officials from developing countries in their efforts to better understand WTO rules and procedures – and how these rules and procedures can benefit them. We know that if developing countries are to benefit fully from the opportunities offered by trade their needs extend well beyond what the WTO can and should provide. It is not for us, for example, to help countries build up their physical infrastructure - that is the work of a whole host of other international organisations and agencies. We can and do cooperate and coordinate with these agencies. However we must focus on our core mandate as instructed by Members at Doha.

#### **The Doha Development Agenda Work Programme**

Subjects include: Implementation-related issues and concerns; Agriculture; Services; Market access for non-agricultural products; Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights; Relationship between trade and investment; Interaction between trade and competition policy; transparency in government procurement; Trade facilitation; WTO rules; Dispute settlement understanding; Trade and environment; Electronic commerce; Small economies; Trade, debt and finance; Trade and transfer of technology; Least-developed countries; Special and differential treatment.

## WTO TRADE POLICY COURSES

The Training Institute's three-month Trade Policy Courses form the model for our new training initiative in association with developing country universities.

Geneva-based Trade Policy Courses have been run under the GATT and WTO for more than 45 years. These courses run for twelve weeks and are available in the three official languages of the WTO: English, French and Spanish. They cover the full range of WTO issues and provide government officials with an important foundation of knowledge in WTO matters. They allow trainees - the policy-makers of the future - to interact with each other, with the Secretariat staff that train them, with other international organisations in Geneva and with WTO delegations. In our experience there is no substitute for this kind of in-depth training. Certainly demand has always exceeded our capacity to supply.

Below are messages from former participants informing the Training Institute about their activities after they have returned to capitals. More than 80 former participants of our Trade Policy Courses have been posted to Geneva. Amongst others one could mention Ambassador Saborio Soto from Costa Rica, Ambassador Apiradi Tantraporn from Thailand, Mr. Tomasz Jodko from Poland, Permanent Representative to the WTO, and many others in less senior positions. The number of ex-participants working in Geneva has been growing, and more are assuming higher responsibilities in their capitals.



*"I have just returned from a workshop on Trade in Services, which was held in Barbados from 8-12 May. At the end of the workshop the delegates from CARICOM member states held a meeting to discuss a common position for the negotiation taking place to establish the FTAA. I will be the contact person for Grenada on matters relating to GATS. The Trade Policy Course has really boosted my confidence. I am better prepared now for the task ahead of me. It was a great course.*

**Oliver Joseph, Grenada**

*I was working last week in answering in writing the questions posed by some countries for Peru's Trade Policy Review, to be presented in May. Of course, the Trade Policy Course and being in Geneva gave me a big insight into how this session works and I have shared this experience with the people at the Ministry of Industry. The Trade Policy Course was very useful and helpful to us and our countries.*

**Margarita Trillo, Peru**

*I have just been appointed as the head of the Fair Trading Division in Samoa. It deals directly with matters relating to consumer and trader rights and responsibilities. The interview was tough ... guess what, they asked at the end how I know so much about WTO. I told them about the three month training in Geneva, something that is not available in any university in terms of coverage. All in all I have learned so much from my training in Geneva.*

**Lyndon Chu-Ling, Samoa**

# WTO Trade Policy Courses: A Proposal for Expansion

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## INTRODUCTION

We see the expansion of WTO-related trade policy training as complementing and supplementing the activities we provide from Geneva. The new trade policy training initiative is designed to fill a gap in the market: the development of a local infrastructure of training and research geared towards regional concerns, realities and priorities. In this sense they have a different value-added than the Geneva-based Trade Policy Courses which help provide participants with a comprehensive grasp of the day-to-day functioning of the WTO. The new courses would involve a transfer of ownership and this is capacity building in a very real sense. Our short term plan is to run two initial trade policy courses in Africa in coordination with universities in Casablanca for French-speaking, and Nairobi for English-speaking, participants. In the following pages we set out how these would be structured and run. Our longer term vision is to see this model, if it works, replicated in other regions in addition to these two, with scholarship funding being provided from a variety of sources: from foundations; from national governments; and from business.

## DURATION OF COURSES AND NATURE OF QUALIFICATION

Training courses will last for twelve weeks. Successful participants will be awarded a joint diploma by the host university and the WTO. Sponsors will be suitably acknowledged.



## FACILITIES IN NAIROBI AND CASABLANCA

Training sites in Nairobi and Casablanca have been visited by WTO staff. In Kenya, the trade policy courses will be run by the University of Nairobi. In Casablanca the courses will be run at the Institut Supérieure de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises (ISCAE). Both training centres are well-equipped and provide excellent facilities for teaching. They are also both situated close to the centre of town - fifteen minutes in the case of Casablanca and thirty minutes in the case of Nairobi. Transport arrangements will be made for trainees to come and go as necessary from the respective centres. Full board and accommodation are provided.

## BENEFICIARIES AND THEIR OBLIGATIONS

In the first phase of the project, the two organizing universities will each enrol up to twenty-seven participants, or one per country from within the region (Annex 3). The participants will come from government departments responsible for WTO affairs. They will be expected to come prepared to make presentations of trade policies in their own countries. They will also be given written assignments during the course. Participants will be required to sign an undertaking that commits them to return to their governments and work on WTO issues at least up until the Sixth WTO Ministerial Meeting. Sponsoring governments will also accept a comparable undertaking with respect to the participants. Affiliation of former participants to Alumni associations will be encouraged and supported.



ISCAE Campus and Facilities  
Casablanca



## CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The WTO's Training Institute will be responsible for the curriculum, for the selection of participants, for supplying lecturers, for teaching materials, for quality control and for participant and teacher assessment. Annex 2 to this proposal outlines the coverage of the various modules in more detail. It goes without saying that close consultation and coordination will be effected throughout the programme with the respective universities concerned by the projects in Nairobi and Casablanca.

## TEACHING RESOURCES

Teaching on the courses will be undertaken on the basis of modules (see Annex 2), with subjects being taken up sequentially rather than in parallel. This will allow the participation of a larger number of lecturers, who will undertake their teaching assignments within a concentrated period of a few days. The lecturers will be drawn from several sources, including the WTO Secretariat, other international institutions with WTO expertise, trade policy experts from academia, individuals currently in government service, resource persons from the universities and the private sector and donors directly concerned. Former ambassadors and Secretariat staff have expressed their support for this programme and their interest in participating. A roster of individual experts is being drawn up by the Training Institute.

<p><i>Training of the kind envisaged in this project will be an important supplement to the WTO's current technical assistance and capacity-building efforts. This project is based upon a highly successful model and the time-consuming and costly groundwork has already been done. It has good prospects and should be supported.</i></p> <p><b>Warren Lavorel - former Deputy Director-General of the WTO and former US Trade Negotiator</b></p>	<p><i>This initiative is, in my view, long overdue. Regionally-based trade policy courses will help focus minds on local concerns and priorities as well as generating a deeper understanding of WTO agreements. This project will help developing countries to better help themselves.</i></p> <p><b>Luis de la Calle - former Deputy Secretary of the Economy, Mexico</b></p>	<p><i>The aim is to replicate in centres of excellence across the world the quality of training, deep analysis and sustained commitment which have made our residential courses in Geneva so eminently successful. If we can do that, there will be a huge dividend both in terms of policy-making in capitals and in the negotiating process in Geneva. You only have to look at the contributions already made by eminent graduates of our courses to see that.</i></p> <p><b>David Hartridge - former Director of Trade in Services Division, WTO</b></p>
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## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

The administration and organization of the training courses will be the responsibility of the host university. These responsibilities would include providing facilities for the courses and accommodation for the participants.

## BUDGET AND FINANCING

The estimated cost of running these two courses is just under 3 million Swiss Francs, or approximately 1.8 million US Dollars. This includes the costs of the flights, subsistence and accommodation of all participants and eminent professors, the necessary training materials and computer equipment and the staff both in Geneva and at the host universities. A more detailed breakdown of the costs of these programmes is outlined in Annex 1 to this proposal.

## THE FUTURE: PRIVATE-PUBLIC FUNDING



*“The future in the delivery of public service is through public-private partnerships. Good governance needs a skilled, capable civil service that can professionally advise governments and implement their policies. This project seems an ideal vehicle for these objectives. The World Economic Forum with its unique interface with governments, business and foundations could help play such a co-ordination and sponsorship role. I would certainly be prepared to look into ways how the Forum may contribute to the success of this proposal.”*

Professor Klaus Schwab, Founder and President - World Economic Forum



## The WTO Team

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The WTO's training team will include in the first instance the members of the WTO Training Institute overseeing the project, that is to say, Mr. Claude Mercier (Director), Mr. Gary Sampson (Senior Counsellor) and Mrs Renée Mailloux-Huxtable (Fellowship Officer), together with other current professional and additional support staff being recruited. Support and inputs will be provided by the WTO's Technical Cooperation Division headed by Mr. Chiedu Osakwe, the WTO's Development and Economic Research Division, headed by Mr. Patrick Low, and by Mr. Nacer Benjelloun, Senior Adviser to the Director-General.

As mentioned before, the WTO team will be working together with eminent local professors and experts and support personnel from the universities directly concerned.

In implementing its activities, the Training Institute benefits from the advice and views of the Joint Consultative Board on WTO-Related Training. The Board acts in an advisory capacity to offer fresh perspectives on approaches to training and to increase transparency, accountability and coherence among international agencies engaged in trade-related training. The membership of the Board comprises representatives from IGOs, the World Bank, UNCTAD and ITC, the academic community, Chairpersons of WTO Committees and a number of WTO officials. The Board's Chairman is Mr. Patrick Low.



Mr. Claude Mercier



Mrs. Renée Mailloux-Huxtable



Mr. Gary Sampson



Mr. Chiedu Osakwe



Mr. Patrick Low



Mr. Nacer Benjelloun

*If you would like more information on this proposal, or would be interested in making a financial commitment, please contact*

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## ANNEX 1 : BUDGET

WTO three-month trade policy course for english-speaking african countries,  
Nairobi, Kenya – summer 2002 (in swiss francs)

	Number	Airfare Econ	Per Diem	Facilities	Fees Salaries	Total	Rounded up	
<b>Participants</b>	25	41,640	71,820	131,209		244,669	<b>250,000</b>	
<b>Trainers</b>								
WTO Staff	10	71,210	14,916			86,126		
Consultants	25	178,025	37,290		150,000	365,315		
Delegates	15	106,815	22,374			129,189	<b>580,000</b>	
<b>Logistics</b>	Includes preparatory trips, transport for trainers to and from airport, shipment of documentation						<b>70,000</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	Includes computing equipment and software, cost of hiring training room, projectors, flipcharts, photocopier etc.						<b>115,000</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>	Programme Coordinator (Grade 8) 5 months (Geneva)					62,097	62,097	
	Support staff (Grade 5) 5 months (Geneva)					46,042	46,042	
	Academic co-ordinator CHF 600/day 2 days/week, 12 weeks (Nairobi)					14,400	14,400	
	Administrative Officer KES 50,000 per month, 3.5 months (Nairobi)					3,837	3,837	
	Secretary KES 30,000 per month, 3.5 months (Nairobi)					2,302	2,302	
	Documentalist/Librarian KES 30,000 per month 3.5 months (Nairobi)					2,302	2,302	
	<b>Total Personnel</b>					<b>130,980</b>	<b>130,980</b>	<b>135,000</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Includes medical insurance, hospitality, stationery, documentation, maintenance of equipment etc,						171,270	<b>180,000</b>
<b>Total</b>							1,305,324	
<b>Overhead (13%) fees</b>							169,692	<b>170,000</b>
<b>Total cost</b>						<b>1,475,017</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	

## ANNEX 1 : BUDGET

WTO three-month trade policy course for french-speaking african countries, Rabat/Casablanca,  
Morocco – Summer 2002 (in swiss francs)

	Number	Airfare Econ	Per Diem	Facilities	Fees Salaries	Total	Rounded up
<b>Participants</b>	27	85,754	116,348	139,362		341,464	345,000
<b>Trainers</b>							
WTO Staff	10	23,180	10,538			33,718	
Consultants	25	57,950	26,346		150,000	234,296	
Delegates	15	34,770	15,808			50,578	320,000
<b>Logistics</b>	Includes preparatory trips, transport for trainers to and from airport, shipment of documentation					38,479	40,000
<b>Equipment</b>	Includes computing equipment and software, cost of hiring training room, projectors, flipcharts, photocopier etc.					92,510	95,000
<b>Personnel</b>	Programme Co-ordinator (Grade 8) 5 months (Geneva)					62,097	62,097
	Support staff (Grade 5) 5 months (Geneva)					46,042	46,042
	Academic co-ordinator CHF 600/day 2days/week, 12 weeks (Casablanca)					14,400	14,400
	Administrative Officer 3.5 months (Casablanca)					4,000	4,000
	Secretary 3.5 months (Casablanca)					2,500	2,500
	Documentalist/Librarian 3.5 months (Casablanca)					2,500	2,500
	Total Personnel					131,540	131,540
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	Includes medical insurance, hospitality, stationery, documentation, maintenance of equipment etc,					130,192	130,000
<b>Total</b>						1,052,777	
<b>Overhead fees (13%)</b>						136,861	137,500
<b>Total cost</b>						<b>1,189,637</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## ANNEX 2 : CURRICULUM

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The course programme described below identifies twelve modules, which will be spread over the twelve-week period. The modules may each take more-or-less than a week and will be adjusted to suit the lecturers' treatment of their contents. The sequence of the modules will be as follows, although logistical imperatives may dictate otherwise. Each module would be accompanied by teaching material and a comprehensive reading list that would correspond to each of the sub-headings listed in the module. This could be used at the discretion of the lecturer for the purposes of his own preparation or as handout material.

The material presented below broadly corresponds to the structure and coverage of the subject-matter dealt with in the regular Training Institute training courses. While based on the Geneva courses, the programme of the on-site courses will allow for necessary logistical adjustment and, in particular, will reserve more time for the participants to devote to reading, researching and consulting.

### **MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM OF THE WTO**

#### *Objective:*

To provide background information on the historical, political and economic context in which the WTO functions and to explain the basic principles according to which it operates.

#### *Structure:*

##### **From GATT to the WTO**

- GATT negotiating rounds, the Tokyo Round Codes, Uruguay Round, current work
- Post 1995 Ministerial Conferences (Singapore, Geneva, Seattle, Doha), and current events

##### **WTO Basic Principles**

#### *Core principles of the GATT:*

- Non-discrimination,
- Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions,
- Contingency measures,
- Transparency.

#### *Exceptions to the principles:*

- Special and Differential Treatment,
- Participation of developing countries,
- Regional trading arrangements,
- Balance-of-Payments Provisions.

##### **The Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization**

#### Functions of the WTO

Objectives; Implementing agreements; Negotiations; Disputes and policy reviews;

Integrating developing countries

Coherence in global economic policy-making

The structure of the WTO

- Ministerial Conference and General Council; Goods, Services and TRIPS councils; Committees reporting to General Council; Other bodies,
- Bureaucracy and finance,
- Membership,
- Decision-making,
- Settlement of disputes; Background: Dispute settlement under the GATT,
- Multilateral review and transparency: Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM); Objectives; National reviews; Role of the TPRM, Overview of developments in the trading environment; Domestic transparency,
- Notification.

Access to information:

- Presentation of the WTO website early in the course in order to show the participants how to make the best use of the information available,
- Documents Online; Integrated Data Base (IDB); Services statistics resources.

## **MODULE 2: THE ECONOMICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE:**

*Objective:*

To provide the basic theoretical knowledge to understand the economics of international trade. This would include an understanding of the theory of the gains from trade, comparative advantage, tariffs, quotas and other impediments to trade, the resource and consumption implications of trade liberalisation, the theory of customs unions and free trade areas etc. The substance would be prepared in such a way that it could be presented to those without prior knowledge of the theory.

*Structure:*

Economics of International Trade

- Theory of international trade; Gains from trade; Comparative advantage,
- Trade policy instruments: Tariffs, quotas and other border measures, Subsidies and internal measures of support,
- Regional trade agreements and Regionalism (GATT/WTO provisions),
- Customs unions, free trade areas,
- Empirical studies,
- Nominal and effective protection,
- Tariff escalation,
- Effects of trade liberalization.

Foreign direct investment and trade: policy and empirical results

- Agreement on Trade-related Investment Measures (TRIMs)
- Introduction to the WTO work on external debt and development

## MODULE 3: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Objective:*

To provide a bird's-eye view of the history and special provisions dealing with the particular problems of the developing countries' participation in the multilateral trading system.

### *Structure:*

History within GATT

- Special and differential treatment,
- GATT provisions – Part IV.

Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

- Provisions Concerning Developing Country Members in Agreements,
- Recognition of general interest,
- Fewer obligations or differing rules,
- Longer time frame for implementation,
- Technical assistance.

Decision on Measures in Favour of Least-Developed Countries

## MODULE 4: TRADE IN GOODS AND CUSTOMS PROCEDURES

### *Objective:*

To transmit knowledge about the WTO Agreements and procedures related to trade in goods, including on tariff negotiations and re-negotiations, the schedules of commitments, an analysis of the provisions and functioning of the WTO Agreements directly related to measures applied at the border, such as tariffs and quantitative restrictions, rules of origin, customs valuation provisions, and non-tariff measures and making reference to implementation and development-related concerns.

### *Structure:*

Liberalization of tariffs and non-tariff measures affecting trade in industrial products.

- Tariffs: Harmonised system; Imports covered by commitments; Reductions; Additional details on reductions in industrial tariffs by developed countries; Tariff reductions by individual participants; Changes in tariff escalation; Binding of tariffs,
- Market Access and Schedules; GATT Art. XXVIII,
- Minimum access commitments,
- Export commitments,
- Domestic support.

Customs and trade administration

- Agreement on Rules of Origin,
- Agreement on Customs Valuation,
- Agreements on Preshipment Inspection and on Import Licensing Procedures.

The WTO and Trade Facilitation.

## MODULE 5: SECTORAL AGREEMENTS

### *Objective:*

To familiarize participants with the specific WTO provisions which deal with the agriculture and textiles and clothing sectors, including an examination of the particular political economy issues of these sectors for trading Members, the specific provisions on quantitative restrictions and subsidies, and other relevant sectoral issues.

### *Structure:*

#### Agreement on Agriculture

- Political economy of protection in agriculture; Market access; Domestic support; Export subsidies; Peace clause; Further negotiations.
- Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects.

#### Textiles and Clothing

- Political economy of protection in textiles and clothing,
- Background in the form of the LTA, STA, and MFA.

#### Textile and clothing agreement

- Product coverage,
- Integration into GATT rules,
- Liberalization,
- Transitional safeguards,
- Linking with GATT 1994,
- Textiles Monitoring Body.

## MODULE 6: STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

### *Objective:*

To cover the provisions and the functioning of the WTO Agreements on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and on Technical Barriers to Trade, as the specific agreements related to the preparation, adoption and implementation of mandatory and voluntary standards, and compliance with these; providing for a discussion on their trade policy implications, economic costs, and implementation and development-related concerns. The module addresses the trade-related aspects of the preparation, adoption and application of standards and technical regulations.

### *Structure:*

#### Principles of the TBT Agreement

- Respect of national sovereignty; Avoidance of unnecessary obstacles to trade; Promotion of international standards.

#### Structure of TBT Agreement

- Harmonization; Mutual recognition; Equivalence; Transparency; Code of good practice; Levels of obligation; Technical assistance.

Principles of the SPS Agreement

- Structure of the SPS Agreement;
- Objectives; Role of international standards; Recent cases; Precaution

## **MODULE 7: RULES AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION**

*Objective:*

To provide both theoretical and practical information on the economic and legal aspects of antidumping duties, subsidies, countervailing measures and safeguard measures, and to provide explanations of the WTO provisions and Agreements governing these policies and procedures. This module also covers the economic and political rationale for government intervention in the economy through state trading enterprises and government procurement practices, and their related WTO provisions. The module would be introduced by a session aimed at discussing policy issues related to contingent protection and government intervention.

*Structure:*

Contingent protection and Government Intervention.

Agreement on Anti Dumping

- Definition of dumping; Material injury; Domestic procedures; International obligations; Dispute settlement.

Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

- Structure; Coverage and definitions; Prohibited subsidies; Actionable subsidies; Non-actionable subsidies; Countervailing duty and investigation; Transition period and developing countries; Institutions and surveillance.

Agreement on Safeguards

- Role of a "safety valve"; Determining serious injury; Notion of import surge; Compensation; Grey area measures.

Trade and Competition Policy

- Singapore and Doha outcomes; WTO formal processes.

Provisions and State Trading.

Provisions and discussions on Government Procurement .

## **MODULE 8: SERVICES**

*Objective:*

An examination of the General Agreements on Trade in Services and its related protocols. The module would address the characteristics of the services economy sectors and implications of the various services obligations and procedures for the respective sectors.



*Structure:*

The GATS: the basic agreement

- Scope and coverage,
- Modes of delivery,
- General obligations and disciplines,
- Rules for scheduled sectors,
- Preparing, modifying and withdrawing commitments,
- New rounds of negotiations,
- Institutional arrangements,
- GATS annexes and Ministerial Decisions,
- Air transport; Financial services; Telecommunications; Maritime transport,
- Other issues,
- How to read a GATS schedule,
- Uruguay Round commitments on services,
- Additional commitments: Financial services; Telecommunications,
- The contents of GATS schedules: preparing and reading schedules,
- Scope of GATS commitments,
- Limitations to commitments: Market access; National treatment; MFN exemptions,

Post Uruguay Round matters

- Rules: Subsidies, safeguards and government procurement ,
- Mandated reviews under GATS,
- Statistics,
- Assessment,
- The new round of services negotiations: Principal issues and deadlines,
- A related issue: Electronic commerce.

## **MODULE 9: TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (TRIPS)**

*Objective:*

This module outlines the main types of intellectual property rights and the governing conventions and agreements regulating their exercise and protection. The WTO Agreement on TRIPS is at the heart of the module.

*Structure:*

- The TRIPS Agreement
- Why an agreement on intellectual property in the WTO

The results of the Uruguay Round on the protection of intellectual property:

- Structure; General provisions and basic principles,

- Standards,
- Copyright and related rights; Trademarks; Patents,
- Geographical indications; Industrial designs; Integrated circuits,
- Undisclosed information; Anti-competitive practices,
- Enforcement of intellectual property rights; Dispute settlement; Transitional arrangements,
- Other provisions,
- Social considerations,
- Duration of patents and compulsory licensing,
- Article 27 3(b),
- Genetic resources and developing countries.

Introduction to the WTO work on Transfer of Technology

## **MODULE 10: OTHER ISSUES, MOSTLY HORIZONTAL IN NATURE**

### *Objective:*

This module addresses a group of additional issues which tend to be horizontal in nature (possibly cutting across merchandise trade, services and other areas), some of which are the subject of WTO provisions, and others which are relevant to the wider perspective of trade policy formulation and development.

### *Structure:*

Trade and Environment,

Ministerial Decision on Trade and Environment; Environment-related provisions in the Uruguay Round agreements,

Accession to the WTO,

WTO Technical Cooperation.

## **MODULE 11: WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**

### *Objective:*

To both familiarise the participants with the WTO provision and procedures for the settlement of trade disputes, and to strengthen such familiarity through their interpretation in simulated dispute settlement cases. Participants prepare and debate the legal merits of case-study situations in the format of WTO dispute settlement cases.

### *Structure:*

Dispute Settlement Provisions: main elements of the WTO dispute settlement system

- Basic principles; Institutions; Decision-making; Retaliation,
- Arbitration, good offices, conciliation and mediation,
- Non-violation complaints,
- Special arrangements under some WTO agreements,
- Developing countries.

The dispute settlement process: review of the dispute settlement procedures

- Consultations; Establishment of a panel; the panel process; adoption of the report,
- Appellate review,
- Implementation,

Simulation of a panel; the panel process.

## **MODULE 12: NEGOTIATING TECHNIQUES**

*Objective:*

To provide practical and analytical skills about negotiating techniques and negotiating on WTO-related issues, through a series of theoretical presentations, practical exercises and a simulation of multilateral trade negotiations. The components of this module are scheduled such that the relevant WTO Agreements that are the subject of the simulation take place before the exercise itself.

*Structure:*

Distinguish among types of negotiation in the WTO.

Theory of negotiation.

Simulation of negotiations.

## ANNEX 3: PARTICIPATING AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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Country	Language (indicative only)	Country	Language (indicative only)
Algeria	F	Madagascar	F
Angola	F	Malawi	E
Benin	F	Mali	F
Botswana	E	Mauritania	F
Burkina Faso	F	Mauritius	F/E
Burundi	F/E	Morocco	F
Cameroon	F/E	Mozambique	E
Cape Verde	F	Namibia	E
Central African Republic	F	Niger	F
Chad	F	Nigeria	E
Comoros	F	Rwanda	F/E
Congo	F	Sao Tome and Principe	F
Côte d'Ivoire	F	Senegal	F
Dem. Republic of the Congo	F/E	Seychelles	E
Djibouti	F	Sierra Leone	E
Egypt	E	Somalia	E
Equatorial Guinea	F	South Africa	E
Eritrea	E	Sudan	E
Ethiopia	E	Swaziland	E
Gabon	F	Togo	F
Gambia	E	Tunisia	F
Ghana	E	Uganda	E
Guinea	F	United Republic of Tanzania	E
Guinea-Bissau	F	Zambia	E
Kenya	E	Zimbabwe	E
Lesotho	E	<b>Total</b>	<b>French: 24</b>
Liberia	E		<b>English: 23</b>
			<b>Bilingual: 5 (depends on language of candidates)</b>

All African countries are either Members, Observers or Least-Developed countries (in some cases obviously both). All of these are invited to the Geneva-based trade policy courses.