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DISPUTE SETTLEMENT REVIEW MAY FIZZLE OUT

WTO Members last week failed to agree on a conclusion to the Review of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DS Review). The DS Review began last year and was due to conclude at the end of 1998, but was extended until July 1999 as the number of proposals that came in were higher than expected and no agreement had been reached by December on some of the key points under discussion. (See also *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest, Vol. 3, No 6, 15 February 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story5.15-02-99.htm> and Vol. 2, No 48, 14 December, 1998, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story4.14-12-98.htm>).

Members had been having intensive informal discussions over the last few weeks in an attempt to at least agree on a factual paper to be submitted to the next meeting of the General Council, but no agreement proved possible. The U.S. in particular was intransigent on issues relating to transparency, and on the "sequencing" of steps to be taken when implementation of WTO Dispute Settlement rulings was questioned. Developing countries said that it would only make sense to continue discussions on the DS Review if the U.S. showed some flexibility.

In the course of the dispute between the EU and the U.S. over implementation of the WTO Appellate Body's ruling in the dispute over bananas, one of the main points that emerged for discussion in the DS Review was the – hitherto untested – relationship between Articles 21.5 and 22 of the DS Understanding (See also *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest, Vol. 3, No 21, 31 May 1999 and Vol. 3, No 11, March 22, 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story4.22-03-99.htm>). In particular, there was confusion around the order in which the two articles should be applied (now referred to as the issue of "sequencing"). In the course of discussions over the last few weeks, the

U.S. disagreed with the rest of the WTO's Members as it refused to give up what it sees as its right to impose sanctions before the WTO-compatibility of a contested revised regime has been examined by a WTO panel.

The U.S. has also been insisting on four elements related to participation in, and transparency of the Dispute Settlement mechanism: early release of panel findings; immediate release of submissions to a panel or Appellate Body; opening hearings to the public; and the possibility of panels and the Appellate Body to receive amicus briefs. The possibility of the two former proposals being accepted are generally considered slim, and the possibility of the latter two being accepted are considered to be nil.

Last week's formal meeting of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) thus concluded with no agreement on the next steps for the DS Review. A group of developed and developing countries concerned delegations which has been informally convening under a "friends of the DSU review" identity, are however likely to continue discussions during September with the objective of coming up with some concrete proposals to be submitted to the next informal DSB meeting, the day before the DSB on 22 September. This will enable the DSB to then pass any agreements on to the 6 October General Council. The Chair of the DSB has said that he will review the situation with regard to the DS Review at the 21 September meeting.

"US v rest on unilateralism at WTO," SUNS, 12 July 1999; ICTSD Internal Files.

GOOD GOVERNANCE THORN IN SIDE OF LOMÉ NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiators met in Brussels from 29-30 July to resume talks for Lomé V, the successor trade and aid agreement to the current Lomé IV Convention between the EU and 71 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) nations.

Talks were not expected to yield much progress. A major sticking point in negotiations continues to revolve around EU demands for linking trade and aid to so-called good governance on the part of ACP countries. ACP leaders say they do not take issue with the philosophy of good governance, but are unhappy with EU attempts to impose European social and political standards as a contingency for Lomé benefits (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 2, No. 17, 11 May 1998).

"European Commissioner for Development Joao de Deus Pinheiro said the EU and ACP countries must resolve this dispute soon and bring negotiations to a close. "We must wrap up by the end of the year or risk losing our credibility," Mr. Pinheiro told the opening session. Acting ACP President Severin Adjovi of Benin said he was confident the EU and ACP negotiators could reach an agreement by year's end. Lomé IV expires in February 2000.

EU and ACP negotiators were to address as well another key area of disagreement in Lomé V negotiations: the establishment of so-called Regional Economic Partnership Agreements (REPAs). The EU REPA proposal would establish reciprocal, inter-regional free trade areas to be phased in over five years beginning in 2000. The EU argues that REPAs are the best way to bring Lomé (currently operating under a waiver from the WTO) in line with international trade rules. ACP nations want at least 10 years to implement regional free trade areas. Further, ACP nations fear that the EU would use REPAs to gain unbalanced access to ACP markets (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 3, No 6, February 15, 1999 <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story1.15-02-99.htm>).

In a joint statement, EU and ACP negotiators called on the WTO to take into account the "different economic and social situations and developmental needs" of ACP countries in the next round of global trade talks. The statement also said the WTO has "an obligation to take due account of the developmental needs" of the world's least developed countries, and called on WTO Members to take measures to assure favourable trade treatment for "virtually all products exported by the least developed countries." A WTO official speaking in his personal capacity at a pre-Ministerial African regional consultation in Brussels on 25 July suggested a renewal of Lomé was not incompatible with WTO rules: "Certainly I would expect there to be sympathy for a waiver which maintains Lomé terms during the period of the next round - say for five years," he said. "Thereafter, the duration of any future waiver covering the period of negotiations toward a fully-fledged Free Trade Area (FTA), or series of FTAs, would be a political issue, not a legal question."

In related news, WTO director-general designate Mike Moore was to meet informally on 30 July with ACP ministers to underscore his commitment to ensure that all WTO members can participate fully in the organisation's activities (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 29, 26 July 1999 <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story1.26-07-99.htm>).

See RESOURCES below for further reading.

"EU-ACP aim to revive Lomé Convention," *THE NAMIBIAN*, 30 July 1999; "EU warns on corruption," *FINANCIAL TIMES*, 30 July 1999; "EU, ACP states aim to resuscitate Lomé IV pact," *AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE*, 27 July 1999; "La future convention de Lomé en discussion," *LES ECHOS*, 29 July 1999; "Les négociations sur le nouvel accord de partenariat post-Lomé reprennent cette semaine dans un climat difficile," *AGENCE EUROPE*, 27 July 1999; "WTO chief designate meets ACP ministers," *WTO PRESS RELEASE*, 30 July 1999.

ACCELERATED TRADE LIBERALISATION FACES STIFF OPPOSITION

Whether the U.S. should pursue a single undertaking versus pressing for "early harvest" (results) in a new round of global trade negotiations has delayed the tabling of a U.S. industrial market access paper in the WTO.

U.S. agriculture groups last week argued that any early results achieved either in advance of Seattle or at the WTO's "post Seattle trade negotiations" with respect to the Accelerated Trade Liberalisation (ATL) initiative would remove the pressure necessary to reach a strong agriculture agreement under a new round among all WTO Members. Supporters of ATL, including services industries and industrial sectors, say that agreements reached under ATL would be considered provisional only and could be retracted if the agreement on agriculture was deemed insufficient. At the multilateral level, the EU and Japan have already expressed strong opposition to any early harvest negotiations, preferring to conduct the Seattle round as a "single undertaking".

The roots for ATL lie within a failed attempt at liberalisation by the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum last year, where an attempt to adopt the so-called early voluntary sectoral liberalisation (EVSL) lacked the support needed and was referred instead to the WTO for broader agreement. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 26, 5 July 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story2.05-07-99.htm>). Since then New Zealand has led this initiative at the WTO with strong support from most other APEC countries and the U.S. The latter was expected

to make ATL a key part of its position statement regarding the upcoming WTO ministerial meeting (scheduled for 30 November to 3 December in Seattle, Washington) where a new round of global trade talks is expected to be launched.

At the same time, 48 members of the U.S. Congress on 28 July informed the Clinton Administration of their opposition toward including the forestry sector in the ATL until the Administration can prove that trade liberalisation for forest products will "not threaten the world's endangered forests." The congressional members, in a letter to President Clinton, set out four areas of objection: "We oppose these negotiations for four reasons: (1) the environmental impacts of rapid tariff elimination; (2) the threat to the environment, labour and domestic sovereignty from a reduction in non-tariff measures; (3) the lack of an environmental impact statement consistent with [U.S. environmental regulations]; and (4) the lack of transparency in negotiations. We ask that the administration withdraw from these negotiations until each of our concerns have been satisfied," according to the letter.

In related news, a coalition of forty forest protection groups from 14 countries, including the forest-exporting countries of Indonesia, Brazil, Chile, Russia and Canada launched a campaign last month against trade liberalisation for forest products.

A statement released by the coalition stated: "The WTO is bad for forests. Measures to expedite trade in forest products will increase consumption without concurrently implementing conservation measures...In the WTO, trade provisions are supreme over the laws of nations, taking power away from local communities and governments and giving it to corporations. This makes it a direct threat not only to the world's remaining forests, but also to basic individual and states' rights".

WTO Document WT/GC/W/211, Communication from New Zealand; "Ag, industry groups fail to strike deal on negotiating strategy;" "Text: House Letter on ATL," INSIDE US TRADE, 30 July 1999; "Global forest trade battle shaping up," ENS, 1 July 1999.

MERCOSUR AVERTS TRADE COLLISION

The Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur, comprised of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) averted a serious collision in its seven-year old relationship on 30 July after Argentina retracted restrictions on imports from its Mercosur partners.

Argentina - struggling under an economic recession - announced on 26 July it would impose restrictions on any imports as needed, including those from Mercosur countries. This followed on an announcement Argentina made earlier in July that it would impose from 31 July quotas on imported shoes, textiles and apparel. The moves prompted Brazil to walk away from bilateral negotiations scheduled to start on 2 August regarding sugar, autos and industrial policy. Argentina argued that the safeguards were necessary to protect its market from the influx of cheap Brazilian goods. Brazil - struggling since January with its own economic crisis - accused Argentina of violating the grouping's founding Treaty of Asunción by implementing safeguard measures without negotiating beforehand, and noted also that safeguard measures of the sort Argentina was planning were phased out under the Treaty in 1994.

Mercosur is the world's third-largest trading bloc: intra-Mercosur trade accounts for about US\$15 billion annually. Currency devaluation in Brazil earlier this year has ignited trade tensions among its members, most notably between Brazil and Argentina. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 4, 1 February 1999, and Vol. 3, No.18, 10 May 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story4.10-05-99.htm>). Argentina's economy is expected to shrink by three percent this year, partly because of reduced exports to Brazil. It claims that the 32 percent devaluation of the Brazilian real this past January seriously impaired the competitiveness of Argentinean goods in the Brazilian market.

Prior to retracting the measures, a senior Argentine trade official noted that, "In Mercosur's current economic reality, the situation is complicated by the rigidity of the rules of the game and even by its insufficiencies, imperfections and voids. It has no escape valves in case of emergencies." The official noted further that Argentina had repeatedly sought some so-called escape valves without success from its Mercosur partners and so had to resort to the imposition of import restrictions.

In light of Argentina's retraction of import restrictions for its Mercosur partners, officials from the four Mercosur countries will resume negotiations on trade issues on 4 August. However, the WTO on 26 July established a dispute settlement panel against a November 1998 Argentine tariff-rate quota on footwear which the U.S. argues violates WTO rules on safeguards. The EU brought a similar complaint against Argentina which is now in the appeals stage.

"Argentina: Menem averts rift in Mercosur," *FINANCIAL TIMES*, 31 July 1999; "Brasil vai à OMC contra a Argentina e abre a maior crise do Mercosul," *O GLOBO*, 16 July 1999; "Argentina and Brazil squabble over Mercosur soles," *REUTERS*, 28 July 1999; "Le Brésil dénonce les mesures protectionnistes adoptées par l'Argentine," *LE MONDE*, 29 July 1999; "Mercosur feels belated strains of Brazilian devaluation," *DOW JONES INTERNATIONAL*, 28 July 1999; "U.S. faces two new WTO panels on wheat gluten and 1916 AD Act," *INSIDE US TRADE*, 30 July 1999.

WTO MINISTERIAL PREPARATIONS MOVE INTO THIRD PHASE

The Second Phase of preparations for the upcoming Third WTO Ministerial officially ended on 30 July at which time a number of Members tabled positions for the upcoming round of global trade talks. *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* will report on these positions more fully in a forthcoming issue. In the meantime please note the following developments.

The U.S., joined by Australia, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Peru and the Philippines has called for the elimination of fishing subsidies to be included in the new round of global trade talks. Together the countries account for a quarter of the world's catch of marine fish. WWF International, a leading environmental organisation, welcomed the call but warned that the WTO must engage all stakeholders to ensure a sustainable solution to overfishing.

India last month softened its stance against a new round of global trade talks. India had been out in front leading opposition to any new talks until a full assessment of the Uruguay Round is complete, and until agreements concluded under that round were fully implemented by developed countries. However, statements last month by top Indian officials indicate that the government is willing to consider a new round while warning that India will not sacrifice any of its interests.

"I want to make it clear that as long as our interests are safeguarded, we are prepared to welcome any further changes and take further steps [at the WTO]," India's Commerce Minister Ramakrishna Hegde said last month. "Developing and least developed countries should take a united stand to protect their interests against indirect measures proposed to be taken by developed countries," Mr. Hegde noted further.

India's Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha said India would lead efforts to unite developing countries in a common stance at the WTO Third Ministerial later this year. "[India has] decided that we will reunite and reconsolidate the developing world and try to put up a joint front when this meeting takes place later this year," Mr. Sinha told a meeting of domestic political leaders last month. (For related information concerning the G-15's meeting in Bangalore later this month consult <http://www.ictsd.org/html/calendar.htm#event>).

On their part, African countries have been consulting on what positions to take in the coming negotiations and whether or not the region can indeed adopt a common position given the diverse nature of their economies. Other observers note that African ministers have generally felt that the next round should focus on consolidation of Uruguay Round commitments rather than introducing new agreements.

"Appeal to end fishing subsidies," FINANCIAL TIMES, 2 August 1999; "WWF welcomes fishing nations' action on subsidies," WWF PRESS RELEASE, 30 July 1999; "India changes plan, readies for fresh talks at WTO," ECONOMIC TIMES (India), 12 July 1999; "India for third world unity at WTO's Seattle Round," REUTERS, 14 July 1999; "African ministers prepare for the Millennium Round," IPS, 14 July 1999.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UPDATE

The WTO Dispute Settlement Body met on 26 July where, inter alia, the following panels were established:

A panel to investigate whether the U.S. 1916 Antidumping Act violates international trade rules. Japan alleges the U.S. law violates the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the WTO Antidumping Agreement. India and the EU reserved the right to join the dispute as third parties. "WTO sets up panel over U.S. antidumping act," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 26 July 1999. See RESOURCES below for further reading.

A panel to decide whether Australia's new salmon import regime complies with a WTO ruling against Australia's ban on the importation of untreated fresh, chilled or frozen salmon. Canada has threatened to impose C\$45 million in retaliatory sanctions for Australia's failure to comply with a previous WTO ruling against its salmon regime (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 2, No. 42, 2 November 1998). "Australia wins reprieve against Canada trade sanctions," DOW JONES, 28 July 1999.

New Zealand requested third-party status in the U.S.-Australian dispute against South Korea's beef import regime (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 21, 31 May 1999). "NZ joins as 3rd party in WTO action on Korea beef imports," DOW JONES, 29 July 1999.

Korea announced it would seek WTO consultations over U.S. antidumping measures imposed against South Korean steel. "South Korea goes to WTO over US duties on steel," 29 July 1999. See RESOURCES below for further reading.

Turkey announced it would appeal a WTO ruling against its quantitative restrictions on textiles and clothing imports. India originally brought the case to the WTO. "DSB okays beef-hormone sanctions, five disputes to panels," SUNS, 26 July 1999.

The WTO issued an interim ruling on 26 July against U.S. foreign sales corporation (FSC) tax provisions, saying the provisions violate international trade rules. The EU brought the complaint against the U.S., arguing that FSCs constitute an unfair export subsidy (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 2, No. 29, 3 August 1998). A final ruling is expected on 27 August. "L'Europe marque une victoire à l'Amérique dans un nouveau conflit," LE TEMPS, 28 July 1999.

The DSB authorised the U.S. and Canada to retaliate against the EU for its failure to lift an import ban on hormone-treated beef (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 29, 26 July 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story3.26-07-99.htm>). "U.S. faces two new WTO panels on wheat gluten and 1916 AD Act," INSIDE US TRADE, 30 July 1999.

The EU told the DSB that it would table a formal proposal for compliance with a WTO ruling on its banana import regime in September, rather than mid-summer as it had previously suggested. The EU said it needs more time to present compliance-proposals to the new EU Commission. In a 15 July statement the EU noted that after consultations with the U.S., Ecuador and other interested parties to the dispute thus far "no single WTO-consistent solution has emerged on which all the most interested parties can agree." "Reforms to EU banana import regime delayed," FINANCIAL TIMES, 27 July 1999; "Status report by the European Communities," WTO (WT/DS27/51), 15 July 1999.

IN BRIEF

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) this week kicks off regional preparations by the developing world leading up to the tenth quadrennial conference of UNCTAD (UNCTAD X) with a series of regional high-level discussions on trade and related economic issues. Caribbean and Latin American policy makers are to meet 5-6 August in the Dominican Republic, followed by a meeting 9-12 August of Asian ministers in Lebanon, and finally African Ministers in Algeria from 8-10 September. A Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and China (132 developing countries) will take place from 13-16 September in Marrakesh, Morocco. UNCTAD X will be held in Bangkok from 12-19 February 2000. "Ministerial preparatory process leading to UNCTAD X kicks off," UNCTAD PRESS RELEASE, 30 July 1999.

Tanzania on 27 July announced its withdrawal from the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA) saying it was concerned over further reductions in tariff revenues. Tanzania said it would remain a party to the East African Community (EAC), a trade bloc comprised of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. Meanwhile the signing of the East African Co-operation Treaty by the EAC, scheduled for July 30, was postponed until 1 October. "Tanzania pulls out of COMESA over tariff reductions," DOW JONES, 27 July 1999; "EA stumbles on first steps to integration," EAST AFRICAN, 28 July 1999.

The U.S. on 27 July warned Japan against mandatory labelling of genetically modified foods (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 28, 19 July 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story3.19-07-99.htm>). A U.S. trade official warned Japan that such labelling would be unnecessary and could lead to trade disputes between the U.S. and Japan. "U.S. cautious on Japan's labelling of biotech crops," KYOTO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 27 July 1999.

The leaders of Egypt and Turkey met on 26 July where they were expected to announce intentions to create a bilateral free trade zone. The two countries hope the zone will boost bilateral trade to over US\$1 billion by 2000, up from US\$870 million in 1998. "Egypt-Turkey summit to pave way for free trade zone," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 25 July 1999.

The U.S. Congress on 28 July voted 260-170 to renew for one year the so-called Normal Trade Relations (NTR, formerly known as Most Favoured Nation status) with China. Those opposed to extending NTR cited China's human rights record, nuclear technology proliferation and alleged espionage as reasons to deny the trade status. "China welcomes 'wise' U.S. House trade renewal," REUTERS, 28 July 1999.

WTO IN BRIEF

Now that the WTO has named its Director-General, names are coming in for the (as yet undefined number of) Deputy Director-General posts. A number of names of potential candidates are being mentioned, including candidates from the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Brazil, Venezuela, Kenya and the U.S. The geographical distribution of the DD-G posts is one of the points at issue. ICTSD Internal Files.

SEATTLE MINISTERIAL NGO PREPARATIONS

The WTO Secretariat and the Seattle Host Organisation (SHO) - the people responsible for organising the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle - are in the process of finalising arrangements for NGO participation. An NGO Centre will be established at the Madison Renaissance Hotel (three blocks/an 8 minute walk from the Convention Centre where country delegates will be holding their meetings). Facilities will include ten meeting rooms with diverse seating capacity (i.e.: 40, 46, 52, 54, 62, 88, 90); one large central conference room with capacity for 500 persons; large TV screens for broadcasting proceedings; an NGO Computer Room with 50 desktops with internet connectivity, as well as printers, photocopiers and telephones. Access to the NGO Centre will be restricted to accredited NGO representatives who will also be able to attend the Plenary Meetings at the Convention Centre. Press and NGOs will be given identical access privileges with respect to common areas at the Convention Centre. Access and management of facilities at the NGO and the Convention centres will be with the WTO Secretariat. The deadline for applications for accreditation to the WTO Ministerial is 16 August. For information contact Alain Frank, WTO, email: alain.frank@wto.org

The SHO is organising a series of "provocative, long-term discussions" during the week of the WTO Ministerial focusing on Labour Issues (co-ordinated by the AFL-CIO); E-commerce (co-ordinated by Microsoft); Agriculture and Food Trade (co-ordinated by SHO); Environmental Issues (co-ordinated by Paul Feath of the World Resources Institute-WRI); and Services Trade (co-

ordinated by the Coalition of Services Industries). For information on these discussions contact Mike Mullen, SHO, email: info@wtoseattle.org or visit <http://www.wtoseattle.org>

For further information on the above and other arrangements for NGOs during the Ministerial or the "Pre-WTO Week" in Seattle contact Janet Hall, Counsellor to the USTR, email: jhall@ustr.gov; Bill Bryant, NGO Committee of the SHO, email: info@wtoseattle.org; Hoe Lim, WTO External Relations, email: Hoe.Lim@wto.org or visit <http://www.wtoseattle.org>

The Madison Renaissance Hotel (Seattle) can be contacted at fax: (1-206) 622-8635, web: <http://www.renaissancehotels.com>

EVENTS & RESOURCES

▪ EVENTS

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

WTO Meetings

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at <http://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.

Since the WTO has its annual recess in August, no meetings are expected until early September.

Other Events

25-27 August, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada: PERMEABLE BOUNDARIES AND BORDERS IN A GLOBALISING WORLD: NEW OPPORTUNITIES OR OLD PROBLEMS? Organised by the International Boundaries Research Unit (IBRU) together with the University College of the Cariboo, the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, and Victoria University. For information contact Michelle Speak, email: michelle.speak@durham.ac.uk

6-11 September, Geneva, Switzerland: THIRD SESSION OF THE PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPS) INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (INC-3). For information contact Jim Willis, UNEP Chemicals, Geneva, tel: (41-22) 979-9111, fax: 797-3460, email: jwillis@unep.ch

14 September, Geneva: THE MILLENNIUM ROUND: HOW BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENTS CAN HELP EACH OTHER. Hosted by Baker & McKenzie. This seminar aims to demonstrate what issues private business may want to bring to the attention of their government representatives and to highlight how direct interventions of the private sector have been successful in the past. Seminar is free of charge. For information contact Magdalena Gabrielli, rue Bellot 6, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland, fax: (41-22) 347-0284.

18-19 September, Ottawa, Canada: CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT. Hosted by the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University. The conference will cover human security, social equity and sustainable development. For information contact Human Security Conference Committee, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Level 2A Paterson Hall, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1S 5B6, email: human_security@carleton.ca, web: <http://www.carleton.ca/humsec>

23-24 September, Brussels: CONVERGING EUROPEAN ENERGY MARKETS--LECTURE. A University of Dundee Lecture. In conjunction with C.E.P.S., Brussels. Seminar Director - Professor Peter Cameron. Fee: £795. For information contact Moira McKinlay, C.E.P.M.L.P., University of Dundee, Dundee DD1 4HN, Scotland, UK, tel: (44) 1382-344303, fax: (44) 1382-345854, email: m.r.mckinlay@dundee.ac.uk

24-26 September, Berlin, Germany: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VERSUS ECONOMIC GROWTH? Organised by the Heinrich Boell Foundation in co-operation with the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment & Energy, the European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE), and the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE). For information contact Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie, tel: (49-(0)) 202-2492-0, email: growth99@aol.com, web: http://www2.wupperinst.org/Beyond_Growth/

24-25 October, Miami, Florida, U.S.: WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND TRADE EXPANSION IN THE AMERICAS: A DIALOGUE OF TECHNICAL AND POLICY EXPERTS. This meeting will explore the advantages of integrating environmental sustainability into production and marketing strategies and the long-term benefits for trade and international competitiveness. Sponsored by the Dante B. Fascell North-South Centre, the Unit for Sustainable Development and the Environment at the Organisation of American States, the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), and the U.S. Agency for International Development. For information contact the North-South Centre, P.O. Box 248205, Coral Gables, Florida 33124-3027, tel: (1-305) 284-6868, fax: 284-6370, email: stross@miami.edu, web: <http://www.miami.edu/nsc/>

RESOURCES

For Further Reference

INTEGRATING LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: PROPOSALS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NEW PLAN OF ACTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE THIRD WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE. By UNCTAD. As adopted at the Coordinating Workshop's final plenary on 25 June 1999. This report addresses a number of WTO agreements, including Agriculture, TRIPs, TRIMS, textiles, SPS, TBT, Services and the so-called new issues and suggests amendments that might benefit LDCs in forthcoming negotiations. To order contact <http://www.unctad.org/en/pub>

GLOBAL ANTI-DUMPING HANDBOOK. By Cliff Stevenson. 1999. A practical text covering different countries' anti-dumping legislation and showing that parallel to the liberalisation of trade is an increase in the number of countries adopting and using anti-dumping provisions. ISSN: 1465-413X, \$US 470.00 annually. To order contact Cameron May LTD, 69-71 Bondway, London SW8 1SQ, tel: (44-171) 582-7567, fax: 793-8353, email: orders@cameronmay.com

Additional/New Resources

GREENER MANAGEMENT INTERNATIONAL: THE JOURNAL OF CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY AND PRACTICE. A quarterly, rigorous journal that draws together key strategic environmental and sustainability issues as they affect organisations worldwide. ISSN: 0966 9671. To order contact Greenleaf Publishing, Aizlewood Business Centre, Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield S3 8GG, UK, tel: (44-114) 282-3475, fax: 282-3476, web: <http://www.greenleaf-publishing.com>

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM OFFICER, C.S. MOTT FOUNDATION. The C.S. Mott Foundation's Environment program has an immediate opening for a program officer to work in its Reform of International Finance and Trade grantmaking area. Based out of Flint, Michigan, U.S., the Mott Foundation supports NGOs in the U.S., Western Europe, Mexico, Brazil, Canada, Japan, and occasionally in other countries. Primary responsibilities will include: developing annual grantmaking priorities consistent with long-term objectives approved by the Foundation's Trustees; investigating grant requests and developing funding recommendations; monitoring and evaluating grants; and building strong working relationships with NGOs, other environmental funders, and policy-makers. The successful candidate will have solid analytic and communication skills, at least seven years of experience working on relevant environmental and/or development issues, and be willing to conduct extensive domestic and international travel. To apply, submit a cover letter, resumé, and references by 3 September to: Ms. Chris Emmons, Human Resources Professionals, 1788 Henbert Road, West Bloomfield, Michigan, U.S., 48324, tel: (1-248) 363-0568, fax: 363-6213, email: hrpros@aol.com, web: <http://www.mott.org>

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