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G-15 SUMMIT ON SEATTLE: MIXED SIGNALS ON CONTENT OF WTO FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS

Ministers from the so-called Group of 15 developing countries (G-15) met in Bangalore, India from 17-18 August in a meeting whose outcome was expected to be a clear indication of the stand of the developing world at Third WTO Ministerial to be held in Seattle later this year, and the proposed new round of global trade talks that are expected to be launched there. The meeting revealed the diversity of views of developing countries on specific issues being discussed in Geneva and reached consensus on the call for the resolution of implementation issues and concerns as priority for the Seattle Ministerial meeting. The meeting's summary, asserting that "Many delegates expressed the view that mandated negotiations and mandated reviews should constitute the core agenda for the next round of negotiations," and that "some delegates were prepared for limited add-ons like tariff negotiations," further calls for action in the following areas: 1. Preservation of economic spaces within the multilateral trading system to implement market oriented development policies and full implementation of the special and differential provisions in the WTO agreements. 2. Mandated negotiations on further liberalisation of agriculture, including to address issues of food security, income levels of rural poor and net-food-importing countries. 3. Mandated negotiations on progressive liberalisation of the services sectors with emphasis on developed countries commitments on movement of natural persons.

On trade and environment, delegates agreed that "environment is *ab initio* a non trade issue, and that all legitimate environmental concerns can be accommodated within the existing WTO provisions, including Article XX of GATT 1994. Delegates agreed that the work programme in the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) should continue. Since trade is seldom at the root of environmental problems, they were particularly concerned with attempts to give legitimacy to

protectionism in the garb of environmental concerns. Delegates urged the Ministers at Seattle to clearly recognise that environmental standards differ from country to country and that the solution lies in mutual recognition of only product-related standards rather than harmonisation of environmental standards. In order to show the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment, trade distortive agricultural export subsidies should be removed by the developed countries and biological resources and traditional knowledge of indigenous communities should be respected in WTO rules and benefits arising out of their use equitably shared with them. The delegates should also recommend that in cases of proprietary technologies or substances mandated for use by international agreements or national environmental laws, owners of intellectual property should be required to sell them at fair and most favourable terms and conditions."

Consensus was also reached in "rejecting" any linkage between trade and core labour standards. "[Delegates] decided to resolutely oppose any renewed attempt to raise this issue in the WTO."

The sixteen members of the G-15 are Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. In parallel to the official meeting, civil society groups from 25 developing countries met in Bangalore to discuss the same agenda. Conclusions of their talks can be found at <http://www.cuts-india.org>, the website of the leading organiser.

India has been among the most vocal in the developing world calling for a "no new issues" approach to the next round of trade talks. India, Malaysia and other supporters want developed countries to honour Uruguay Round commitments with respect to concessions and benefits for developing countries before moving forward full force with new trade negotiations. There were, however, hints last week that India may not be totally averse to discussing new issues at the Seattle ministerial meeting. In what is seen by some analysts as a shift in India's stand, the commerce minister said there was a need to carefully examine the proposals for inclusion of each new issue in the WTO agenda, based on its relevance or relationship to trade apart from its implications on the policies and development of the developing countries.

In related news, the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) earlier this month announced its opposition to non-trade related issues (labour, environment) in the WTO agenda. SAARC also called on WTO Members to stop piracy of traditional knowledge to protect the rights of farmers in developing countries. "G-15 ministers oppose non-trade clauses in global trade talks," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 18 August 1999; "Conflicts may see G-15 field minimum agenda for WTO;" "India calls for total rejection of new issues at WTO," ECONOMIC TIMES, 17 August 1999; "India is not opposed to new WTO issues: Hegde," ECONOMIC TIMES, 19 August 1999; "India against inclusion of new issues in WTO talks," FINANCIAL TIMES, 21 August 1999; "Saarc seeks WTO help to prevent bio-piracy," DECCAN HERALD, 11 August 1999. ICTSD Internal Files

Full texts of the G-15 final position paper and of the recommendations from the parallel Civil Society meeting can be found at ICTSD's website under its new section on Seattle Ministerial-Related Documents at <http://www.ictsd.org>

AFRICAN GROUP TABLES TRIPS PROPOSALS

The African Group of WTO Members on 29 July tabled a comprehensive set of proposals regarding the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement). Amongst the proposals put forward by Kenya on behalf of the African Group were the call for an indefinite moratorium which precludes submitting non-violation complaints under the TRIPs Agreement (addressed in Article 64.3 of the TRIPs Agreement); clarification that *sui generis* rules (addressed in Article 27.3(b)) for plant variety protection could be used for protecting innovations of indigenous and local farm communities; and an extension for developing countries of the implementation deadline for Art.27.3 (b) -- now set at 1 Jan 2000 -- to five years from the date of completion of the review of Art.27.3(b) that is currently underway.

The African Group also called for the TRIPs Agreement to provide for the continuation of traditional farming practices including the right to save and exchange seeds and sell their harvest; and for the right to protect food sovereignty (addressed under Article 31). Further, the African Group's paper called on WTO Members to consider an expansion of so-called geographical indications (normally used for wines or spirits e.g. Bordeaux wine) to include items such as handicrafts and textile designs -- major exports for developing countries. The African Group joins other developing country Members in arguing that the TRIPs agreement must be reconciled with the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other international agreements.

The U.S. meanwhile has rejected the idea of extending the TRIPs Agreement implementation deadline or for renegotiating aspects of the Agreement to address developing countries' concerns. "We haven't gotten any benefit out of this agreement from many countries with whom we negotiated so hard in the Uruguay Round," according to one U.S. official. "To now have them say 'Well, we think we should extend the transition,' or 'We should negotiate to make changes before we've provided you any benefits,' we find completely unappealing," the official said.

With regard to the interaction between the TRIPs Agreement and the CBD, there is a need to clarify which agreement would be used to settle disputes over biological resources. The CBD -- adopted in 1992 at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro -- aims to protect biodiversity, promote its sustainable use, and ensure that benefits be shared equitably between providers and users. In biological resource matters, the CBD grants sovereignty to the country possessing those resources, while the TRIPs agreement allows these resources to be patented by private companies.

"The TRIPs Agreement: communication from Kenya on behalf of the African Group," WTO (WT/GC/W/302), 6 August 1999; "US wants TRIPS off Seattle agenda," WASHINGTON TRADE DAILY, 5 August 1999; "Africans propose comprehensive changes in TRIPS," SUNS, 12 August 1999; "Widening gap seen between business, NGOs on Biodiversity Treaty, TRIPs," WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REPORT, 15 September 1999; "U.S. sees no TRIPs negotiations at Seattle, focuses on implementation," INSIDE US TRADE, 6 August 1999.

APEC SHIRKS IRRELEVANCE LABEL

Ministers to the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum met 12-13 August for preparatory talks in advance of the APEC annual summit on 12-13 September, to be held in Auckland, New Zealand. Ministers discussed ways to increase regional trade in food products and APEC countries' individual action plans for achieving an APEC free trade area by 2010.

When ministers meet in September they will try to reach agreement as to the scope of the next round of global trade talks. In June, APEC ministers agreed that the next round should address tariffs on industrial goods and the concerns of developing countries. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 26, 5 July 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story2.05-07-99.htm>)

New Zealand Prime Minister Jenny Shipley last week rejected claims that the APEC grouping has failed to achieve anything of real significance. Ms. Shipley noted that with such an economically diverse group of economies in APEC, simply bringing an APEC agenda to the WTO for the next round of global trade talks would be an accomplishment. She also noted that APEC members have benefited from participation in the forum, noting that Chile has reduced from 45 to 20 percent the number of people living in absolute poverty, and pointing to China's robust economic growth since joining APEC. Critics have charged APEC's failure to agree on the so-called early voluntary sectoral liberalisation (EVSL) initiative last year highlights the groupings' ability to take a leadership role in world trade despite the fact that APEC members account for half of the world's trade, economic output and population.

APEC comprises Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the U.S. and Vietnam. "APEC leaders to hold talks on core themes;" "NZ says benefits outweigh costs," *THE STAR* (Malaysia), 17 August 1999; "APEC senior officials conclude formal talks," *KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL*, 13 August 1999.

MERCOSUR: SHOE MAKERS MAKE STRIDES TOWARD DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Brazilian and Argentine shoe manufacturers on 13 August reached preliminary agreement to cap Brazil's shoe exports in an effort to resolve one of a number of intra-Mercosur disputes linked to Brazil's currency devaluation.

Under the shoe agreement Mercosur members will be exempt from quality-control labelling regulations imposed by Argentina on 9 August (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 32, 16 August 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story1.16-08-99.htm>) and from any other measures designed to protect Argentina's local shoe industry. Brazilian shoe exports to Argentina are up 50 percent from the same period last year. The private-sector agreement is to be taken up for approval by Mercosur leaders when they meet August 24-27 for talks to resolve this and other regional trade disputes.

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 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/story1.16-08-99.htm>) Argentina's economy is expected to shrink this year, partly because of reduced exports to Brazil. It claims that the devaluation of the Brazilian real earlier this year seriously impaired the competitiveness of Argentinean goods in the Brazilian market. Argentina's exports to its Mercosur partners, almost all of which go to Brazil, fell 26 percent in the first half of the year.

Regarding other regional disputes, Argentina and Uruguay continue to try and resolve a dispute over transport licences. Uruguay alleges that Argentina has ignored its Mercosur commitments by failing to renew cargo permits allowing Uruguayan cargo trucks to circulate within Argentina.

"Argentina, Brazil reach preliminary pact on shoe labelling; other talks continue," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 18 August 1999; "Argentina, Uruguay in row over transport permit renewals," DOW JONES NEWSWIRE, 18 August 1999.

AFRICA: STEPS TOWARD FREE TRADE, INTEGRATION

The 16-member Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) met 18 August for a ministerial summit in Abuja, Nigeria. ECOWAS Executive Secretary Lansana Kouyate warned that delays in the implementation of a customs union, trade liberalisation and a common external tariff are undermining the integration process for the regional grouping.

Mr. Kouyate said further that on-going Lomé V negotiations between the EU and African, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) countries "risks splitting West African solidarity." Lomé V is the successor to the Lomé IV trade and aid agreement between the EU and ACP. The EU wants to establish reciprocal, inter-regional free-trade areas under Regional Economic Partnership Agreements (REPAs). ACP nations fear that the EU would use REPAs to gain unbalanced access to ACP markets, and undermine regional economic groupings by setting economies in competition with each other. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 20, 24 May 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story6.24-05-99.htm>)

At a separate trade seminar earlier this month, Ghana's deputy minister of trade and industry Dan Abodakpi warned that Lomé V must not go the way of the WTO with respect to an imbalance of trade power, stressing that agreements signed should not be discarded by the big, rich countries to the detriment of the smaller ones within the ACP community. "Like the WTO, the [ACP] is now becoming like a club of rich nations, where the practice is 'you say what is on your mind, but we will do what we want'," Mr. Abodakpi said. Ghana trade officials also criticised developed economies for creating tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade with developing economies.

In related news, African trade ministers met 24-27 July in Ethiopia to draft a common agenda for the Third WTO Ministerial scheduled for Seattle, Washington in November. Ministers adopted a draft "positive and proactive" negotiating agenda for future WTO trade talks.

Also in the news, South African Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin on 8 August re-emphasised S. Africa's commitment to a free trade agreement for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) from 1 January 2000. Towards this Mr. Erwin confirmed that S. Africa and its partners in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU, comprised of S. Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland), would from 1 January 2000 eliminate tariffs on a number of manufactured and other goods.

It remains unclear as to whether the SACU tariff regime will be enough to entice its SADC partners toward concluding a free trade agreement. Zimbabwe and other SADC members have been at odds with S. Africa over market access to S. Africa, the regional economic powerhouse, and SACU. South Africa last year exported US\$3.4 billion to SADC countries, while its imports from SADC countries totalled only about US\$600 million. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3,

No. 25, 28 June 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story7.28-06-99.htm>) Ministers are expected to meet this month to resolve disagreements.

"ECOWAS scribe canvasses for policy harmonisation," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 18 August 1999; "Ghana calls for fairness in trade relations," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 10 August 1999; Africa prepares for global trade conferences," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 27 July 1999; "S. Africa on track to agree regional trade deal - Erwin," REUTERS, 8 August 1999.

CANADA, S. AFRICA OUTLINE POSITIONS FOR WTO AG TALKS

Canada on 19 August outlined its negotiating position for WTO talks on agriculture set to begin later this year. Canada called for the complete elimination of export subsidies for agricultural goods and an overall limit on and reduction to all forms of domestic production subsidies.

Canada's position on export subsidies is consistent with the long-held position of the Cairns Group of agricultural exporting countries, of which Canada is a member. With respect to domestic supports Canada will seek to limit the amount of domestic support (subsidies) of all types and will seek "elimination of those elements of the 'peace clause' that restrict Canada's rights to pursue dispute settlement in cases where trade-distorting domestic support and export subsidies cause nullification and impairment of access or disrupt sales in third country or import markets."

Canada said also that it is "willing to discuss any practical trade concerns identified by our trading partners about the activities of single-desk exporters of agricultural products." This is a reference to U.S. and other WTO Members' complaint that Canadian marketing boards for wheat, dairy, poultry and egg industries basically provide subsidies to farmers by guaranteeing prices to producers. However, Canada is expected to strongly defend its marketing system as competitive and in compliance with international trade rules.

Canada also reiterated its opposition to opening the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) to deal with biotechnology issues. Instead Canada called for the establishment of a working group to examine how biotech products should be handled in the WTO. This position is similar to the U.S. position on SPS and biotechnology.

South Africa on 19 August outlined its negotiating position for the next round. In agriculture, S. Africa will press for a reduction in farm supports from the EU and U.S. (S. Africa is also a member of the Cairns Group.) S. Africa will also press for liberalisation of some industrial sectors, notably steel. Trade Minister Alec Erwin noted that rich developed countries' protectionism remains a barrier to S. Africa's clear competitive advantage in steel production. S. Africa will formally submit its position to the WTO next month.

"Canada announces initial position for WTO agriculture negotiations," PRESS RELEASE (Office of the Minister of International Trade, Canada), 19 August 1999; "Text: Canada's initial negotiating position on agriculture," INSIDE US TRADE, 20 August 1999; "Canada proposes end of export subsidies in agriculture," DOW JONES NEWSWIRE, 19 August 1999; "S. Africa talks tough stand on farm, industry," REUTERS 19 August 1999.

IN BRIEF

A coalition of canned-fruit producers on 12 August launched a campaign against EU canned fruit subsidies. The coalition of producers from Chile, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and the U.S. allege the EU regime fosters "fraud and abuse, program waste and environmentally unfriendly practices." "A fruit stand," WALL STREET JOURNAL, 12 August 1999.

On 16 August, Consumers International (CI), representing 247 consumer organisations in 111 countries, launched a worldwide campaign against a "Millenium Round" of trade negotiations "until crucial changes are made in how and for whom the WTO and the trade liberalisation agenda operates." The campaign is calling for a review of the multilateral trading system to ensure that consumer rights are supported by future trade liberalisation. In supporting research documents, CI argues that multinational corporations have used the WTO to tramp consumer protection legislation by intimidating governments to bypass or change their laws. Position papers and full details of the campaign are found at <http://www.consumersinternational.org/trade> or by contacting Jayanti Durai of CI at <jdurai@consint.org>

For the first time since the WTO's existence, India has treated the EU as a single trade bloc by launching an anti-dumping probe against all EU members over Vitamin C, although the Indian petitioner had only alleged dumping from the UK and Germany. Officials said the government wanted to give the EU a "taste of its own medicine" as the EU had restricted exports from India to all its members though dumping evidence was found by only one country. "India is a bitter pill to the EU on Vitamin C dumping," SKALI (Malaysia), 17 August 1999.

A coalition of U.S. environmental groups on 18 August filed suit in federal court trying to stop plans for "dolphin safe" labelling of tuna to move forward. The groups allege that broader guidelines for dolphin safe tuna fishing -- approved by the U.S. Commerce Department, fail to adequately protect dolphins. "Environmentalists sue US over 'dolphin safe' tuna," REUTERS, 18 August 1999. The EU on 27 July banned from 2005 the use of all white asbestos. A ban on white asbestos is already in place in nine of the 15 EU member states. Following the EU lead, Brazil last week said it would phase out white asbestos use. "European Union bans asbestos," IFCTU PRESS RELEASE, 27 July 1999.

Andean Community president César Luna Victoria last week embarked on a tour of Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela in an effort to quell budding trade disputes over (inter alia) fruit and cargo transport between the three countries. The Andean Community is comprised of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. "Bid to contain Andean disputes," FINANCIAL TIMES, 19 August 1999.

WTO IN BRIEF

Japan's ministry of agriculture has reportedly lobbied Thailand to take a like-minded stance toward agriculture in the next round of global trade talks. Japan wants Thailand to consider associated issues such as food security when negotiating and to push WTO Members to strengthen the existing rules on export restrictions. Japan is the world's largest food importer; Thailand is a member of the Cairn's Group of agricultural exporting countries which has called for increased agricultural liberalisation in the next round of WTO talks. "Japan lobbies Thailand on WTO farm stance," XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, 18 August 1999.

The U.S. on 19 June announced it would comply with a WTO ruling against U.S. rules for gasoline refining. Brazil and Argentina brought the case to the WTO, arguing that U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules discriminated against foreign refiners. (See *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest Vol. 1, No. 9, 31 March 1997.) "U.S. to comply with WTO ruling on imported gasoline," *USIA*, 19 June 1999.

Twenty-one WTO member countries belonging to the International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB), on 27 July issued a report to the WTO saying that the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) "has failed to come up to developing countries' expectations" with respect to liberalising the markets of major industrialised countries. The countries claim that the developed countries have made little effort to improve competition in their markets, which in turn has not allowed developing countries to benefit from strong consumer demand. The ITCB is a Geneva-based organisation representing the interests of textile exporters in developing countries. "Developing country textile exporters score U.S., EU for failing to open home markets," *INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER*, 18 August 1999.

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>

7-10 September, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA. For information contact United Nations Division for Sustainable Development, 2 UN Plaza, Room DC2-2220, New York, New York, 10017 USA, tel: (1-212) 963-3170, fax: 963-4260, email: dsd@un.org

8-9 September, Chicago, USA: FIFTH UNEP FINANCIAL INSTITUTION INITIATIVE ANNUAL ROUNDTABLE. For information contact Hussein Abaza, UN Environment Programme Trade and Environment Unit, tel: (41-22) 979-9179, fax: 796-9240, email: hussain.abaza@unep.ch

9-10 September, Auckland, New Zealand: 11th APEC MINISTERIAL MEETING. For information contact the APEC Secretariat, Singapore, tel: (65) 276-1880, fax: 276-1775, email: info@mail.apecsec.org.sg, web: <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/>

15 to 19 September, Vienna, Austria: INFORMAL CONSULTATION ON THE PROCESS TO RESUME THE EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE COP TO ADOPT A PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY. The Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety has met six times. At its most recent meeting, from 14 to 19 February 1999 in Cartagena, it failed to adopt the Biosafety Protocol it had been working towards. The September meeting aims to restart the Biosafety Protocol negotiation process. For information contact the CBD Secretariat, World Trade Centre, 393 St Jacques Street, Suite 300, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1N9, tel: (1-514) 288-2220, web: <http://www.biodiv.org/biosafe/Inform-cons-vienna.html>

16-17 September, Paris, France: 16TH ANNUAL UNEP CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS WITH INDUSTRY AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS. For information contact: Ms. J. Aloisi de Larderel,

Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, tel: (33-1) 44-37-14-50, fax: 44-37-14-74, email: unepie@unep.fr

18-29 October 1999, Geneva, Switzerland: UNCTAD TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Forty-sixth session (preparatory process for UNCTAD X). For information contact the Office of the Secretary of the Board, tel: (41-22) 907-5636, fax: (41-22) 907-0056, email: karma.tenzing@unctad.org

14-19 November, Nottingham, UK: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL AGENDA 21. This seminar will examine what is meant by 'sustainable communities' and will provide delegates with an opportunity to examine how Local Agenda 21 (developed from the Rio 'Earth Summit' in 1992) can assist with their development in order to maintain local quality of life and local environments. The seminar should be of particular benefit to senior professionals in local and central government and the NGO sector. Fee: (fully residential) £1,090. For information contact the British Council, email: international.seminars@britcoun.org (quoting seminar number 99040).

▪ RESOURCES

FREE TRADE BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS. UN REPORT. 1999. By Lorenza Jachia and Ethel Teljeur. The study, completed before the Free Trade Area Agreement in Berlin last March, argues that the impact of the accord "is likely to be uneven, with a relatively large effect on South Africa's imports from the EU and a comparatively smaller effect on its exports toward this market." To order contact the Macroeconomic and Development Policies Branch, GDS Division, UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland, fax: (41-22) 907-0274, email: nicole.winch@unctad.org

INHALT DES KYOTO-PROTOKOLLS in UMWELT RECHT IN DER PRAXIS / LE DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DANS LA PRATIQUE. This article provides a legal in-depth explanation of the Kyoto Protocol. ISSN: 1420-9209. To order contact Vereinigung für Umweltrecht (VUR), Postfach 2430, 8026 Zurich, Switzerland. Tel: (41-1) 241-7905, email: vur.ade@email.ch, web: www.vur-ade.ch

SADC-EU TRADE RELATIONS IN A POST LOME WORLD. 1999. By Sheila Page, Peter Robinson, Henri-Bernard Solignac Lecomte, and Maurizio Bussolo Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Guidelines for future negotiations. To order, tel: (44-1273) 606-261 / 877-330, fax: 621-202, 691-647, email: eldis@ids.ac.uk, web: <http://nt1.ids.ac.uk/eldis/>

FAIR SHARES : ETHICS AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY. 1999. By Timothy Gorringer. The author shows succinctly the damages that globalised free market capitalism has led to: damage to the environment, crippling third world debt, untenable disparities between rich and poor individuals and nations, and the destructive effect of turning people into commodities and social relations into market transactions. Published by Thames and Hudson. £6.95. 111 pp.

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