



LAPORAN KEGIATAN

**48th SESSION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE
PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO**

VIRTUAL MEETING

31 MARET 2022



**BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**



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DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

***48th SESSION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE OF
THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO***

Virtual Meeting
(31 Maret 2022)

I. PENDAHULUAN

Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI sekaligus anggota Steering Committee, Dr. Fadli Zon menghadiri Sesi ke-48 pertemuan Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO (SC PCWTO). Pertemuan dilaksanakan secara daring pada tanggal 31 Maret 2022, dan Ketua BKSAP mengikuti pertemuan dari Fadli Zon Library. Sesi ke-48 SC PCWTO membahas mengenai agenda kegiatan PCWTO dan perkembangan terkini negosiasi perdagangan di WTO.

A. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

NO	NAMA	JABATAN	POSISI
1.	Dr. Fadli Zon	Ketua BKSAP DPR RI F-Gerindra (A-86)	Anggota <i>Steering Committee</i>

B. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Materi yang dijadikan referensi bagi delegasi yang hadir pada persidangan ini dipersiapkan dan diolah oleh Tenaga Ahli dan Sekretariat KSI BKSAP yang berupa Saran Butir Wicara.

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. AGENDA ACARA

1. Adopsi Agenda
2. Informasi perkembangan terakhir pada WTO
3. Diskusi terkait rencana kegiatan yang akan diselenggarakan *Parliamentary Conference on the WTO*, Anggota Steering Committee akan mendiskusikan:
 - a. Rencana kegiatan, dengan mempertimbangkan penjadwalan kembali *12th WTO Ministerial Conference* yang diadakan pada 13 Juni 2022 di Jenewa
 - b. Kemungkinan keikutsertaan dan topik yang akan diangkat
4. Membahas pertanyaan terkait rotasi pada keanggotaan *Steering Committee (SC)*
5. Hal lainnya.

B. SITUASI UMUM

Pertemuan dipimpin oleh **Bernd Lange** sebagai *Chair* dan **Nadir Manzoor** sebagai *Co-Chair*.

Bernd Lange membuka pertemuan dengan menekankan pentingnya rapat SC PCWTO ini. Di dunia tengah yang berada di situasi penuh ketidakpastian akibat pandemi, WTO tetap harus melaksanakan fungsinya dengan baik. Relevansi WTO bahkan semakin dibutuhkan terutama karena saat ini tantangan yang dihadapi dunia semakin meningkat seiring dengan terjadinya konflik antara Rusia dan Ukraina.

Co-chair, **Nadir Manzoor** dari Guyana, menyampaikan, saat ini terdapat banyak tantangan di tengah upaya untuk mencapai masyarakat yang tangguh dan penguatan multilateralisme. Pertemuan *Steering Committee PCWTO* menjadi semakin relevan untuk menetapkan agenda-agenda pertemuan yang diharapkan dapat berkontribusi untuk kemajuan ekonomi global.

Sebagai Agenda pertama, pertemuan membicarakan rencana kegiatan-kegiatan PCWTO pada tahun 2022. Konferensi Tingkat Menteri (*Ministerial Conference / MC*) ke-12 WTO telah mengalami penundaan sebanyak dua kali karena alasan pandemi. Pertemuan yang pada awalnya akan dilaksanakan di Kazakhstan, dipindahkan ke Jenewa. Berdasarkan hasil pertemuan SC ke-47 tahun lalu, diputuskan PCWTO dilaksanakan secara fisik atau *hybrid*. Untuk MC-12 yang direncanakan akan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 13 Juni 2022, PCWTO akan menyelenggarakan *side event* dengan mempertimbangkan aspek ketersediaan ruangan dan logistik.

Menanggapi usulan mengenai format pertemuan, anggota *Steering Committee* mendukung agar diselenggarakan pertemuan fisik. Anggota parlemen Uni Eropa mengusulkan untuk menggunakan kesempatan pertemuan fisik WTO di Jenewa sebagai upaya untuk memperkuat dimensi keparlemenan di WTO.



Dr. Fadli Zon, Ketua BKSAP dan Anggota Steering Committee of the PC WTO hadir pada pertemuan yang diselenggarakan secara virtual

Agenda kedua yang diangkat terkait topik panel pertemuan parlemen negara-negara anggota WTO di sela-sela *WTO Public Forum*, yang akan dilaksanakan pada tanggal 27-30 September 2022 di *Headquarters* WTO di Jenewa.

Beberapa usulan topik yang masuk adalah mengenai perdagangan dan kesehatan, *environmental goods*, perdagangan dan perubahan iklim, hak kekayaan intelektual terkait inklusi digital, *paperless trade*, ketahanan pangan dan *e-commerce*.

Dr. Fadli Zon mengusulkan dua tema sebagai turunan dari tema *WTO Public Forum*, yaitu perdagangan dan SDGs serta tema integrasi UMKM di rantai pasok global (*global value chain*).



Dr. Fadli Zon menyampaikan intervensinya pada agenda kedua pertemuan Steering Committee PC WTO

Diputuskan bahwa keputusan mengenai tema akan ditentukan pada tanggal 29 April 2022.

Parlemen Uni Eropa mengusulkan masing-masing negara anggota membuat semacam *briefing paper* mengenai peran parlemen dalam mendukung WTO dan cara kerja parlemen dalam mendukung WTO. *Briefing note* akan saling ditukar di antara anggota WTO untuk meningkatkan *awareness* di antara masing-masing negara anggota WTO.

Pertemuan juga membicarakan mengenai rotasi keanggotaan sebagai Agenda ketiga.

Beberapa negara yang melakukan rotasi keanggotaan adalah:

- Cabo Verde, Ethiopia dan Tanzania - digantikan oleh Cote d'ivoire, Mauritius dan Namibia
- Arab Saudi - digantikan oleh Uni Emirat Arab
- Brazil - digantikan Uruguay

Indonesia mendukung rotasi tersebut selama masih sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip yang tercantum dalam *rules of procedure*.

Sebagai Agenda keempat adalah *update on recent developments at the WTO*. **Angela Ellard**, Deputy Director General WTO, memberikan informasi mengenai perkembangan terbaru negosiasi WTO dan terutama terkait pelaksanaan MC-12.

Ms. Ellard menegaskan pertemuan tahunan tingkat Menteri anggota WTO akan dilaksanakan secara fisik di Jenewa. MC-12 diharapkan tetap akan menjadi *platform* dialog di antara parlemen sebagai perwakilan rakyat dan pemerintah sebagai negosiator di WTO. Parlemen memegang posisi signifikan sebagai *bridge builder* antara masyarakat di suatu negara dan negosiasi perdagangan di tingkat internasional. Parlemen dapat mengambil peran aktif dalam kerja-kerja WTO melalui 3 pilar negosiasi, pengawasan, dan *dispute settlement*. Pengawasan dapat dilakukan dengan memanfaatkan mekanisme *regular trade policy reviews*. Diharapkan dengan peningkatan peran parlemen di WTO, hasil-hasil negosiasi lebih mencerminkan kebutuhan di dalam negeri negara-negara anggota WTO.

Di tengah situasi pandemi ini, WTO tetap berusaha untuk melaksanakan fungsinya secara maksimal, di tengah tantangan yang semakin mengemuka seiring dengan perang antara Rusia dan Ukraina. Diperkirakan perang akan membawa dampak langsung kerugian ekonomi sebesar 1 miliar dollar AS bagi Ukraina dan penurunan GDP secara signifikan. Di tataran global, perang tersebut akan membawa dampak krisis pangan global, distorsi ekspor, peningkatan harga energi, dan bahan makanan.

WTO telah mencapai kemajuan dalam negosiasi *intellectual property* vaksin. Hal ini menjadi pencapaian yang menggembirakan mengingat masih terjadi kesenjangan tingkat cakupan vaksinasi antara negara maju dan negara berpenghasilan rendah.

WTO juga telah mencapai kemajuan di bidang negosiasi *fisheries subsidies* dan bertekad untuk menyelesaikan perundingan mengenai subsidi perikanan. Subsidi yang memfasilitasi IUU dan *overfishing* merupakan aspek yang memfasilitasi terjadinya praktek penangkapan ikan secara tidak bertanggungjawab dan mengancam populasi ikan. Terkait *Trade Facilitation Agreement* dan pembatasan ekspor, negara-negara anggota WTO mengharapkan hasil-hasil yang dicapai dapat merefleksikan kebijakan respon penanganan pandemi yang seimbang, bermakna dan komprehensif. Untuk negosiasi pertanian masih susah untuk diselesaikan. Terkait isu *public stockholding*, banyak negara masih mendesak diadopsinya solusi permanen.

Beberapa isu baru juga terus diperkuat yaitu isu terkait agenda-agenda plurilateral, negosiasi *e-commerce*, inisiatif terkait *climate* dan *circular economy* yang diluncurkan tahun lalu, serta aspek gender dan MSMEs.

Terkait reformasi WTO, **Ms. Ellard** menyampaikan bahwa organisasi perdagangan dunia ini terus melakukan penguatan 3 pilar fungsi WTO. Tetapi isu *dispute settlement* masih menjadi hambatan seiring dengan terus tidak tercapainya quorum dalam pembentukan **Appellate Body**. Kondisi ini mendorong negara-negara anggota WTO untuk lebih kreatif dalam mencari alternatif mekanisme penyelesaian sengketa antara lain melalui mekanisme *multilateral trade talk* atau implementasi *Article 25* terkait arbitrase sebagai mekanisme penyelesaian sengketa. Ms. Ellard berharap WTO dapat segera mencapai konsensus untuk pembentukan *Appellate Body*.

Dalam diskusi setelah paparan DDG WTO, beberapa isu yang menjadi topik pembahasan adalah usulan anggota *Steering Committee PCWTO* untuk ad interim *Appellate Body* dalam memecah kebuntuan *dispute solution* di WTO, TRIPS terkait perkembangan negosiasi terkait *Intellectual Property*, serta bagaimana WTO dapat mencapai konsensus untuk kesepakatan-kesepakatan di *outcome document MC-12* mengingat saat ini tengah terjadi konflik Rusia dan Ukraina.

III. PENUTUP

A. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

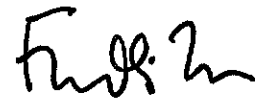
1. Pertemuan berjalan dengan lancar. Anggota *Steering Committee* berperan aktif dalam mengajukan usulan topik-topik panel parlemen di *Public Forum* maupun kegiatan lain yang dapat memperkuat dimensi keparlemenan di organisasi perdagangan dunia.
2. BKSAP DPR RI agar meminta perkembangan terbaru yang disampaikan DDG WTO dalam bentuk tertulis sebagai bahan masukan untuk persiapan delegasi DPR RI menghadiri *side event* di MC-12 maupun *Public Forum*.

B. KATA PENUTUP

Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Delegasi Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI dalam *48th Session of the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO* pada tanggal 31 Maret 2022 yang diadakan secara virtual. Dokumen terkait akan dijadikan lampiran. Atas nama delegasi, kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas kepercayaan yang diberikan kepada delegasi untuk melaksanakan tugas demi bangsa dan negara Indonesia. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, April 2022

Ketua Delegasi,



Dr. Fadli Zon

A-86

LAMPIRAN

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO
Organized jointly by the Inter Parliamentary Union and the European Parliament

Forty-eight Session of the Steering Committee
31 March 2022, 2-4 pm CEST (7-9 pm WIB)

1. **Adoption of the agenda**
2. **Update on recent developments at the WTO**

Members of the Steering Committee will be briefed on recent development in multilateral trade negotiations.

Informasi singkat:

Pada kesempatan Forty-Seven Session of The Steering Committee tanggal 15 April 2021 yang dilaksanakan secara virtual, anggota Steering Committee telah diinfokan mengenai perkembangan terkini di WTO termasuk pelaksanaan WTO Ministerial Conference ke-12.

WTO Ministerial Conference ke-12 telah mengalami beberapa kali penundaan akibat pandemi COVID-19 dan direncanakan akan dilaksanakan tanggal 13 Juni 2022 di Jenewa.

Suggested intervention:

We would like to thank the WTO Secretariat for the updates on recent developments of the WTO. WTO holds critical importance to maintain an open, predictable and rules-based international trade. In the challenging environment as of today, WTO's role is more important than ever.

Indonesia believes that trade should remain open during this unprecedented situation as the global economy is slowly recuperating from the pandemic. It is also important to maintain the central role of WTO as the primary institution for global governance of international trade to ensure all countries reap the benefit of international trade.

(Apabila disinggung mengenai dampak konflik Russia dan Ukraina terhadap perdagangan dan rantai pasok global)

Informasi singkat:

Secara langsung konflik Rusia dan Ukraina akan berdampak pada pertemuan-pertemuan di bawah WTO. Ukraina sudah menyampaikan tidak akan berpartisipasi di KTM ke-12 apabila perang masih terus berlangsung dan banyak negara sedang mempertimbangkan untuk mengusulkan KTM ke-12 diundur.

Beberapa negara anggota WTO juga telah menerapkan sanksi secara bilateral terhadap Rusia dan mempertimbangkan pengajuan usulan mengeluarkan Rusia dari daftar Most Favoured Nations (MFN).

Posisi Indonesia:

1. Terkait sanksi, Indonesia tidak akan menerapkan sanksi kecuali telah diputuskan di Dewan Keamanan PBB.
2. Terkait MFN, Indonesia menghimbau agar WTO tetap fokus pada perannya dalam bidang perdagangan dan tidak boleh ada intervensi politis.
3. Indonesia menghindari intervensi yang dapat memperuncing situasi di Ukraina.

Suggested intervention:

Indonesia is concerned about the escalation of the armed conflict in the territory of Ukraine, which gravely endangers the safety of civilians, as well as threatens global peace and stability.

We highlight the urgent need for enhancing parliamentary solidarity. Further, we stressed on the importance of prioritizing diplomacy to address the situation in Ukraine in accordance with the UN Charter and international laws.

We are also noting with concern the impact of war between Russia and Ukraine on food shortages in countries dependent on imports from those countries. Current geopolitical dynamic has further exposed the vulnerability of global supply chain. We support the role of WTO to find workable solution to this issue. We respect the need to ensure stable supply of staple food and to enhance national food resilient. We stand ready to enhance cooperation on trade to minimize the impact of supply shortages for key commodities due to conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

3. Discussion on possible future activities of the Parliamentary Conference of the WTO

The members of the Steering Committee will discuss:

- Possible activities, taking into consideration the rescheduled 12th WTO Ministerial Conference during the week of 13 June 2022 in Geneva.
- Possible participation in and topic for a parliamentary panel at the WTO Public Forum

Suggested intervention:

Thank you for the opportunity.

Building up on the theme of the 12th Ministerial Conference, “Towards a sustainable and inclusive recovery: ambition to action”, we would like to see the PCWTO theme is in line with the sustainable and inclusive recovery.

On that backdrop, we would like our theme to encompass two aspects specifically...

First, trade as a mean of facilitating the achievement of SDGs by 2030.

WTO is central to achieving the 2030 development agenda. Rules-based-trade under WTO has enabled developing countries to reap the benefit of tapping into emerging new markets, integrate into global value chain at lower cost and benefit from the reasonable world commodity prices.

Pandemic has caused major disruption to the global efforts on achieving the SDGs. According to UN SDGs Report of 2021, an additional 124 million people were pushed back into poverty and 255 million full time jobs were lost in 2020. Global hunger and malnutrition are also on the rise.

Trade generates economic growth, improves social development and reduces poverty. It is, therefore, we would like to see the parliamentary panel on the WTO Public Forum to reflect the parliamentary efforts to mainstream trade into national strategies and policies to achieve the SDGs, as well as, parliamentary dimension to strengthen the multilateral trading system that support inclusive growth, jobs creation and poverty reduction.

Second, trade as mean of integrating Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) into an inclusive and sustainable economy.

MSMEs account for 90 percent of businesses and absorbed 70 percent of employment worldwide. However, during the pandemic, they suffer the most blowback from the economic contraction during pandemic. According to the International Trade Centre, 60 percent of micro business and 57 percent of small business are strongly affected, with the majority of MSMEs had to close operations or face significant falls in revenue.

MSMEs are drivers of an inclusive transition toward a sustainable economy. They contribute directly and indirectly to the achievement of SDGs. However, learning from the impact of global pandemic to MSMEs, national parliament of the WTO Member Countries should always strive to encourage a level playing

field for MSMEs in order to increase their resilience, and empower them to pursue their role in the global economy.

Thank you.

4. Questions relating to partial rotation of the Steering Committee membership

Indonesia bergabung dalam keanggotaan Steering Committee sejak Februari 2015 pada sesi ke-33 SC PCWTO. Berdasarkan statistik kehadiran yang disusun oleh Sekretariat PCWTO, Indonesia tercatat aktif menghadiri SC PCWTO hingga 92.3%.

Dengan memperhatikan masa keanggotaan empat tahun, Indonesia saat ini berada dalam masa jabatan kedua untuk SC PCWTO.

Suggested intervention:

Indonesia suggested that any decisions on changing the composition of the Steering Committee should be consistent with Rules of Procedure and Rules of The Standing Committees.

Currently, Indonesia is observing the progress of The Partial Rotation of The Steering Committee Membership and still exploring the possible questions.

5. Any other business

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO

Organized jointly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the European Parliament

Forty-eighth session of the Steering Committee

31 March 2022, 2-4 pm CEST

Virtual meeting

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- 1. Adoption of the agenda**
- 2. Update on recent developments at the WTO**
Members of the Steering Committee will be briefed on recent developments in multilateral trade negotiations.
- 3. Discussion on possible future activities of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO**
The members of the Steering Committee will discuss:
 - *possible activities, taking into consideration the rescheduled 12th WTO Ministerial Conference during the week of 13 June 2022 in Geneva.*
 - *possible participation in and topic for a parliamentary panel at the WTO Public Forum.*
- 4. Questions relating to partial rotation of the Steering Committee membership**
In September 2011, the Steering Committee approved a number of principles pertaining to the organization of partial rotation of its membership. The next round of rotation being due to take place in October 2022, the Committee will be called on to consider a proposal prepared by the IPU and the European Parliament in conformity with the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO.
- 5. Any other business**

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO

Organized jointly by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the European Parliament

Forty-eighth session of the Steering Committee

31 March 2022, 14.00–17.00 CEST

Virtual meeting

Item 4

SC-WTO/48/4-R.1
31 March 2022

QUESTIONS RELATING TO PARTIAL ROTATION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Note prepared by the IPU Secretariat

In accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO, membership of the Steering Committee from among national parliaments is subject to periodic rotation. The present note recapitulates relevant rules and practices, and sets out a joint proposal of the IPU and the European Parliament concerning implementation of partial rotation.

Historical background

1. The initial composition of the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO was negotiated bilaterally by the IPU and the European Parliament as the Conference co-organizers and was endorsed by the Committee as a whole at the start of its first session, held in Brussels in May 2002.
2. As decided at the time, the Steering Committee comprised a number of distinct categories of members, namely: national parliaments, the IPU and the European Parliament, other regional and international parliamentary assemblies and structures, and the WTO Secretariat.
3. Following a period of functioning on an ad hoc basis, the Committee felt the need to regularize all aspects relating to the term of office of its members, distribution of seats between geographical regions, and the mechanism of rotating seats within regions. Pertinent general principles were agreed by the Committee in September 2006, the list of geographical regions for rotation purposes was approved in October 2007, and relevant changes in the Rules of Procedure were formally adopted by the Conference in September 2008.

Statutory provisions

4. The overall terms of reference of the Steering Committee are set out in Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure, which stipulates that changes to its composition must be proposed jointly by the IPU and the European Parliament and approved by the Committee as a whole. Due consideration should be given, where possible, to the equitable geographical distribution of seats.
5. National parliaments are normally expected to hold their seat on the Steering Committee for a period of four years, with a possibility of renewal if the Steering Committee so decides. The rotation must be scheduled in such a way that no more than half of the parliaments representing a given geographical region are replaced at any one time.
6. In September 2011, when the Steering Committee was considering issues relating to practical implementation of partial rotation of its membership the following year, the Committee formulated a number of additional guiding principles, namely:

- Principal trade negotiators and major economies should be always represented on the Steering Committee;
- When adding new members to the Steering Committee, priority should be given to WTO Member States;
- While planning for the rotation, members' past records of attendance of the Committee sessions should be taken into consideration.

Facts and figures

7. In October 2007, the Steering Committee approved a list of geographical regions for rotation purposes, it being understood that every national parliament had to be associated with a single geographical region. An updated version of that list, taking into consideration subsequent political developments that affected the situation of certain parliaments, is to be found in Annex 1. The list includes only those sovereign States whose parliaments are eligible to participate in the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO in accordance with the participation formula stipulated in Article 2 of the Rules of Procedure.

8. The current situation regarding the distribution of Steering Committee seats among national parliaments from different geographical regions can be summarized as follows:

Region	Number of countries		Number of seats	
	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
Africa	48	25.9	6	27.3
Arab countries	16	8.6	2	9.1
Asia-Pacific	38	20.5	5	22.7
Europe and North America	51	27.6	6	27.3
Latin American and the Caribbean	32	17.3	3	13.6
<i>Total:</i>	185		22	

9. An aggregate table summarizing past record of attendance of sessions by the current members of the Steering Committee can be found in Annex 2.

10. For information: when rotation was organized for the last time in 2019, the following changes were made:

- Replacement of Ghana by Ethiopia;
- Replacement of Switzerland and Luxemburg by Turkey and Cyprus respectively.

Proposal

11. In application of the agreed guiding principles of rotation and following consultations with geopolitical groups in the IPU, the following rotation scheme is proposed:

- Replacement of Cabo Verde, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania by Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritius and Namibia respectively;
- Replacement of Saudi Arabia by United Arab Emirates (UAE);
- Replacement of Brazil by Uruguay.

12. The newly elected members would be invited to take part in the work of the Committee as of 1 October 2022.

Version of 1 March 2022

**LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS
FOR THE PURPOSE OF ROTATION OF STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM AMONG NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE
IN THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON THE WTO**

As approved by the Steering Committee on 3 October 2007 and updated in the light of subsequent political developments affecting the situation of certain parliaments

Africa (48 countries)	Current number of seats on the Steering Committee: 6
Angola, Benin, Botswana , Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde , Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia , Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal , Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa , South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania , Zambia and Zimbabwe.	
Arab countries (16 countries)	Current number of seats: 2
Algeria, Bahrain , Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia , Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.	
Asia-Pacific (38 countries)	Current number of seats: 5
Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China , Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India , Indonesia , Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan , Kazakhstan , Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.	
Europe and North America (51 countries)	Current number of seats: 6
Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan , Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus , Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France , Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland , Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain , Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey , Ukraine, United Kingdom and United States of America.	
Latin American and the Caribbean (32 countries)	Current number of seats: 3
Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina , Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil , Chile , Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).	

Notes:

- Only sovereign States that are Members of the United Nations appear on the list
- Current members of the Steering Committee of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO are marked in **bold**.

