



INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR  
TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

*BRIDGES*

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## WTO SHRIMP-TURTLE APPELLATE BODY DECISION

The Appellate Body's decision in the "Shrimp-Turtle" case was released in Geneva today. While the decision - which is final - finds the U.S. measures at issue to be "within the scope of measures permitted" under the exceptions clause of the GATT, it confirms that they are inconsistent with GATT Article XI and that they are not justified under Article XX. The Findings and Conclusions of the Report reverse two of the Panel's findings. First, the Appellate Body says that accepting non-requested information from NGOs is not incompatible with the provisions of the Dispute Settlement Understanding. Second, the Appellate Body reverses the Panel's finding that the U.S. restrictions on import of certain shrimp products are not within the scope of measures permitted under the chapeau of Article XX.

In practice, this means that future Panels can accept information from non-governmental organisations directly, and that parties to a dispute can attach amicus briefs to their submissions. While space has thus been provided for civil society input into the settlement of disputes, it remains at a Panel's discretion whether or not to pick up on this input.

As regards the substance of the dispute, i.e. whether the U.S. could invoke Article XX in justification of its restrictions on shrimp imports, three points are worth noting.

First, the Appellate Body does not question the legitimacy of the objective of the restrictions - protection of sea turtles - even if in this case, the application of the measure constituted arbitrary and unjustifiable discrimination and was inconsistent with GATT. The incompatibility of the U.S.' restrictions with Article XX has to do with the form the US has chosen to advance what otherwise is

deemed by the Appellate Body to be a legitimate environmental policy objective. It is rather the implementation of the measures that has been found to be unjustifiably discriminatory in its operation, hence altering the balance of opportunities among trading partners. It is noteworthy that the Appellate Body Report once more calls for multilateralism and genuine international co-operation as the best means to resolve global environmental issues. The Report also notes that existing instruments such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) or three major environmental treaties to which the US is not yet a Party - namely the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - could provide a framework to adequately address the issue of extinction of turtles.

Secondly, and contrary to the Panel's approach, the Appellate Body found that it was necessary to consider the exceptions in paragraphs (a) - (j) of Article XX before considering the Article's chapeau.

Thirdly, in considering the meaning of "exhaustible natural resources" in Article XX (g), the Appellate Body referred to the preamble of GATT 1994 - which specifically makes sustainable development a WTO objective - and concluded that the sea turtles involved in this case constitute "exhaustible natural resources" for purposes of Article XX (g) of GATT 1994.

In its conclusions, the Appellate Body Report recommends that the WTO Dispute Settlement Body request the US to bring its ban on shrimp imports into conformity with the GATT.

The dispute was brought to the WTO in 1996 by India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand, who were complaining about U.S. restrictions on imports of certain shrimp and shrimp products not caught with nets fitted with a special "turtle excluder" device which prevent turtles from drowning. The Panel ruled on the complaints of these countries this spring, finding that that the U.S. import restrictions were contrary to GATT

Article XI.1 (which prohibits the use quantitative trade restrictions other than duties, taxes or charges). The Panel also found that the restrictions were not justifiable under the Article XX exceptions to GATT, which the U.S. had invoked in its defence.

The Report of the Appellate Body is on the WTO website at: <http://www.wto.org/wto/dispute/distab.htm#shrimpy>

ICTSD Internal Files.

## **WTO SECRETARIAT CREATES DIVISION ON TRADE AND FINANCE, STAFFING CHANGES**

A number of important changes affecting the treatment of development, environment, technical co-operation and information have been made within the WTO secretariat. These were effective last week but physical reallocations are only expected to be completed by mid-October.

A new Trade and Finance Division has been created, to be headed by Richard Eglin. This Division will deal with trade, finance and investment matters. It will take over Trade-Related Investment

Measures and Investment from the TRIPs Division, Balance of Payments matters from the Trade Policy Review Division and IMF/World Bank Relations from the External Relations Division.

A Ministerial Sessions Division will be created, headed by Evan Rogerson (formerly with the Director General's office). This new Division will take up preparations for Third Ministerial and "all related questions". It will report directly to the Director General's Office, as will the External Relations Division and the Council Division.

The library is now placed under the Information and Media Relations Division (rather than Translation and Documentation), with the aim of improving the coverage and the service of the library. The former Publications Committee will be reactivated, the probable objective of this being to increase publications. The Secretariat has also announced other changes in the areas of Interpretation and Documentation.

An Informatics Division has been created, which will be headed by Ghassan Karam. Statistics will now also have a separate Division, headed by Roslyn Jackson.

Ad hoc Task Forces on Accessions (under Chulsu Kim) and on Turmoil in Financial Markets (under the Director General) have been confirmed, and a new one created on Technical Co-operation (headed by Anwarul Hoda). The Task Force on Technical Co-operation will focus on taking up outsourcing as a practice and on increasing co-operation with other international organisations. Like the other two, it will report to the Director General by December with a view to implementing recommendations before Renato Ruggiero leaves office.

There have also been a number of staffing changes within the Secretariat. These are as follows: Jan-Eirik Sørensen will be new head of Trade and Environment Division, Peter Tulloch will now be head of the Trade and Development Division, Jean-Maurice Leger is now head of the Technical Co-operation Division and Clemens Boonekamp, formerly with the External Relations Division, is now head of Trade Policy Review.

Other staff reallocations will take place within the next few weeks. ICTSD will inform readers through BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest of reallocations as well as of changes of relevance to NGO activity vis-à-vis the Secretariat.

## **ACTION TO REDUCE OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES IN THE U.S. AND RUSSIA**

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) reported that the hole in the ozone layer over the Antarctic reached a record size in September. For a brief period last month the hole covered a surface area two- and- a-half times the size of Europe, or 25 million square kilometres. On average for that period, the hole has historically covered about 20 million square kilometres. Ozone depleting substances (ODS) such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons, used by humans for refrigeration and other consumption, deplete the ozone layer. Ozone depletion adds to increased UVH radiation, known to cause skin cancer, cataracts and harm to the immune system.

Meanwhile, under a special initiative from the World Bank, donor countries last week committed US\$19 million to the Russian Federation to fund the closure of its ODS-producing facilities, eliminating half of the world's production capacity for CFCs and halons. An additional US\$10

million will come from the Global Environmental Facility, to help Russia meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer.

At the same time, the U.S. Congress last week passed legislation delaying a ban on the use of methyl bromide, another potent ODS. The bill is currently awaiting approval/rejection by President Clinton. A coalition of non-governmental organisations is calling for action to stop this legislation that (1) pushes back the U.S. ban of methyl bromide from 2001 to 2005, and (2) allows producers to continue exporting methyl bromide after the ban is in place. The U.S. Congress passed the measure as part of an agricultural appropriations bill on Tuesday, October 6. In the United States, methyl bromide producers and users have worked to delay the 2001 ban since it was established under the U.S. Clean Air Act in 1993, and are doubling their efforts as the date nears. Alternatives have been documented for almost all uses of methyl bromide.

"Environment: new record in size of hole in ozone layer," IPS, October 1, 1998; "Donors fund closure of Russia's CFC factories," ENS, October 8, 1998; "Action Alert: Stop Delay of U.S. Methyl Bromide Ban," PANUPS, October 8, 1998.

### **U.S. FAST-TRACK TO INCLUDE ENVIRONMENTAL AND LABOUR PROVISIONS**

President Clinton last week said his administration would put forward a proposal for fast-track negotiating authority in January. Fast-track would give the Clinton Administration the power to negotiate free trade agreements on behalf of the country and then present them to Congress for a straight up-or-down vote. In previous attempts to secure fast-track negotiating authority, strong opposition from within the Democratic Party stymied Clinton Administration efforts. Congressional opponents to fast-track want any trade agreements to include provisions on the environment and labour. Most Republicans are opposed to labour and environmental linkage to trade, as are many U.S. trading partners. The U.S. House of Representatives defeated a fast-track bid prohibiting labour and environmental linkage to trade last month, again making the linkage issue a force to be reckoned with in securing fast-track authority.

Addressing the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank last week, Mr. Clinton signalled that a new bid for fast-track could include labour and environment provisions. "We must make certain that economic development does not come at the cost of new environmental degradation," Mr. Clinton said. He also urged the WTO to give more consideration to labour and environmental concerns. "I urge the WTO working with the IMF, the World Bank and together with the [International Labour Organisation] to give greater consideration to labour and environmental protections as a part of your daily business," Mr. Clinton said.

"Clinton now slots fast-track for January," JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, October 7, 1998; "Trade: new fast-track bid to include environmental provisions," JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, October 7, 1998.

### **ASEAN AGREES ON TRADE, INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL MEASURES**

Agriculture and forestry ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting in Hanoi last month were asked by experts to consider the need for increased co-operation to counter trade barriers related to environmental standards. ASEAN agricultural ministers were to

discuss the effects of environmental measures that impact trade such as international agreements on trade in endangered species; and international conservation initiatives such as those related to the shrimp-turtle dispute between the U.S. and some ASEAN members. "If ASEAN wants to maintain revenue earned from agricultural products . . . the region needs to have greater co-operation such as pooling resources, expertise and information to reduce costs," ASEAN official Suthad Setboonsarng said in advance of last month's meeting. "In the past, ASEAN has not been well prepared to provide a coherent response as it lacks technical support and effective lobbying," Mr. Suthad said.

Last week, ASEAN trade ministers, meeting in Manila, agreed to a framework for creating an ASEAN Investment Area (AIA), removing investment restrictions over time in Southeast Asia in an effort to boost investment. Under the AIA agreement, national treatment would be extended to ASEAN investors by 2010 and to all other investors by 2020. Industries related to human, animal and plant life are excluded from the AIA.

Ministers also agreed last week to establish a joint surveillance system to facilitate early warning of economic risk in the region. The system will monitor the macroeconomic stability of the region, based on an exchange of information between ASEAN members related to interest rates, exchange rates and capital flows. The information will be reported to a monitoring committee and reviewed by ASEAN economic ministers semi-annually. The establishment of the surveillance program marks a departure from the traditional "non-interference" policy of ASEAN towards its members.

At the opening session of the two-day economic summit in Manila, Philippine President Joseph Estrada urged fellow ASEAN members to stay the course of globalisation despite the economic crisis that continues to grip the region. "Given the interdependence of trading nations, backsliding on our commitments would give out the wrong signals to our trading partners--weakening the links we have forged among ourselves and disrupting harmonious alliance," Mr. Estrada said. Mr. Estrada also called on the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialised countries to do their part to ensure a swift regional economic recovery.

ASEAN ministers agreed as well to move forward with the development of an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) ahead of its 2003 implementation schedule. ASEAN officials estimated that by 2000, 90 percent of all ASEAN products will be at the zero to five percent tariff range for inter-ASEAN trade. Officials noted that as many products as possible will be at the zero level.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

"ASEAN ministers agree on bold measures to spur trade," DOW JONES, October 8, 1998; ASEAN members sign pact to liberalise investment in SE Asia," DOW JONES, October 7, 1998; "ASEAN to monitor looming dangers to region," FINANCIAL TIMES, October 8, 1998; "ASEAN says total exports grew 6.3 percent in 1997," REUTERS, October 7, 1998; "ASEAN commitments for trade liberalisation," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, October 6, 1998; "ASEAN ministers open annual meet with commitments to free trade," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, October 7, 1998; "ASEAN agrees to speed up regional tariff cuts," FINANCIAL TIMES, October 7, 1998; "ASEAN to hasten tariff cuts on Asian crisis bites," REUTERS, October 2, 1998; "Call for ASEAN joint effort to fight barriers," BANGKOK POST, August 28, 1998.

**U.S CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS CALL FOR ACTION ON BANANAS**

U.S. congressional leaders last week called on the Clinton Administration to "issue an early and comprehensive notice of retaliation against the EU." Indeed, these leaders anticipate that the EU will fail to adequately revise its banana import regime to comply with the WTO panel's findings. Congressional leaders said that if the Clinton Administration failed to act quickly on the matter, Congress would take matters into its own hands. In a letter to President Clinton, congressional leaders said the EU's failure to comply with WTO rulings in the dispute over its banana import regime and a dispute over an EU ban on hormone-treated beef imports was "putting American workers, farmers, ranchers and companies at risk." (See also BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest Vol. 2 No.36, September 21, 1998).

"EU Commission draft proposal on banana licensing," *INSIDE U.S. TRADE*, October 8, 1998;  
"U.S. congressional leaders urge action on EU banana dispute," *DOW JONES*, October 8, 1998;  
"Clinton urged to hold EU to WTO rulings," *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE*, October 9, 1998.

**FRANCE TO WITHHOLD GENETICALLY-MODIFIED CORN FROM MARKET**

France announced last week that it would segregate the corn harvests of traditional and GMO-variety corn, and for the time being withhold the GMO corn harvest from the market. This year marks the first harvest of GMO corn in France. This decision follows a ruling by France's Council of State late last month, suspending the use of GMO corn seeds in France. Environmental groups hailed the decision. "We are happy that the ministry of agriculture has finally admitted that this ruling does not just concern seeds," said a Greenpeace spokesperson. Greenpeace led the charge in France against the use of GMOs. "We would now like to see similar decisions taken in Spain and Germany," a Friends of the Earth spokesperson said.

In other news, the EU-ACP joint assembly meeting on "Biodiversity and the Environment" in Brussels September 21-24 adopted joint resolutions on biodiversity, GMOs and trade related aspects of intellectual property (TRIPs). The assembly urged the "full development of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as an international instrument to ensure the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, based on community control of resources and the sovereign rights of States to determine access to such resources;" and recognised the precedence of the CBD on matters related to biodiversity. The EU-ACP also called for the involvement of indigenous peoples in decision making around biodiversity policy. The EU-ACP also called for "The WTO rules to be revised and for new ecological and social criteria to be adopted for regulating world trade."

"FOE welcomes ASDA ban on GMOs in new food lines," *FRIENDS OF THE EARTH* (Press Release), October 8, 1998; "EU warns France on modified crop approvals," *ENVIRONMENT DAILY*, October 7, 1998; "France to require GM maize crop segregation," *ENVIRONMENT DAILY*, October 8, 1998; "Resolution on biodiversity and the environment," *EU-ACP JOINT ASSEMBLY*, September 24, 1998.

**THAILAND, TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Meeting in Bangkok last week, Thai and Vietnamese officials called for greater co-operation in agricultural trade between the two countries. Officials for both sides urged the exchange of market information so that neither country would be hurt by price cutting on products such as coffee, rubber and rice (Vietnam and Thailand supply two-thirds of the rice to the international market). Officials also discussed the idea of using counter-trade (bartering) to reduce dependence on currency for payments.

Also last week, an UN official urged Thailand to ratify the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, lest it lose out on foreign investment. Daniel Navid, a senior special fellow at the UN Institute for Training and Research said Thailand could become a "financial magnet" and benefit from technology transfer from developed countries. "The Convention is just a framework that can be very helpful to Thailand . . . to get support and technology," Mr. Navid said last week. Environmental and other organisations in Thailand oppose ratification of the Convention until Thailand has in place laws protecting Thailand's bioresources from exploitation by multinational corporations.

In other news, Thailand's Agricultural Ministry announced late in August that it would begin to apply ISO 14000 environmental management standards to all Thai farm products. The ISO 14000 series addresses environmental management systems, environmental auditing, environmental labelling, environmental performance evaluation, and life cycle assessment. Rubberwood will be the first product to go through the certification process. Thailand accounts for 30 percent of world rubberwood production. The agricultural ministry said ISO 14000 certification is necessary for Thai rubberwood exports to stay competitive, as many larger buyers such as Japan now require wood imports be certified as coming from environmentally managed forests.

Also in the news, the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) announced it will hold a series of public hearings on the environmental impacts from a planned Thailand-Malaysia gas pipeline. The US\$825 million project would build a gas-separation plant in the so-called Joint Development Areas in southern Thailand. The hearings are designed to elicit input from communities, non-governmental organisations and academics as to how an environmental impact assessment of the project should proceed. Environmental organisations have raised concerns that the project would damage forest areas in the proposed development region.

"Co-operation in farm trade tops agenda," "Southern views sought on pipeline," BANGKOK POST, October 9, 1998; "New standards for farm products," BANGKOK POST, August 26, 1998; "Thailand urged to ratify convention," BANGKOK POST, October 8, 1998; "Thailand investment chief: indicators point to recovery," DOW JONES, October 6, 1998.

**IN BRIEF**

Metalclad Corporation announced last week that it was halting construction of its Aguas Calientes landfill and treatment facility and further landfill development in Mexico until resolution of its suit under NAFTA against Mexico. Local environmental zoning laws prohibit the construction of the Aguas Calientes facility. Metalclad filed suit under Chapter 11 of NAFTA, charging that the Mexican government's failure to provide protection against local environmental zoning laws constituted expropriation of its investment there. METALCLAD CORPORATION PRESS RELEASE, September 30, 1998.

Meyer International, the UK's largest timber trader, has announced that it will only purchase timber that has been certified under the international Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) scheme for sustainably managed forestry. The UK is the second largest net importer of timber in the world. The decision was hailed last week by WWF, which started the FSC in 1993, as "one of the most significant things to happen in the timber trade for decades." WWF predicts that the announcement would have knock-on effects world-wide - Meyer is said to source timber from 40 countries. "Top UK Timber Trader to Demand FSC Label" ENVIRONMENT NEWS SERVICE, October 8, 1998.

Canada last week announced it would ask the WTO to establish a dispute settlement panel to decide its complaint against a French ban on the chrysotile asbestos imports. Canada is the world's second largest producer of chrysotile asbestos. France instituted a ban for health-safety reasons in January 1997. Consultations began last May between Canada and France in an unsuccessful effort to resolve the issue. "Canada takes French asbestos dispute to World Trade Organisation," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, October 7, 1998.

In an interview in London, where he was attending a conference on European banking, Renato Ruggiero said that thirty three countries are currently candidates for admission to the WTO. The 133 countries that are already members of the WTO account for 90 percent of world trade. Oman, Latvia, China and Russia are amongst the countries in the queue to join the WTO. "Interview-Greater WTO membership will ease crisis," REUTERS, Oct. 2, 1998; "Oman makes headway in bid to enter WTO", JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, October 1998.

Environmental organisations are warning investors to consider the environmental risks associated with investing in the Amazon region of Brazil. "Brazil is hastily moving forward with plans for new roads, waterways, power lines and dams which are facing growing challenges by Brazilian civil society and indigenous peoples who are determined to halt the devastation of Brazil's natural resources. Such challenges could translate into financial risk and wise investors should ensure that they are fully aware of the potential risks before committing company resources," a spokesperson for Amazon Watch said earlier this month. Brazilian officials promoting investment opportunities to foreign investors argue that Amazon-region infrastructure projects are critical to develop regional trade and to bring energy and resources to Brazilian cities. "Warnings on risky projects in Amazon region," IPS, October 2, 1998.

## **EVENTS & RESOURCES**

### **• EVENTS**

#### **WTO Meetings:**

14 October 1998: General Council. For information, contact Keith Rockwell, tel: (41) 22 739 5007.

14-15 October 1998: Council for Trade in Services. For information, contact Hans-Peter Werner, tel: (41) 22 739 5286.

16 October 1998: Committee on Rules of Origin. For information, contact Luis Ople, tel: (41) 22 739 5374.



WTO BRIEFING FOR NGOs: 29th October 1998, 10 a.m., Geneva Executive Centre, ch. des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland. For information contact ICTSD, address below, or Peter Pedersen, WTO, tel: (41) 22 739 5848.

**Other Meetings:**

9th RAUL PREBISH LECTURE, 19 October 1998, Geneva. This year's lecture, entitled "Towards a new paradigm for development: strategies, policies and processes" will be delivered by Joseph Stiglitz, Senior Vice-President for Development Economics and Chief Economist at the World Bank. The lecture will take place at 3 p.m. in room XIX of the Palais des Nations. For information, contact Carine Richard-Van Maele, Press Unit, UNCTAD; tel: (41) 22 907 5816/28; fax: (41) 22 907 0043; email: [press@unctad.org](mailto:press@unctad.org)

TRADE, INVESTMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT, 29-30 October 1998, Chatham House, London, United Kingdom. This event is organised by the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) and sponsored by the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), the UK Department of Trade and Industry, the UK Department for International Development, The Guardian, the Imperial Chemical Industries PLC and the WWF. For information, contact Mai Gray, the Conference Unit, RIIA, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London SW1Y, 4LE, UK; tel: (44) 171 957 5700/5754; fax: (44) 171 957 5710/321 2045.

14th SESSION OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP TO THE BASEL CONVENTION, 2-5 November 1998, Pretoria, South Africa. For information, contact Iwona Rummel-Bulska, Secretariat for the Basel Convention; tel: (41) 22 979 9111; fax: (41) 22 797 3454; email: [bulsakai@unep.ch](mailto:bulsakai@unep.ch)

50th ANNIVERSARY OF IUCN-The World Conservation Union, 3-5 November 1998, Fontainebleau, France. The celebrations will be opened by President Jacques Chirac. For information, contact Javed Ahmad, Director of Communications, IUCN, Rue Mauverney 28, Gland 1196, Switzerland; fax: (41) 22 999 0010; email: [jaa@hq.iucn.org](mailto:jaa@hq.iucn.org)

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY, 4-6 November 1998, Washington DC, USA. The GEFmeeting will be preceded by NGO consultations. For information, contact Marie Morgan, GEF Secretariat; tel: (1) 202 473 1128; fax: (1) 202 522 3240; web: [www.gefweb.com](http://www.gefweb.com)

AD HOC WORKING GROUP OF LEGAL TECHNICAL EXPERTS ON NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MONTREAL OZONE PROTOCOL, 11-13 November 1998, Cairo, Egypt. For information, contact Madhava Sarma, Coordinator, Ozone Secretariat, UNEP Nairobi, Kenya; tel: (25) 42 62 3851; fax: (25) 42 52 1930, email: [ozoninfo@unep.org](mailto:ozoninfo@unep.org)

7th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE GREENING INDUSTRY NETWORK: "Building alliances for a sustainable future," 15-18 November 1998, Rome, Italy. The conferences of the Greening of Industry Network are a platform for people from diverse backgrounds to exchange ideas, experiences and to develop visions and practices for sustainability. For information, contact Ellis Brand, University of Twente, tel: (31) 53 489 3203, fax: (31) 53 489 4850, email: [M.L.Brand@CSTM.utwente.nl](mailto:M.L.Brand@CSTM.utwente.nl)

12th SESSION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FORUM (GBF12), 4-6 December 1998, Dakar, Senegal. This meeting will be held during the 2nd meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) (30 November-11 December 1998). For information, contact Frank Vorhies, IUCN Economics Service Unit, Gland, Switzerland; tel: (41) 22 999 0273; fax: (41) 22 999 0010; email: [fwv@hq.iucn.org](mailto:fwv@hq.iucn.org); web: <http://economics.iucn.org/98-10-01.htm>

19th SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, 16 November-4 December 1998, Geneva, Switzerland. For more information, contact: Alexander Tikhonov, tel: (41) 22 917 3968, email: [atikhonov.hchr@unog.ch](mailto:atikhonov.hchr@unog.ch), web: [www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/cescr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/6/cescr.htm)

### • CALL FOR PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Global Processes ~ Domestic Consequences, - 11 April 1999, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA. This multidisciplinary conference seeks to address the effects of international institutions on national policies and populaces. It will inter alia examine the role of formal international organisations, of international norms and practices and of non-governmental organisations. If you wish to submit a proposal for a presentation, send a one-page abstract by 1 December 1998 to International Institutions Conference, Center for International Studies, Duke University, Box 90404, Durham, NC 27708-0404, USA. For more information, contact Craig Borowiak, tel: (1) 919 681 4491, email: [ctb3@acpub.duke.edu](mailto:ctb3@acpub.duke.edu); web: [www.duke.edu/web/CIS/conf/conf.htm](http://www.duke.edu/web/CIS/conf/conf.htm)

HARVARD WORKSHOP ON MARKET BASED INSTRUMENTS, 18-20 July 1999, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This workshop will provide an opportunity for scholars and practitioners to analyse a range of market-based environmental policy instruments, including retrospective assessments of previous and current use of market-based instruments and prospective investigations of potential new applications. If you wish to submit a proposal for a presentation, send (preferably by email) a three-page abstract by 15 December 1998 to Robert Stavins, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 79 John F. Kennedy Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA; tel: (1) 617 495 1820; fax: (1) 617 496 3783; email: [robert\\_stavins@harvard.edu](mailto:robert_stavins@harvard.edu); web: [www.ecu.edu/econ/aere](http://www.ecu.edu/econ/aere)

### • RESOURCES

"1st Annual Review of the Centre for Energy Petroleum & Mineral Law & Policy." This publication contains topical articles, notes and book reviews. To order, email: [r.m.carstairs@dundee.ac.uk](mailto:r.m.carstairs@dundee.ac.uk), call: (44) 1382 344300 or fax: (44) 1382 322578.

"Food Production and Environmental Stewardship: Examples of How Food Companies Work With Growers," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1998. This publication profiles 40 food companies working with growers to influence agricultural practices to reduce adverse environmental impacts. To order, contact National Center for Environmental Publications and Information (NCEPI), 11029 Kenwood Rd, Building 5, Cincinnati, OH 45242, USA; tel: (1) 513 489 8190; fax: (1) 513 489 8695.

"Co-operative Approaches to Sustainable Agriculture," Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 1998. This document examines farmer-led sustainable agriculture

organisations in OECD countries, their relationships with the different levels of government and their potential role in defining and implementing sustainable agriculture. To order, contact: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Washington Center, 2001 L St. N.W., Suite 650, Washington DC 20036-4922, USA; tel: (1) 202 785 6323; fax: (1) 202 785 0350; email: [washcont@oecd.org](mailto:washcont@oecd.org), or: OECD Headquarters, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France; tel: (33) 1 4524 8181, fax: (33) 1 4524 1950; email: [sales@oecd.org](mailto:sales@oecd.org).

"Plant Breeders Wrongs: 147 Reasons to Cancel the WTO's Requirement for Intellectual Property on Plant Varieties," a report by the Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI) in partnership with Heritage Seeds Curators Australia (HSCA), 1998. To download, go to: [www.rafi.org/pr/release20.html](http://www.rafi.org/pr/release20.html)

"World Development Report 1998/99: Knowledge for Development," World Bank, Oxford University Press, 1998, 264 pp. This year's World Development Report examines the role of knowledge in advancing economic and social well-being. For more information and to order, go to: [www.worldbank.org/html/extpb/wdr9899p.htm](http://www.worldbank.org/html/extpb/wdr9899p.htm)

"Arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organisations in all activities of the United Nations system," UN report (A/53/170), 1998, 17 pp. This report has been issued for consideration by the UN General Assembly at its current session, and will be taken up in Plenary before the end of the year. To order, contact: United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS), Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; email: [npls@undp.org](mailto:npls@undp.org)

## **JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

The United Nations is seeking to hire a Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (P-5) for the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, Canada. Interested candidates should apply by 22 October 1998 to: Chief, Recruitment Section, Human Resource Management Service, United Nations, P.O. Box 67578, Nairobi, Kenya; fax: (25) 42 62 4134/2615/2624.

IUCN-The World Conservation Union is seeking to hire a Head for its Environmental Law Programme (ELP) in Bonn, Germany. Interested candidates should apply by 26 October 1998 to: Director, Human Resources Management Division, IUCN, 28 rue Mauverney, 1196 Gland, Switzerland; tel: (41) 22 999 0339; email: [mol@hq.iucn.org](mailto:mol@hq.iucn.org).

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