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AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND APPROVE GMO LABELS

The Australia-New Zealand Food Standards Council (ANZFSC) on 3 August approved mandatory labelling for genetically modified (GMO) foods and products containing GMO ingredients. Some details remain undecided, including rules for refined foods and the interpretation of the decision by international trade rule-making bodies. Also to be decided are the "threshold levels" for GMOs: in a controversial compromise ANZFSC agreed to establish these levels which would exempt from labelling foods containing relatively low levels of GMO content. ANZFSC is expected to finalise the rules by October.

Australia's National Farmers Federation warned that the labelling decision could be construed as a non-tariff barrier to trade in violation of WTO rules. Consumer groups opposed to allowing the "threshold levels" called the ANZFSC plan a "second-rate compromise." Observers note the rules also raise important questions regarding labelling of GMO ingredients produced in one country but further processed in a second country with different labelling requirements.

In other news, South Africa's Departments of Agriculture and Health also appears to be taking steps towards requiring the labelling of GM products. Many S. African food processors worry that labelling would cause increased food prices. Consumers and environmental groups there want strong compulsory labelling requirements.

As previously reported in *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest (see Vol. 3 No. 28, 19 July 1999 <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story3.19-07-99.htm>), Japan is expected to make a final decision on GMO labelling by the end of August. The EU has also passed a GMO labelling law, but has yet to finalise details for the regime. Mandatory GMO labelling in these countries is sure to incur the ire

of the U.S. and Canada, as both countries oppose labelling and argue that GMO foods are substantially equivalent to traditional foodstuffs. The issue will likely be a topic of heated discussion when the next round of global trade talks get underway later this year.

"GMO labelling updates," LABELS: LINKING CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS, 4 August 1999; "Australian move on labels alarms farmers," FINANCIAL TIMES, 5 August 1999.

MEMBER POSITIONS EMERGE FOR NEXT ROUND

As reported last week in *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest (see <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story3.02-08-99.htm>), the Second Phase of preparations for the upcoming Third WTO Ministerial Conference officially ended on 30 July at which time a number of Members tabled positions for the upcoming round of global trade talks. An update of the positions will be available in the July-August edition of *BRIDGES* Between Trade and Sustainable Development--ICTSD's monthly review (to be released end of August and available online at http://www.ictsd.org/html/arct_sd.htm). In the meantime please note the following developments.

EU officials have called for a broad agenda in the next round to ensure that all WTO Members' concerns could be addressed. Specifically, the EU wants to include competition policy, investment and trade facilitation.

Regarding investment, EU deputy director-general for external relations Peter Carl said on 28 July that EU officials have engaged EU labour unions, environmental groups and other non-governmental groups in an effort to avoid a repeat of the debacle that ensued over the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI)- talks for which failed last year at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest Vol. 3, No. 1-2, 18 January 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story7.18-01-99.htm>).

The U.S. criticised the EU's approach to the new round, calling it the "anything but agriculture" approach in reference to the EU's perceived reluctance to further liberalise its farm sector. The EU did call for the next round to address food safety and GMOs, and the so-called multifunctional role of agriculture. For its part, the U.S. set among its objectives for the next round the elimination of export subsidies in the agricultural sector, liberalisation in services, and the establishment of global scientific rules for biotechnology trade.

In its position paper put forward on 21 July Switzerland called for investment and services liberalisation to be addressed in the next round. Further, Switzerland said the next round should be used to promote sustainable development, and should "aim to strengthen the coherence between trade and environmental policies." The round should also be used to "increase the responsiveness of the WTO system to the global economic evolution...[and] better integrate developing countries and countries in transition [into the WTO]."

India is expected to seek a re-opening of the WTO Agreement on textiles and clothing (ATC) at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle later this fall. Textiles account for about 30 percent of India's export base. "If the developed world wants to liberalise industrial tariffs then why not textiles? We find that under the agreement on textiles and clothing, items of our interest are back-loaded for integration. We would want these to be front-loaded," stated an Indian official.

"WTO Members set to sharpen hatchets for Seattle talks," FINANCIAL TIMES, 6 August 1999; "U.S. releases policy goals under new WTO round," DOW JONES, 5 August 1999; "EU, US set to clash over food safety," DOW JONES, 30 July 1999; "Preparations for the 1999 Ministerial Conference: communication from Switzerland," WTO (WT/GC/W/260) , 21 July 1999; "India to press for dismantling textile quotas at WTO's Seattle meeting," ECONOMIC TIMES (India), 29 July 1999.

WTO ACCESSION UPDATE: CHINA, TAIWAN VIE FOR ACCESSION

China on 30 July completed three days of talks with developing countries toward China's WTO membership; market access for developing countries' products were a central focus of the discussions.

Earlier last month China reached agreements in principle with both Japan and Australia towards China's WTO membership. The Australia-China deal reportedly extends greater access to China's markets for Australian manufactured goods, services and agricultural products. Regarding the Japan-China agreement, the U.S. criticised Japan for not pushing China hard enough on certain concessions, leaving the U.S. to "do the heavy lifting" with respect to opening China's markets. Chinese-U.S. bilateral accession talks have been on hold since the U.S. bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. Chinese officials said last week that the country is not yet ready to resume talks with the U.S., despite press reports earlier last week that China would indeed seek to restart bilateral negotiations with the U.S. in September.

On 4 August Taiwan accused China of trying to block discussion of its application for WTO membership at a WTO working committee meeting. Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Cuba--apparently at the behest of China--last week tried to block Taiwan's accession bid at the informal meeting by opposing a review of Taiwan's application for membership. The four countries also demanded that WTO Members uphold a 1992 agreement to admit China to the WTO before Taiwan. Taiwan has completed bilateral negotiations with all 26 Members that requested negotiations and has signed accession deals with all of those partners with the exception of Hong Kong, now under Chinese control.

Foreign ministers from the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting with their counterparts from Europe and North America from 25-28 July called on the WTO to expedite the accession process for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. All three countries are ASEAN members. Also at that meeting, a top EU official urged quick accession for Vietnam, Russia and China in time for the start of the next round of global trade talks expected to launch later this year.

Russia's Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, also on hand at the ASEAN meeting, said WTO membership remains a priority for Russia and noted that Russia would soon table a financial services offer towards its accession. He expressed Russia's hope that WTO Members would take a "realistic approach" toward accessing Russia's tariff offers considering the country's depressed economic circumstances.

The WTO on 15 July agreed to establish an Accession Working Party for Bosnia, making it the fourth out of five republics of the former Yugoslavia to seek membership. Slovenia has been a WTO Member since 1995, whilst Accession Working Parties for Macedonia and Croatia are

currently underway. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia last month continued discussions around its candidacy for WTO membership, including a new market access offer.

"Officials from China, Taiwan complete round of talks supporting bids to join WTO," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 4 August 1999; "U.S. critical of Japan's accord with China," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 14 July 1999; "China says not ready to resume U.S. trade talks," REUTERS, 6 August 1999; "China ready for WTO talks to begin again," WALL STREET JOURNAL, 6 August 1999; "Pékin bloque l'entrée de Taiwan a l'OMC," LE FIGARO, 3 August 1999; "Asean urges WTO to admit Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia soon," DOW JONES, 24 July 1999; "EU's Halonen backs expanded WTO membership, fast round;" "Russia's Ivanov: WTO talks in decisive stage," DOW JONES, 27 July 1999; "WTO agrees to begin talks on Bosnian membership," REUTERS, 15 July 1999; "Nouvelles discussions avec l'Arabie Saoudite," LA TRIBUNE, 12 July 1999.

See RESOURCES below for further reference.

AFRICA BILL PASSES U.S. HOUSE; NGOs WARN ON KENYA'S IPR PLANS

The U.S. House of Representatives on 16 July passed the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), a bill that promotes trade, investment, and increased development in Africa, and aims to de-emphasise aid as the only means of cash flow from the U.S. to the region. The Senate is expected to consider the bill sometime this fall. An alternative Africa trade bill that included labour, environmental, and debt relief provisions did not move forward (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 5, 8 February 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story7.08-02-99.htm>). However, a like-minded bill is expected to be offered in the Senate which would require strong worker's rights, environmental safeguards, and guarantees against transshipment of textiles.

At a seminar organised by EcoNews Africa, a Kenyan non-governmental organisation (NGO), delegates from a number of sub-Saharan countries criticised AGOA for requiring African markets to open up to the U.S. without sufficient reciprocal benefits for African countries. Other participants noted the AGOA takes a wholly "American perspective" without adequate input from sub-Saharan African partners. A consensus emerged from the seminar to ask the Africa-America Institute (a development NGO) to lobby the U.S. Senate to shelve AGOA until input from civil society of various sub-Saharan African countries is considered.

AGOA does have the support of the African Diplomatic Corps in Washington, representing the interests of their governments. In a letter dated 13 July, Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps Roble Olhaye said that AGOA "represents a serious first step towards the goal of a real economic partnership" between the U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa. The letter also stated that "With the threat of economic marginalisation confronting the Continent under the spread of globalisation and information technology, it is imperative that Africa rapidly and fully engages the world's dominant economy."

In other news, Kenyan NGOs have warned that a proposed Industrial Property Bill (IPB) currently making its way through Kenya's parliament poses a serious threat to the country's agricultural sector by effectively ceding control of food production to multinational corporations. The IPB is intending to bring Kenya into compliance with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs Agreement) (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News* Vol. 3, No. 15-16, 26 April 1999,

<http://www.ictsd.org/html/story8.26-04-99.htm>). A coalition of NGOs said in a paper presented to Kenya's parliament that the bill goes beyond the requirements for satisfying Kenya's TRIPs Agreement commitments and would result in farmers losing ownership of seeds and control of food production to foreign corporations.

"The bill has adopted a very expansive definition of the meaning of 'invention,' yet there is no such obligation imposed on Kenya--neither is it in Kenya's interest to give such an extensive definition, which will open up the scope of losing control over Kenya's natural resources to private interests," according to the paper.

"Africa trade bill faces delay until fall following House passage," INSIDE US TRADE, 23 July 1999; "Institute asked to intervene on Bill," DAILY NATION, 30 July 1999; "Text: Olhaye Letter to Jackson," INSIDE US TRADE, 16 July 1999; "Trade: Kenya bill on WTO under fire," SUNS, 29 July 1999.

FRANCE, GERMANY KEEP BEEF BAN DESPITE EU GREEN LIGHT

France and Germany last week refused to lift a ban on imports of British (UK) beef as mandated by the European Commission from 1 August. The ban was implemented in March 1996 after British scientists discovered a link between UK beef and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), or "mad cow disease." Since then, the UK has slaughtered nearly three million cattle and implemented tight controls on cattle feed. The ban was to be lifted EU-wide from 1 August.

France and Germany justified their ban by claiming that UK meat exporters could not ensure that British beef met applicable sanitary standards. German and French agriculture officials also questioned whether UK exporters were availing themselves to all available tests for detecting BSE in meat exports. UK officials threatened legal action against the two countries, warning them that not lifting the ban was illegal under EU rules.

Lifting of the ban proved anticlimactic for UK beef exporters. The traceability, processing and transport rules under which they must now operate make it cost-prohibitive for meat processors to open their doors. For example, slaughterhouses are restricted in processing meat for export, thereby offering a limited return on investment. This has led a number of slaughterhouses to refuse to re-enter the export business, leaving beef producers with nowhere to process meat for export. Further, the appropriate infrastructure is not established to meet traceability requirements for beef exports. According to one beef exporter: "If we went ahead under the present set of regulations it would be economic suicide--not only for exporters but for the domestic market. The losses would be so great it would undermine the viability of slaughtering animals for the domestic market."

German agricultural unions and consumer groups called for a two-year delay to the resumption of imports. French and German officials said they expected to resume importing UK beef once the "administrative hurdles" are overcome. However, the real hurdle for UK beef exporters is to regain consumer confidence. That is no easy task in Europe, where confidence in food safety bodies is low due in large part to the BSE crisis itself.

In other news, China last week announced a ban on French wine, citing concerns over mad cow disease after reports found that cow's blood had been used to process wine from four French provinces. Albumin, a blood by-product, can be used to filter out wine impurities and sediments.

However, the EU banned this practice in 1997. Last month, a few French wineries were found to be still using albumin in their processing, prompting the Chinese ban. A French trade official said all wine from these wineries had been seized. France exported 10 million bottles of wine to China in 1998.

"UK beef creates the meat of a euro-argument," FINANCIAL TIMES, 7 August 1999; "France and Germany defy lifting of beef ban," FINANCIAL TIMES, 4 August 1999; "New EU blow to beef exports," THE GUARDIAN, 4 August 1999; "Vache folle: incohérences bruxelloises," LE MONDE, 5 August 1999; "Chinese ban sales of French wine," THE TIMES OF LONDON, 6 August 1999.

IN BRIEF

A U.S. federal trial court in Alabama ruled on 23 July that the President and Congress had the constitutional authority to enact the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), even though they did not use the procedures outlined by the Constitution's treaty clause. The Made in the USA Foundation and United Steelworkers (USW) brought the case, which centres around whether NAFTA is an agreement or a treaty and whether the fast-track process under which NAFTA was enacted violated treaty clause requirements under Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. USW and Made in America argue that as a result of NAFTA they have suffered job losses and an impeded ability to negotiate collective bargaining agreements. They also claimed they been discouraged in their efforts to buy American-made goods. USW said it would appeal the ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals. "Judge rejects attempt to nix NAFTA, finds enactment process constitutional," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 4 August 1999; "Made in the USA Foundation..." MEMORANDUM OPINION (Case No. CV-98-PT-1794 M), 19 July 1999.

Mauritius on 30 July said it would not allow vessels carrying nuclear waste en route from France and Britain to Japan to pass through its Exclusive Economic Zone. South Pacific Forum countries have asked Japan, France and Britain to discuss a liability regime should an accident occur as the vessels pass through regional waters. South Africa and New Zealand have also expressed concern over the vessels passage through regional waters. "Mauritius opposes nuclear waste transfer," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 30 July 1999; "Pacific Islands should translate concern over plutonium shipments into action," PACIFIC ISLANDS REPORT, 29 July 1999.

See RESOURCES below for further reading.

WTO IN BRIEF

Kyrgyzstan announced on 4 August that it would establish a visa-free (e.g. tourist and work visa) policy for citizens from WTO Member states from 1 January 2000. The policy is aimed at boosting investment and tourism in the former Soviet state. It is the first time a WTO Member has paralleled its visa requirements to its international trade commitments (in this instance under the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services, or GATS). "Kyrgyzstan to end visa requirements for WTO nations," REUTERS, 4 August 1999.

On 21 July the WTO released its latest trade policy review report on Bolivia. The report commended the Bolivian administration for continuing "with great success" the series of economic

reforms initiated in the mid-1980s. These have led to steady growth, lower inflation, and increased trade and investment. Between 1993 and 1998, GDP in Bolivia grew at an average of 4.6 percent, while the annual cumulative inflation rate was reduced to less than 5 percent. The share of reported merchandise trade to GDP rose to 43 percent, from about 36 percent in 1993. The report noted that WTO Members voiced concern over long-standing administrative weaknesses in Bolivia's trade and investment regime and over the country's large informal sector. Thus while the country's trade regime "is inherently predictable and transparent and promotes an efficient allocation of resources," this is "undermined to some extent by persistent administrative weaknesses and an uneven application of laws affecting, at times, areas such as customs administration, the use of technical requirements, and the enforcement of intellectual property rights." The chairperson's concluding remarks drew attention to the need for the multilateral trading system to contribute to Bolivia's development, particularly through provision of technical assistance. "WTO Cites Bolivian Implementation Problem With Liberalised Trade, Investment Policies," BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 4 August 1999; WTO Trade Policy Review Report, Bolivia, 21 July 1999.

EVENTS AROUND SEATTLE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

ICTSD will be using this space in the forthcoming months to announce events that will take place around the WTO's Ministerial Conference in Seattle, Washington, from 30 November to 3 December. The list will be compiled on the ICTSD website at <http://www.ictsd.org/html/seattlecalendar.htm> (available 11 August) and will include events from all areas, including government, civil society, the business community and academia.

27 November, Seattle: THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON GLOBALISATION (IFG) TEACH-IN ON THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION. The event will take place at the 2,500-seat Benaroya Seattle Symphony Hall. It will focus on the problems of economic globalisation and, specifically, on the activities of the WTO and other international agreements and institutions. For information contact the International Forum on Globalisation, 1555 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94109, tel: (1- 415) 771-3394, fax: 771-1121, web: <http://www.ifg.org>

2 December 10:00-20:00, Seattle: THE AMERICAS, REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THE WTO. To be held at the Seattle Centre. Sponsored *inter alia* by the US-Mexico Chambers of Commerce, Consuls of Canada, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Uruguay. Includes a day-long Trade Education Exhibition, a Reverse Trade Mission, panel discussions, and an evening reception with WTO briefing. For information contact Therese Kunzi-Clark, King County Office of Trade, tel: (1-206) 296-7421.

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.

6-7 September: WTO GENERAL COUNCIL SPECIAL SESSION (Informal Meeting on preparations for 3rd Ministerial Conference). For information contact Peter Pedersen, WTO, (41-22) 739-5848.

Other Events

28 August-2 September, Kushiro, Japan: UNITAR/KIWC TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION ON INTEGRATED CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: THE ROLE OF MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY. This meeting is targeted for mid-level government administrators, NGOs, academics and the press. Participation fee: \$US 1000.00. For information contact Daniel Navid, UN Institute for Training and Research, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, tel: (41-22) 917-1234, fax: 917-8047, email: daniel.navid@unitar.org

30 August-3 September, Algiers, Algeria: AFRICAN TRADE MINISTER'S MEETING. This event will provide African trade ministers an opportunity to discuss the continent's prospects in the multilateral trading system and the promotion of trade between their countries. For information contact the Algerian Ministry of Commerce, rue docteur Saâdane, Algiers, tel: (213-2) 73-23-40, fax: 73-54-65.

4-6 September, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY. Hosted by the Centre for International Development, Harvard University. For information contact Calestous Juma, Harvard University, Cambridge Massachusetts, U.S., tel: (1-617) 496-0433, email: calestous_juma@harvard.edu

14 September, Geneva: INAUGURATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT HOUSE (formerly GEC). For information contact Aniket Ghai, 13, Chemin des Anémones, rm. C 010, 1219 Geneva, tel: (41-22) 917-8505, email: aniket.ghai@unep.ch

16-18 September, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia: FOURTH CITER CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH: THE WTO MILLENNIUM ROUND. Endorsed by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and organised by the Australian APEC Study Centre, Monash University Asian Economics Centre, University of Melbourne Department of Applied Economics and Victoria University of Technology. The theme of the Conference will be a preview of the issues relating to the forthcoming WTO round. For information contact the Australian APEC Study Centre, Level 12, 30 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000, tel: (613) 9903-8757, fax: (03) 9903-8813, or visit <http://www.arts.monash.edu.au/ausapec/citer4home.htm>

16-18 September, Lima, Peru: CONFERENCE SERIES ON GMO BIOSAFETY IN PERU. These conferences will provide an opportunity to discuss the Biosafety Law, recently enacted in Peru, following the mandate of the Rio Convention. For information contact María Angélica Siles Vallejo, email: mariasiles@hotmail.com

17 September, Canada: CEIA TELECONFERENCING MEETING ON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND THE GATS. The Canadian Environment Industry Association (CEIA) National Policy Forum and CEIA's Environmental Exporters Council has invited contributions to discussions on the implications of a General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Upcoming GATS negotiations will set the rules for international trade, and the agreement is expected to have wide-reaching implications for environmental professionals who are engaged in selling their services to export markets. For information or to participate contact Rebecca

Last, CEIA Director of Programs and Policy, tel: (1-613) 236-6222, email: info@ceia-acie.ca

RESOURCES

For Further Reference

THE DRAGON AWAKENS: CHINA'S LONG MARCH TO GENEVA. By Sean Leonard. 1999. Based upon extensive research and numerous firsthand interviews with trade officials of China and its principal trading partners, this book provides a detailed narrative of the bilateral and multilateral negotiations which have taken place in Beijing, Brussels, Geneva, Tokyo and Washington, particularly over the last few years, in the run-up to China's inevitable WTO accession. 227 pp, ISBN: 1 874698 82 1. £160.00. To order contact Cameron May Ltd., 69-71 Bondway, London SW8 1SQ, tel: (44-171) 582-7567, fax: 793-8353, email: orders@cameronmay.com

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE BASEL CONVENTION. By Jonathan Krueger. 5 July 1999. Jonathan Krueger examines the development, effectiveness and future of the Basel Convention and whether the Basel provisions that allow restrictions on trade are compatible with the rules of the World Trade Organisation. Krueger analyses the special concerns of developing countries, illegal trade in hazardous wastes, and draws lessons from the Basel experience for other international environmental agreements. 153 pp, Paperback, ISBN 1 85383 621 4, £14.95. Published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Earthscan Publications. For orders from the U.S. and Canada contact the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036, tel: (1-202) 797-6258 or (1-800) 275-1447, fax: 707-6004. For orders from Europe and elsewhere contact Plymbridge Distributors Ltd., Estover Road, Plymouth, Devon, PL6 7PZ, tel: (44-175) 220-2301, fax: 220-2333.

Additional/New Resources

WWF's "WTO Information Pack": SUSTAINABLE TRADE FOR A LIVING PLANET. With a view to explain in easy terms what is at stake for the environment and sustainable development in the next round of WTO negotiations, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has prepared an information/lobbying pack for NGOs, parliamentarians, journalists, government officials and other people interested in the issue (initially in English, French and Spanish). Order forms available until 30 August by email: Fdanthine@wwfnet.org or fax: (32-2) 743-8819

POSITION VACANCY

The International Institute For Sustainable Development (IISD) is seeking a Programme Director for its Trade and Sustainable Development Program. Familiarity with multilateral or regional trade regimes is essential; understanding of the links between trade and sustainable development is desirable. The candidate must have at least eight years' experience in international trade, environment and development-related work and hold a Masters' degree in economics, environmental studies, or international studies with an emphasis on trade. Excellent written and spoken English are a must; knowledge of French and/or Spanish would be an asset. Closing date: 31 August 1999. Reply in confidence to Manager, HR and Administration, 6th Floor, 161 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0Y4, fax: (1-204) 958-7710, email: info@iisd.ca

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