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What is International Trade?

• Exchange of capital goods and services across international boundaries or territories.

• In most countries it represents a significant share of GDP.

Why International Trade?

- Diverse Economic Resources
- Differences in Productive Resources
- Difference in cost: Absolute and comparative
- Important for countries' well being
- Importance for citizen

WTO

- The World trade organization is an organization that intends to supervise and liberalise international trade.
- WTO was created by uruguay round negotiation (1986-1994).
- WTO was officially commenced on january 1,1995

• There are total 153 member countries was counted in 2011.

• Budget 196 million swiss france in 2011.

• Currently there are total 629 staff members are present in WTO.

Principles

- To help trade flow as freely as possible
- To achieve further liberalization gradually through negotiation
- To set up an impartial means of settling disputes

Functions

- Administering the WTO trade agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Administering the mechanism for settling trade disputes among members
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Assisting developing countries with training and technical assistance
- Cooperation with other Internationals organizations.

History

• The WTO's predecessor, the general agreement on traiffs and trade(GATT), was establish after world war II in the wake of other multilateral institutions dedicated to International economic corporation.

• GATT was the only multilateral instrument governing international trade from 1948 until the WTO was established on january 1, 1995

Key subjects in WTO

- Agriculture: The agreement relating to agriculture is made up of several elements, which seek to reform trade in agriculture.
- Health and Safety Measures: The agreement on the application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures concerns the application of food safety and animal and plant health regulation.

- Textiles and Clothing: The objective of this agreement is to secure the integration of the textile and clothing sector.
- **Trips:** The WTO agreements of trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPs) recognizes that widely varying standards in the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights and the lack of multilateral disciplines dealing with international trade in counterfeit goods.

ORGNISATIONAL STRUCTURE



WTO: TASKS IN HAND

WORLS TRADE ORGANIZATION COORDINATES WITH ITS SECRETARIAT, WHICH EMPLOYEES 500 + STAFF INCLUDING ECONOMISTS, STATISTICIANS, LAWYERS AND OTHER EXPERTS IN RELATED AREA OF CONCERN

- WTO AGREEMENTS COVER GOODS, SERVICES, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.
- AGREEMENTS INCLUDE COMMITMENTS TO LOWER CUSTOMS DUTIES
 AND OTHER TRADE BARRIERS COUPLED WITH OPENING OF MARKETS.
- IMPORTANTLY WTO SET PROCEDURES TO SETTLE DISPUTES
- TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AND CREATING LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR ALL.
- COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
- ASSISTING TECHNICALY & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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