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EC OUTLINES BANANA PROPOSALS

The European Commission (EC) last week released a paper outlining three possible options for complying with a WTO ruling against its banana import regime. The EC proposed that the EU implement either a tariff-only regime for Latin American bananas and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) bananas; a system in which separate quotas for ACP and Latin American bananas are maintained but ACP bananas face no ceiling on imports; or a regime under which a new tariff-rate quota is established for Latin American bananas and ACP bananas. The latter two options would require the EU to continue its licensing system for banana imports, a key point of disagreement between the EU and U.S.

A U.S. official expressed disappointment that the EC proposals did not include the one favoured by the U.S.: applying a tariff higher than 75 Euros on all bananas except ACP bananas which would still enjoy duty free access, eliminating the need for quotas and licences. "Once again, they seem to be rejecting the easiest, simplest option," according to the U.S. official. Caribbean countries worry that the U.S. scheme would result in a flood of so-called dollar bananas on the EU market.

The Commission is expected to recommend a preferred solution from the three options by August. EU member states must then reach agreement on a revised regime. However, EU member states are divided over banana trade, with Germany favouring more liberalisation and France and Britain keen to protect former colonies.

Meanwhile, at a meeting of U.S. and Caribbean officials earlier this month, Nevis-St. Kitts Prime Minister Denzil Douglas accused the U.S. of using the banana dispute to enrich a few at the expense of thousands of Caribbean islanders. "Thousands of Caribbean people have suffered and will continue to suffer as a result of this decision, while a tiny group of wilful fat barons stand to become even richer," Mr. Douglas said. The U.S. official attending the meeting noted that the U.S. has developed several initiatives to promote Caribbean economic development, and that ignorance of those programs "provoked such a sense of deep disappointment" expressed by Mr. Douglas and other Caribbean leaders in recent months.

"EU Commission details options for resolving banana dispute," WALL STREET JOURNAL, 27 May 1999; "Caribbean leader: U.S. banana war will hurt more than help," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 14 May 1999; "EU releases option paper on compliance with WTO banana panel," INSIDE US TRADE, 27 May 1999; "Brussels offers options to end banana dispute," FINANCIAL TIMES, 27 May 1999; "La 'banane euro' contre la 'banane dollar' ", LE FIGARO, 27 May 1999.

OECD: MINISTERS MEET WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Ministers to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) last week met on a number of issues. Ministers endorsed a new round of global trade talks, but dropped from their official communiqué any wording endorsing WTO talks on a multilateral agreement on investment. Members could not agree on various aspects around a statement on investment, including language that would have officially announced that negotiations in the OECD on the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) had ended, so a statement on investment at the WTO was dropped.

Talks on an MAI unofficially ended last year amid vigorous opposition by labour, environment and citizens' groups critical of the OECD for not incorporating labour and environment standards in the MAI. The OECD had also been strongly criticised for its failure to include developing countries in MAI negotiations.

Ministers from eight developing countries were invited to attend a Special Ministerial Dialogue on global trade as part of the OECD ministerial meeting: reflecting, according to the OECD, the interdependence of the developed OECD countries and the developing world. Ministers from Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Slovakia, and South Africa attended. Non-OECD members are expected to account for 60 percent of world economic output by 2020, an OECD official said. "It is critical that there be important integration and dialogue with these countries to fully understand the roles the OECD can play in bringing them into the mainstream of international commerce," the official said.

OECD members agreed that a new round of global trade talks, "must be responsive to the needs of all developing countries, through capacity building, to ensure their economic growth and that they fully reap the gains of liberalisation; in this respect, particular emphasis must be given to the special needs of least developed countries, including improved market access," according to the OECD communiqué. Many developing countries, notably India, are however opposed to a new round of trade talks until impacts of the Uruguay Round on developing countries have been fully assessed.

Regarding sustainable development, OECD ministers agreed that, "The pursuit of sustainable development, including global challenges such as climate change, the sustainable management of natural resources, and the conservation of biodiversity, is a key objective for OECD countries,"

according to the communiqué. However, there was no agreement as to whether issues such as labour, environment and ethics should be a "substantive part" of a new round of WTO talks.

Ministers welcomed and endorsed the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. The principles are intended to assist governments in their efforts to evaluate and improve countries' financial frameworks, and strengthen the international financial system. The debate on corporate governance brought to the fore the issue of stakeholder versus shareholder in overseeing company decision making. The principles address what role stakeholders - employees, trade unions, customers, suppliers, financiers and the environment, play in decision making.

"OECD Ministerial Communiqué," OECD, 27 May 1999; "OECD drops contested investment wording, proceeds on WTO round," INSIDE US TRADE, 27 May 1999; "Industrial giants seek helping hand from developing world on trade," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 25 May 1999; "L'OCDE se préoccupe des différends commerciaux," LE MONDE, 26 May 1999; "L'OCDE bute sur le contenu du prochain cycle commercial," LA TRIBUNE, 28 May, 1999; "Industrial world supports new round but disagrees on details," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 27 May 1999; "Stakeholder v shareholder issue returns to public agenda," THE AUSTRALIAN, 26 May 1999.

WTO DISPUTE REVIEW MAY PROPOSE CHANGING IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

The Dispute Settlement Body is currently meeting in informal sessions practically every week to continue its review of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), that began last year (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 2, No 38, 5 Oct., 1998). A broad range of issues have been discussed by delegates in the context of the review, and many proposals for changes have been put forward. At this stage however it seems unlikely that WTO Members will make any changes to the text of the DSU within the time frame set for completing the review - i.e. by July this year. It does on the other hand seem likely that Members will send a recommendation to Ministers gathering in Seattle for the WTO Ministerial Meeting in November-December, that the DSU be amended to clarify its rules on implementation of, and compliance with WTO dispute settlement decisions (see also *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 3, No 6, February 15, 1999).

Two other issues stood out as particularly important in the context of the DSU review: transparency and participation, and improved developing country access to the dispute settlement system. The latter issue has been to a great extent defused by the fact that an "Advisory Centre on WTO Law" will likely be set up by the end of this year (see related story in this issue (in *On the Move*). The issue of transparency and amicus briefs on the other hand is so sensitive that no change to the system is likely. One must remember that any change to the DSU has to be made by consensus and some Members - including Pakistan; Brazil and Malaysia - have been vocal in their opposition to allowing NGO input into the dispute settlement process.

The likelihood of there being a recommendation to change the DSU regarding compliance and implementation is heightened by the fact that there are some precise proposals ("non-papers") on the table in this regard, from Australia, Canada, Ecuador, India and the Philippines. Canada is proposing that a new Article - 21bis - be inserted in the place of current Article 21.5. This new article would specify, inter alia, how compliance with a DSB ruling would be determined, how the process would be sequenced with DSU Article 22. The Canadian proposal also puts forward a procedure for lifting sanctions, which the DSU as it currently stands does not provide for.

The Indian proposal sets forth a procedure for appealing compliance decisions, while the Canadian one suggests that the Appellate Body decide whether there is compliance with a DSB decision - implying that compliance decisions could not be appealed.

ICTSD Internal Files.

WTO ACCESSION UPDATE

Cambodia last week said it hopes to enter the WTO by the end of 1999. It is expected to submit required preliminary documentation for admission to the WTO this week. Cambodia was recently admitted to the regional Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): the country hopes WTO entry will help build its export base.

WTO officials were informed last week that New Caledonia will soon request WTO Membership. New Caledonia, a French territory, will have its own government as of this week. Article XII of the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the WTO allows any State or separate customs territory to accede to the WTO.

Russia is preparing a plan on service import restrictions in advance of a July meeting with WTO Members on its accession to the trade organisation. Russian officials noted that reducing tariffs would be a difficult task in certain sectors, noting specifically light industry, food, tobacco, transportation and some branches of the chemical industry.

King Abdullah of Jordan earlier this month said Jordan is prepared to make the reforms necessary to facilitate its entry to the WTO. The U.S. emphasised that implementing an adequate intellectual property rights regime would be key for Jordanian WTO accession. Jordan hopes to gain WTO admission by year's end.

Taiwan's economic minister earlier this month said Taiwan is optimistic it will be admitted to the WTO later this year. Taiwan must still conclude talks with Canada and Hong Kong. Reaching an accession accord with Hong Kong is expected to be quite difficult: China (which rules Hong Kong) is adamantly opposed to Taiwan's accession before its own as China considers Taiwan a rogue state.

Japan and China are expected to conclude a bilateral accord on China's accession by July. Australia, Germany and France this month also endorsed China's entry to the WTO by year's end. Meanwhile, China last week said it would not resume accession talks with the U.S. until it received a "thorough and complete" explanation regarding the NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade earlier this month. The announcement comes as U.S. officials say allegations around China's stealing of U.S. high technology secrets will not impede U.S. interest in concluding a bilateral deal. However, both China and the U.S. accuse the other of renegeing on promises made with respect to China's accession.

There are currently 31 governments requesting accession to the WTO. Those in the queue include Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Lebanon, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine and Vietnam.

"Cambodia to bid for WTO entry by years-end - official," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 22 May 1999; "Russia preparing papers for July talks on WTO entry," REUTERS, 17 May 1999; "U.S. balks at WTO membership for Jordan," REUTERS, 17 May 1999; "; "Taiwan could join WTO this year:

economic minister," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 17 May 1999; "China to shun further trade talks with US," FINANCIAL TIMES, 27 May 1999; "Japan, China could agree on WTO entry by end of May," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 17 May 1999; "Australia supports China's 1999 entry into WTO," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 18 May 1999; "Germany, France, call for China WTO entry," REUTERS, 18 May 1999; "US still hopes China can join WTO this year despite spying row," AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, 27 May 1999; ICTSD Internal Files.

WHO ADOPTS STRATEGY ON MEDICINE AND TRADE

The World Health Organisation (WHO) on 24 May approved a Revised Drug Strategy providing a clear role for the WHO in addressing the impacts of trade agreements on the access to medicine for poor countries. The resolution updates the original WHO drug strategy adopted in 1986 to ensure equitable access to drugs, rational use of drugs, and drug quality.

The revised strategy dropped controversial language proposed last year by the World Health Assembly which opponents viewed as highly critical toward trade agreements such as the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement), and which U.S. pharmaceutical companies argued would undermine global protection of patented medicines. The WHO established a committee to work out differences between constituents over the last year to achieve the resolution passed last week.

The resolution notes that the TRIPs Agreement "provides scope for the protection of public health" and calls on the WHO to work with governments and international organisations "in monitoring and analysing the pharmaceutical and public health implications of relevant international agreements, including trade agreements, so that Member States can effectively assess and subsequently develop pharmaceutical and health policies and regulatory measures that address their concerns and priorities, and are able to maximise the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of those agreements."

The resolution also omits language from last year's proposed resolution that expressed concern that new world trade agreements "may have a negative impact on local manufacturing capacity and the access to and prices of pharmaceuticals in developing countries."

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) welcomed the resolution "We are very concerned about the growing number of lives at risk because of unequal access to medicines," said Dr. Bernard Pecoul of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). "MSF, together with Health Action International and the Consumer Project on Technology wholeheartedly support the passage of the resolution on the revised drug strategy . . . We believe that the resolution helps to address the negative consequences of trade agreements on access to medicines."

"L'OMS veut faire passer la santé avant l'économie dans les pays pauvres," LE MONDE, 26 May 1999; "Critical decision tomorrow at World Health Assembly," ICDA PRESS RELEASE, 21 May 1999; "WHO to address trade and pharmaceuticals," WHO PRESS RELEASE, 22 May 1999; "WHO members ratify drug strategy opposed by U.S. pharmaceutical companies," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 26 May 1999.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES MEET AMID TENSION

The Andean Community met last week for a presidential summit marking its 30th anniversary. The group - comprising Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, were expected to have an uneasy reunion amid trade disputes between members, and economic problems in the region. Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador have each adopted protectionist policies toward fellow Andean members recently- casting a shadow on plans for further economic integration for the grouping. The Andean Community hopes to reach an agreement by next year with neighbouring MERCOSUR that would eventually create a free trade zone encompassing about 310 million consumers (see also *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 3, No.3, 25 Jan. 1999, and Vol. 3, No. 8, 1 March 1999). Talks between the two groups have stalled recently, leading Venezuela to warn that it will pursue independent negotiations with MERCOSUR if the Andean Community cannot collectively reach an agreement with MERCOSUR - fuelling internal Andean tension.

"Andean nations face challenge to pull together," REUTERS, 26 May 1999; "Clouds over Andean Community," IPS, 25 May 1999.

AFRICA: MINISTERS MEET ON BUILDING ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Ministers to the African Economic Community (AEC) met last week to discuss forging integrated transport, communications and tourism policies. Officials noted that poor infrastructure for road transport remained an obstacle toward intra-African trade. Ministers agreed to a protocol to promote the establishment of integrated networks to "facilitate the free movement of persons, goods and services between member states and with a view to furthering their physical and economic integration."

Five years ago, African countries signed the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) covering such areas as the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to regional and intra-community trade in goods and services, and the harmonisation of customs duties and procedures.

Also last week, the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) encouraged efforts toward better African economic integration in order to improve Africa's competitiveness in the global marketplace. Speaking at a trade summit for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) (see also *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 3, No. 20, 24 May 1999) an OAU official stressed the need for more meaningful co- operation between developed and developing countries to address the imbalances of globalisation.

"Ministers meet on building African Economic Community;" "OAU asks Africa to be coherent in global economics," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 25 May 1999; "Ministers adopt protocol on communications sector," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 26 May 1999.

COMMISSION CALLS FOR FOREST SECURITY COUNCIL; FOREST PRESSURES

The World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development last month proposed several mechanisms to curtail the destruction of the world's forest resources. The Commission proposed a mechanism to measure the economic value of unexploited forests and mechanisms to help monitor

the global threat to forests. The Commission called for a Forest Security Council (FSC) to be created to help alter the trend of forest decline. The FSC would be comprised of countries with prominent forest cover- such as Russia and Indonesia, as well as major importers of wood products, including the U.S., Brazil and Japan. The Commission also recommended the establishment of a Forest Capital Index, which would take into account the economic benefits from the ecological functions of the forest rather than solely reflecting timber value.

At a hearing on competition in wood and paper industries held last week by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), U.S. paper and wood industry officials urged the ITC to address unfair trade barriers to wood and paper as part of the next round of WTO talks. Industry officials said subsidised Asian and Latin American wood and paper products threaten the competitiveness of the U.S. wood and paper industry. At the same hearing, environmental groups warned against relaxing tariffs for wood products, warning that to do so would lead to increased demand for wood products and subsequent deforestation in many developing countries.

In other news, a Malawi reforestation programme could serve as the model for a regional conservation plan under development by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Malawi model engages local communities, especially women, in efforts to stem the loss of tree cover. Malawi, an SADC member, loses two percent of its tree cover each year, as the population seeks farmland and fuelwood. Sceptics note that SADC is unlikely to quickly adopt the Malawi co-management model as natural resource management schemes are a low priority for SADC governments under pressure to devise programs that would provide more immediate returns for domestic governments, donors and private sector investors.

Finnish and environmental activists are calling on UPM-Kymmene, a large Finnish forestry company, to withdraw from Indonesia. The groups say UPM is in partnership with the Indonesian firm Asia Pacific Resource Holdings Ltd (APRIL), where together the companies are depleting rain forests and displacing local communities. UPM officials deny the groups allegations, noting that the companies logging practices are in line with Indonesian logging policies. Meanwhile, Greenpeace Belgium last week announced that it will meet with officials from eight large Belgian timber importers to discuss what Greenpeace alleges are unsustainable logging practices in Cameroon. Greenpeace activists last month temporarily blocked the unloading of a timber shipment from Cameroon at a Belgium port.

"SADC looks at Malawi forestry model," "Environment-Indonesia: unholy alliance under fire in Finland," IPS, 16 May 1999; "Environment: New plan to save world's forests," IPS, 19 April 1999; "SADC looks at Malawi forestry model;" AFRICA ANALYSIS, 14 May 1999; "Greenpeace Belgium protests Cameroon logging," REUTERS, 21 May 1999; "Wood tariffs must be trade priority- US industry," REUTERS, 24 May 1999.

IN BRIEF

Representatives from 60 emerging markets, investors and international agencies last week met in Geneva to promote investment opportunities and partnerships in emerging markets. Organisers of Emerging Markets International Fair (EMA'99) hope the event will generate business between investors looking for new opportunities and developing economies looking for foreign capital investment. Well over 1,000 exhibitors were expected. Conferences on subjects such as "Culture

and Investment," and micro-investments were also held. "Les pays émergents atterrissent à Genève," TRIBUNE DE GENEVE, 27 May 1999.

A soon-to-be-released study from the Institute for International Economics finds that the EU spends up to seven percent of its GDP (US\$600 billion) on various trade protections: a figure comparable to EU trade protections a decade ago, prior to the Uruguay Round and the creation of a single EU market. "Europe's burden," THE ECONOMIST, 22 May 1999.

WTO IN BRIEF

Philippine officials last week indicated the country would seek an extension past the 2000 deadline for meeting WTO trade liberalisation commitments. Officials said the economic turmoil in the region has delayed necessary legislative changes necessary to facilitate trade liberalisation there. "Philippines to seek delay in WTO commitments," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 25 May 1999.

The U.S. and Canada last week reached agreement in principle to end their so-called magazine war. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 6, 15 February 1999.) Canada agreed to increase the share of advertising Canadian firms are allowed to purchase in split-run U.S. publications distributed in Canada to a maximum 18-percent within three years. The U.S. had wanted a 25-percent maximum level. Canada has argued that levels above 10-percent pose a threat to Canadian publications that would ultimately weaken Canadian culture. "Canada, US reached deal on magazine war - officials," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 25 May 1999.

The WTO last week agreed to establish a dispute settlement panel to consider a U.S. complaint that South Korea is illegally obstructing imports of U.S. beef. S. Korea's economic crisis has forced a change in its beef market as its cattle farmers liquidate herds and consumers can no longer afford beef products. "Trade body to probe U.S. claims in Korea beef row," REUTERS, 26 May 1999.

EU Agriculture Minister Franz Fischler last week said the EU would push for agricultural policies that help the environment in upcoming WTO talks on agriculture. "EU's Fischler says to push green issues at WTO," REUTERS, 27 May 1999.

India last week announced it would appeal a WTO ruling against its quantitative import restrictions on agricultural, textile and industrial products. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 13-14, 12 April 1999.) "India files appeal on quantitative restrictions; authority of WTO appellate body challenged," "Centre appeals against DSB ruling on removal of QRs," ECONOMIC TIMES (India), 27 May 1999.

ON THE MOVE

Former WTO Director-General Renato Ruggiero earlier this month was tapped to take over as Chair of ENI - Europe's third largest oil group. "Ex-WTO chief to become chairman of Italian oil giant ENI," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 21 May 1999.

Jacob Werksman, Managing Director of London-based Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) is stepping back from management responsibilities to focus on legal and academic work. FIELD is thus seeking to hire a Director who will be responsible for

policy direction and management as well as contribute to substantive international legal work. Closing date for applications: 4 June 1999. Contact: FIELD, tel: (44-171) 637-7950, fax: 637-7951, email: cd2@soas.ac.uk, web: www.field.org.uk "Search for a new Director," FIELD IN BRIEF, No. 7, Spring 1999.

The Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL) (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 3, No 7, February 22, 1999) will be pre-launched in Geneva on 7 June. The ACWL will provide legal expertise and training to developing countries and economies in transition, in order to enhance human resources and ensure full participation of these countries in the WTO. Sixteen countries - including Bangladesh, Colombia, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Tanzania, the UK and Zimbabwe - are now founding members of the ACWL. The ACWL is expected to have enough members to be launched before the end of this year. "WTO's Disputes Settlement System and the Proposed Centre on WTO Law," SEATINI BULLETIN, 15 April 1999; ICTSD Internal Files.

EVENTS & RESOURCES

▪ EVENTS

For a more complete list of events in coming months, please refer to ICTSD's web calendar at: www.ictsd.org/html/calendar.htm

WTO Meetings

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at www.wto.org/wto/about/meets.htm. Please bear in mind that dates and times of WTO meetings are often changed, and that the WTO does not always announce the important informal meetings of different WTO bodies.

3 June: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY, special meeting on hormone beef. For information contact Nuch Nazeer, WTO, (41-22) 739-5393.

3-4 June: WORKING GROUP ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND INVESTMENT. For information contact Luis Ople, WTO, (41-22) 739-5374.

4 June: COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. For information contact Lucie Giraud, WTO, (41-22) 739-5075.

Other Events

7-11 June, WORKSHOP ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTING BIODIVERSITY RELATED CONVENTIONS. Organised by UNEP Regional Office for Europe and IUCN - The World Conservation Union. The workshop will be held in Kokshetau, Kazakhstan. For information, contact Mark Berman, UNEP ROE, tel: (41-22) 917-8395, fax: 917-8024, email: mark.berman@unep.ch

7-11 June, 14-18 June, 21-25 June: INTERNATIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ABOUT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE. US\$1,850 a week with discounts for attending multiple weeks. For information contact

David Johnson, Director of the Office of Special Programs & Advanced Legal Studies, tel: (1-202) 274- 4003, email: djohnson@wcl.american.edu

9 June: FIGHTING SWEATSHOPS THROUGH UNIVERSITY LOGOS. This luncheon meeting, organised by the Consumer's Choice Council, aims to use the economic and institutional value of US University logos as a lever with which labour rights groups can fight against sweatshops. For information contact Alexei Montserrat, Consumer's Choice Council, 2000 P St, NW, suite 308, Washington DC 20036, tel: (1-202) 785-1950, fax: 452-9640, email: consumer@ibm.net, web: www.consumerscouncil.org

14-25 June: SECOND ANNUAL EXECUTIVE PROGRAM ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT. Organised by Harvard Institute for International Development. For information contact Theodore Panayotou, HIID, tel: (1- 617) 495-9173, fax: (1-617) 496-3956, email: tpanayot@hiid.harvard.edu, web: www.hiid.harvard.edu

8-10 July: Wellington, New Zealand: WEALTH, SECURITY AND SURVIVAL: IMPLEMENTATION, COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. Sessions include: international environmental protection, regional security, international economic relations. For information contact PO Box 2160, Wellington, New Zealand, email: ilanewzealand@yahoo.com, fax: (64-4) 499-8992.

23 August-10 December, San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina: XIX CURSO LATINOAMERICANO DE POSGRADO EN ECONOMÍA Y POLÍTICA ENERGÉTICA Y AMBIENTAL. For information contact Dr. Héctor Pistonesi, Av. 12 de Octubre 1915 C.C.138, 8400 Bariloche, Río Negro, Argentina, tel/fax: (542944) 42 2050, web: www.bariloche.com.ar/ideefb

▪ RESOURCES

THE CDM IN CONTEXT: CONCEPTUAL AND FUNCTIONAL LINKAGES BETWEEN THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND EXISTING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, by Jacob Werksman. report prepared for the Expert Consultation Meeting on the Clean Development Mechanism, Bridgetown "The CDM of the Kyoto Protocol: Opportunities and Challenges for the Caribbean and Small Island Developing States" Summary Report of a Workshop Barbados, 29-30 October 1998, 15 pp. For information contact Clare Duckney, Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development, tel: (44-171) 637- 7950, fax: 637-7951, email: cd2@soas.ac.uk

CLIMATE CHANGE NEGOCIATIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL, by Farhama Yamin, in Vol. 10, Nos 3/4 International Journal of Environment and Pollution, 1998. For information contact Clare Duckney, as above.

GROWING PAINS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, edited by Walter Wehrmeyer and Yacob Mulugetta. Includes case studies and research in South-East Asia, Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe on issues including globalisations, climate change, biodiversity, environmental performance and trade. To order contact Greenleaf publishing, Aizlewood Business Centre, Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery St, Sheffield S3 8GC, UK, tel: (44-114) 282-3475, fax: 282-3476, email: greenleaf@worldscope.co.uk, web: www.greenleaf-publishing.com

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