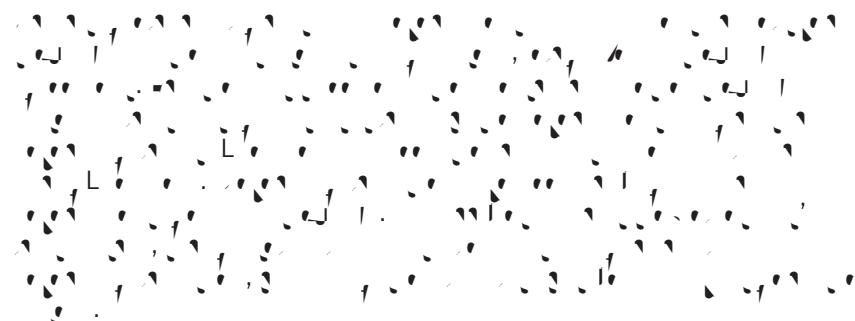


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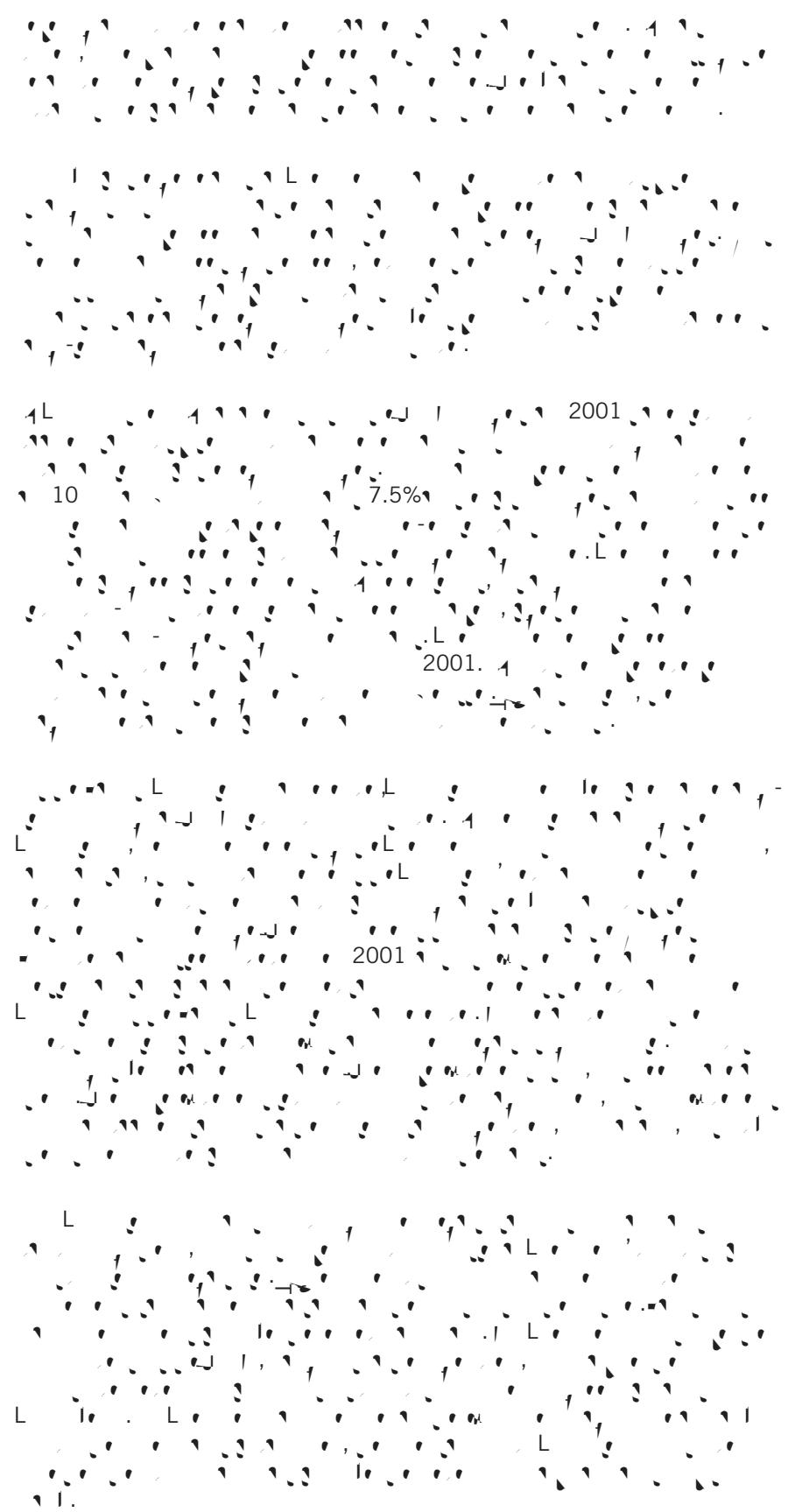


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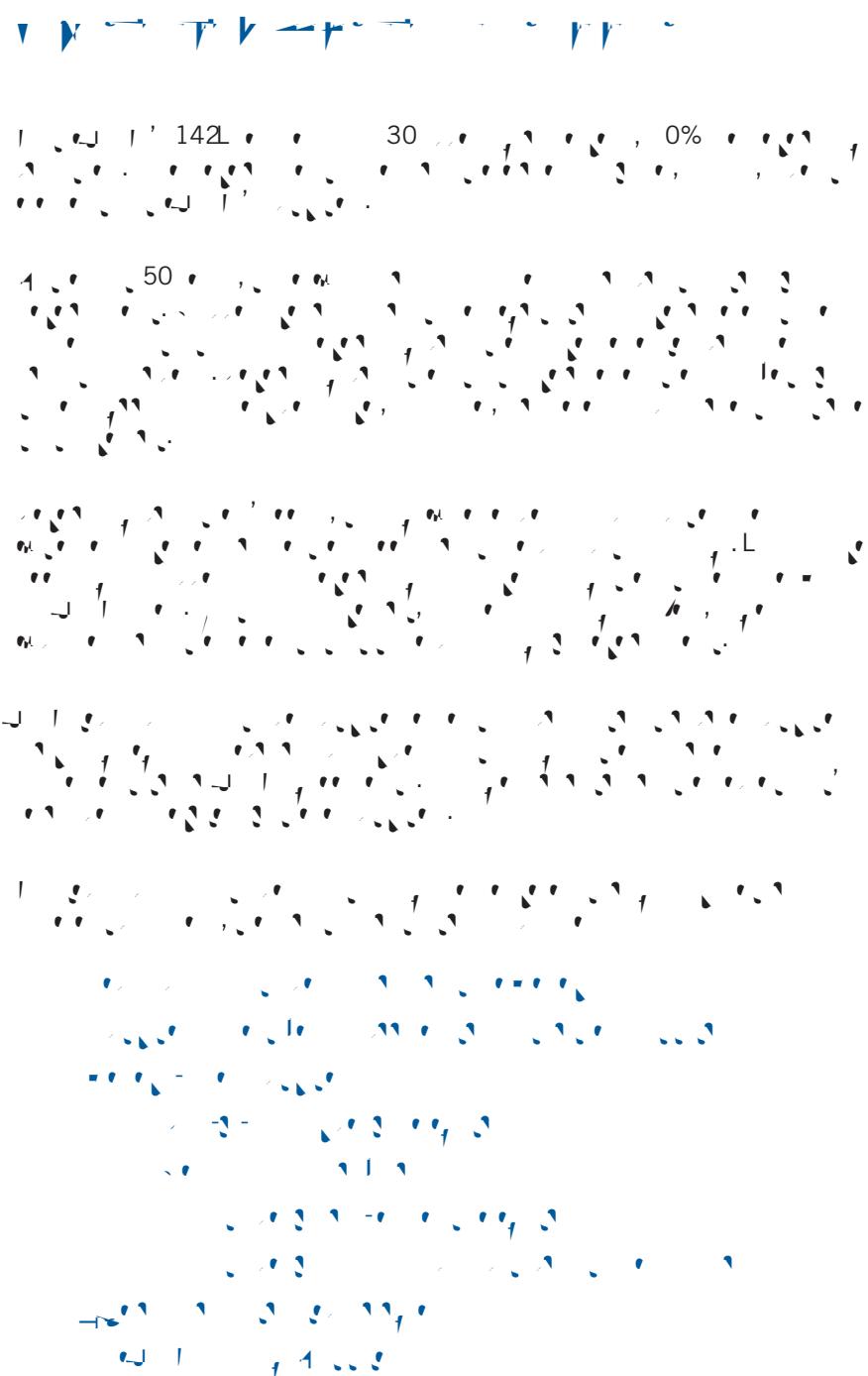
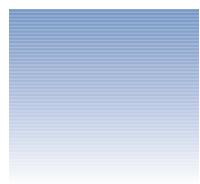


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CAPACITY BUILDING

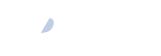


CAPACITY BUILDING

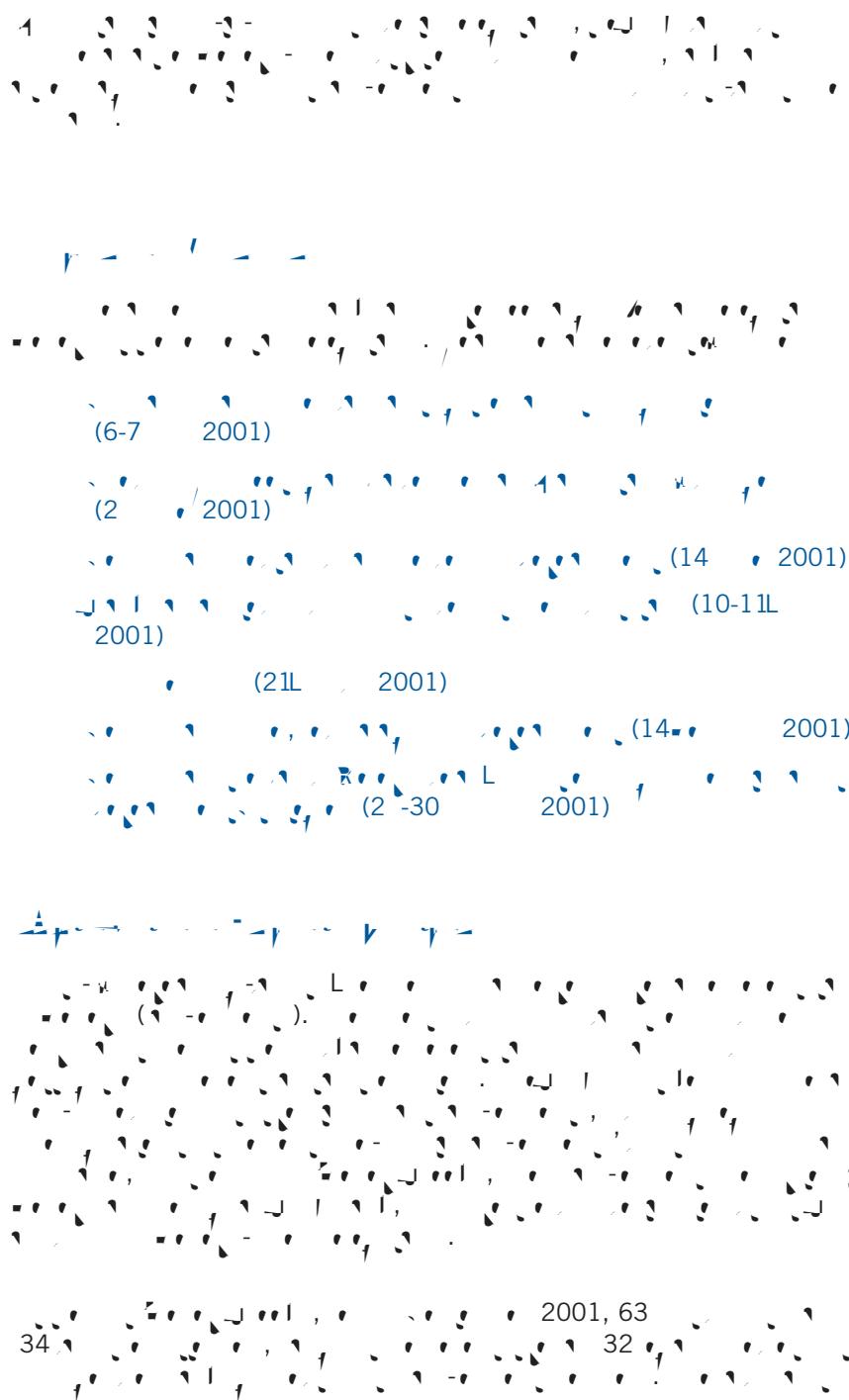


CAPACITY BUILDING

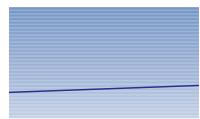
1. Capacity building in the field of gender equality
2. Capacity building in the field of sustainable development
3. Capacity building in the field of democracy
4. Capacity building in the field of peace
5. Capacity building in the field of human rights



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CAPACITY BUILDING



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THE CHINESE ECONOMY

The Chinese economy has been growing rapidly over the last two decades. In 1978, China's gross domestic product (GDP) was \$300 billion. By 2001, it had risen to \$1.3 trillion, making it the world's fourth largest economy. This growth has been driven by a combination of factors, including a large and growing population, a favorable geographical location, and a focus on industrialization and exports.

China's economy is heavily influenced by its agricultural sector, which accounts for about 15% of GDP. The country is one of the world's largest producers of rice, wheat, and corn. It also has significant mineral resources, particularly coal, oil, and natural gas.

China's industrial sector is another key driver of its economic growth. The country is a major producer of steel, cement, and other heavy industries. It is also a leading exporter of manufactured goods, including textiles, electronics, and machinery.

China's government has played a significant role in shaping the economy. It has implemented a range of policies to encourage investment and innovation, including tax incentives for research and development, and measures to support small and medium-sized enterprises.

Despite its rapid growth, China faces significant challenges. These include environmental degradation, income inequality, and the need to diversify its economy away from its dependence on exports.

In conclusion, China's economy has shown remarkable resilience and growth over the past few decades. While it faces significant challenges, it remains a key player in the global economy.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

China's economy has grown rapidly over the past two decades, with GDP increasing from \$300 billion in 1978 to \$1.3 trillion in 2001.

The chart below shows the percentage share of each industry in China's GDP in 2001.



1. $\Delta_{\text{min}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$
2. $\Delta_{\text{max}} = \pi - \theta$

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“Modernization of the WTO”

This document focuses on what we are doing – and what we want to do by way of technical assistance, capacity building and development. It should be clear that I want the Secretariat to do this in the most efficient and cost-effective ways we can devise.

There is much we must do to improve the workings of our system. How to improve participation and transparency while increasing efficiency is our challenge. It is my intention early in the new year to submit to Ministers a set of ideas that could improve the way we manage and present ourselves.

More generally, I want to ensure that the WTO Secretariat gives Members the highest quality of service with the least waste. The WTO is not the GATT, however we have not made the managerial and organizational restructuring necessary to assume our new and wider responsibilities. Recently, an independent study has been commissioned to study the structure and resources of the Secretariat. Where this study makes recommendations on our structure or resource distribution that I believe will enhance our operations, it will be my intention to implement many of the recommendations and in some areas would wish to go further to enhance our management systems. I believe that I have an obligation both to the Members and to the Secretariat to work for continuing improvements and efficiencies in the way we go about our work.

The WTO Secretariat

Total staff: 552

Existing budget: CHF 134 million