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MINISTERIAL PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

WTO General Council Chair Ali Said Mchumo told WTO Members on 20 September that a draft declaration for the Third WTO Ministerial in Seattle from 30 November- 3 December would be circulated to Members by the second week of October. While some WTO Members called on Mr. Mchumo to accelerate the process of drafting a Ministerial Declaration, the very different positions held by WTO Members as to what they want out of new trade negotiations and a future WTO work programme makes the drafting process difficult. (The week of 27 September to 1 October will see an intensive process of meetings on Ministerial preparations, with informal discussions scheduled for the 28th and 30th.)

Significant among Members' differences are those around antidumping measures and competition rules. Regarding the former, Colombia and Egypt at the 20 September Informal General Council meeting offered separate papers calling for a review of the WTO antidumping agreement as part of the next round of global trade talks. Both countries said the agreement must be changed to make it more responsive to developing countries' needs. Colombia noted that the current agreement allows for "a wide range of interpretations resulting in the application of anti-dumping measures in a manner harmful to developing country exports." Egypt argued that the "misuse of trade remedy measures in the field of anti-dumping by some developed countries...has become a significant barrier to the exports of developing countries." The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Cuba, India, Jamaica, Mexico, and Pakistan offered support for Colombia's and Egypt's comments.

Japan and South Korea, frequent targets of anti-dumping investigations, have thus far been the strongest proponents amongst developed countries for including a review of anti-dumping measures in the next round. The U.S. is strongly against negotiating new antidumping or countervailing duty procedures.

Regarding competition, the EU supports including harmonisation of competition rules in the next round. The U.S. remains opposed to including competition rules given that more than half of WTO Members do not yet have domestic competition policies. The U.S. argues that this fact would preclude concluding a new round in three years. (Concluding an agreement in three years is one of the few positions nearly all Members agree on.)

The EU argues that WTO competition rules could balance globalisation-related investment and mergers, and that competition rules would contribute to the overall objectives of the WTO, including the promotion of trade (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Volume 3, No.15-16, 26 April 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/storya.26-04-99.htm>). Several developing countries and non-governmental organisations oppose using the WTO as a forum for negotiating multilateral rules on competition. These countries worry that the WTO national treatment and most favoured nation principles would allow big companies to enter national markets, displacing local companies and possibly facilitating concentration of global market power in a few large corporations. Developing countries argue that the UN Conference on Trade and Development would be a more appropriate forum for these negotiations since UNCTAD already has rules to control restrictive business practices.

"WTO Members press for early action on draft ministerial declaration," *INSIDE US TRADE*, 24 September 1999; "Union pushes case for competition rules," *EUROPEAN VOICE*, 16 September 1999; "US will not talk about AD, CVD laws at Seattle," *TRADE COMPASS*, 23 September 1999; "Antidumping review urged in next WTO negotiating round," *INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER*, 22 September 1999; "Narrowing down the Seattle Round agenda," *ECONOMIC TIMES*, 22 September 1999.

EQUITY, MARKET ACCESS DRIVE G-77 WTO AGENDA

Members of the Group of 77 (G-77, comprised of 132 developing countries) and China met from 13-16 September in Marrakech, Morocco for the IX Ministerial Conference of the G-77. Discussions focused on major issues of trade and related economic issues, and on co-ordinating and harmonising positions for the upcoming Third WTO Ministerial Conference scheduled for Seattle 30 November-3 December. Ministers also discussed preparations for negotiations for UNCTAD X, UNCTAD's highest policy-making body, formulating major policy guidelines and deciding on the UNCTAD programme of work. UNCTAD X is scheduled for February 2000 in Bangkok.

Regarding the WTO, G-77 ministers adopted as part of their final declaration a Message of the G-77 Ministers to the Third WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle. In this ministers confirmed the G-77's commitment to liberal and open trade policies which integrate the development dimension, and called for the Third WTO Ministerial to focus on delivering equitable benefits to developing countries.

The G-77 Declaration expressed serious concern over imbalances in the world trading system and the non-realisation of benefits thus far to developing countries in areas of interest to them.

"[T]he benefits of the existing multilateral trading system continue to elude developing countries. Progress towards full liberalisation in sectors of particular interest to them is lagging behind, and significant imbalances between rights and obligations exist in multilateral trade agreements (MTAs), as well as in conditions of market access," the statement said.

The G-77 said the issue of implementation of WTO Agreements, both with respect to the difficulties faced by developing countries and with respect to developed countries' fulfilment or failure to fulfil their obligations (e.g. regarding textiles and clothing), should be addressed and resolved at the Seattle Ministerial.

The G-77 statement did not take a formal position on the introduction of new issues for negotiations (e.g. investment, government procurement, competition), but said generally that the G-77 "will collectively pursue a positive agenda for future multilateral trade negotiations."

With regard to the built-in WTO negotiations on agriculture, ministers noted that the talks should focus on "addressing the particular problems of predominantly agrarian and small island developing economies and net food-importing developing countries."

The G-77 took a strong stance against linking trade to labour and environment. "We therefore firmly oppose any linkage between trade and labour standards. We are also against the use of environmental standards as a new form of protectionism. We believe that issues relating to such standards should be dealt with by the competent international organisations and not by the WTO." At a later meeting, UNCTAD Secretary-General Rubens Ricupero elucidated the G-77 stance, saying: "The position taken reflects a lot of mistrust and caution on how developing countries are approaching the issue of trade and environment." He stressed the importance of confidence-building between North and South, but cautioned that: "it is difficult to reinforce confidence-building when official development assistance continues to decline."

Ministers also called for "a transparent, streamlined and accelerated accession process" for developing countries trying to join the WTO.

"Le tiers-monds dénonce un jeu inégal," LE FIGARO, 23 September 1999; "Development: G77 Ministerial ends with wide-ranging declaration;" "Trade: G77 Ministers 'message' to Seattle WTO meet," SUNS, 16 September 1999; ICTSD Internal Files.

WORLD BANK URGES NEXT TRADE ROUND FOR POOR

The WTO and World Bank held a joint Conference on Developing Countries and the Millennium Round from 20 - 21 September in Geneva. At the two-day conference, discussions focused on the built-in WTO agenda (e.g. talks on agriculture, services and aspects of Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights -TRIPs), issues of implementation of the WTO Agreements, and other aspects of the WTO work programme. Joseph Stiglitz, Chief Economist of the World Bank, amplified many of the concerns evident in the UNCTAD Report on Trade and Development (see In Brief below) regarding imbalanced trade between developed and developing countries, and issued a strong call for the next round of trade talks to be focused on developing countries' needs.

"There is no doubt in my mind that trade liberalisation will be of benefit to the developing countries, and to the world more generally. But trade liberalisation must be balanced and it must reflect the concerns of the developing world," Stiglitz told the conference.

Data presented at the conference indicated that developing countries would see significant gains from increased global liberalisation for manufactures and agriculture, and that developing countries have yet to see real benefits from current agreements regarding these sectors. Further, World Bank officials noted that merely the implementation of existing WTO agreements (e.g. agreements on sanitary/phytosanitary measures; customs valuation, intellectual property rights) could cost the poorest countries more than their annual development budget, often for little practical benefit to their economies.

WTO Director-General Mike Moore opened the conference by acknowledging developing countries' concerns regarding the results of liberalisation thus far, and warned the WTO must address the needs of the developing world if it is to remain vital.

"In the Seattle meeting, we can expect to face many criticisms from developing countries -- and not a few demonstrations. Many of these criticisms are valid...we must respond to these needs if we are to be relevant," Mr. Moore said. "We have to deliver on better market access for the poorest countries. We have to deliver on more and better quality technical support for these countries. And we have to deliver now," he stated.

"L'OMC appelle les pays en voie de développement à participer à Seattle," LE TEMPS, 21 September 1999; "Trade negotiators urged to focus on poor," FINANCIAL TIMES, 22 September 1999; "WTO must be sensitive to poorer nations- WTO official," DOW JONES NEWSWIRE, 20 September 1999; "World Bank joins calls for "development" trade round," REUTERS, 20 September 1999; "Observations liminaires de M. Mike Moore, Directeur général de l'OMC," WTO PRESS RELEASE, 20 September 1999.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UPDATES

At the 22 September meeting of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body, the U.S. reported on the status of its compliance with a 1998 WTO ruling against its ban on shrimp imports caught without the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs). The U.S. plan would establish a certification system under which shrimp-exporting countries would request certification showing that they provide sufficient protection to sea turtles. India and Malaysia rejected the U.S. contention that compliance could be assured through these essentially administrative changes to the shrimp/turtle law, and called on the U.S. to lift the ban immediately. The U.S. shrimp/turtle law is also the subject of an appeal by environmental groups in the U.S. Court of International Trade, on which a ruling is expected shortly (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 15-16, 26 April 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story6.26-04-99.htm>).

Also at the meeting, The DSB formally adopted a WTO Appellate Body ruling which found that India's import restrictions on nearly 3,000 agricultural, textile and industrial goods were in violation of WTO rules. The ruling found that India failed to justify its claim that the restrictions were needed to stabilise a balance of payments crisis (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No.13-14, 12 April 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story2.12-04-99.htm>). The WTO panel did recommend however that India be given longer than the WTO-standard 15-months to comply with

the ruling. The U.S., which brought the complaint to the WTO, called the Panel recommendation on extended implementation timing "inappropriate."

Argentina announced it would appeal a June panel ruling against import duties it imposed on footwear imported from outside the Southern Common Market (Mercosur). The EU brought the complaint arguing that the duties violate Articles 2 and 4 of the WTO Safeguards Agreement. Argentina implemented the safeguards in response to a regional economic crisis, which has resulted in a flood on shoe imports from neighbouring Brazil and threatening local manufacturers.

Chile said it would appeal a panel ruling against its taxes on alcoholic beverages. A dispute panel ruled in June that Chilean internal tax rates violate WTO rules by discriminating against imports in favour of locally produced spirits. The EU brought the complaint to the WTO.

A WTO Dispute Settlement Panel on 17 September issued a ruling 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 FSC tax provisions constitute an unfair export subsidy causing distortion of international trade by granting a substantial unfair advantage to U.S. products. The FSC regime encompasses export subsidies covering approximately US\$ 250 billion worth of US exports annually. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest*, Vol. 2, No. 29, 3 August 1998, <http://www.newsbulletin.org>) The WTO Panel ruling calls for the U.S. to dismantle the FSC program by 1 October 2000. The U.S. has not yet decided how it will respond to the Panel decision.

The EU and U.S. held formal consultations the week of 13 September over a provision in a U.S. law that prevents the U.S. government or courts from recognising trademarks used in connection with a business or asset confiscated by the Cuban government. The consultations deal specifically with an attempt by a joint venture between the French company Pernod-Ricard and a Cuban company to market rum under the Havana Club label in the U.S. The EU alleges the U.S. law violates the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPs) Agreement.

"India, Malaysia reiterate demand that U.S. lift ban on shrimp imports," *REGULATION, LAW & ECONOMICS*, 23 September 1999; "Recent WTO Panel rulings to be appealed by governments," *INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER*, 22 September 1999; "WTO adopts India BOP reports, establishes panel on Canada patents;" "U.S., EU WTO consultation on Section 211 nets little progress," *INSIDE US TRADE*, 24 September 1999; "U.S. ponders next move after defeat at WTO," *AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE*, 20 September 1999; "L'OMC donne raison à l'Europe," *LE TEMPS*, 21 September 1999; "La guerre du rhum portée devant l'Organisation mondiale du commerce," *LE TEMPS*, 14 September 1999.

DSU REVIEW IN TATTERS

A 24 September meeting of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body on review of the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) ended in disarray after acrimonious debate on the transparency of the dispute settlement proceedings. The U.S. and the EU have been attempting to open disputes to wider public scrutiny through quicker document dissemination and allowing non-governmental actors to submit non-solicited amicus briefs to dispute panels. However, the majority of WTO Members firmly oppose even discussing the issue, not wanting to make transparency a potential bargaining chip in the forthcoming negotiations.

Members also failed to agree on whether, when or how the review of the DSU would resume. At the meeting, delegates were expected to choose whether to stop the review, continue it for a specific period of time or continue indefinitely. In the end, none of the above was chosen. ICTSD Internal Files

EU FARM MINISTERS MEET TO FORGE WTO AG POSITION

As *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest went to press, EU agriculture ministers were meeting to adopt a formal position for WTO agriculture talks.

EU Agriculture Commissioner Franz Fischler warned EU member states that the EU's Common Agriculture Policy would come under heavy attack in the WTO round, led by the Cairns Group of agriculture exporting countries and the U.S. EU farm ministers have thus far discussed a point-counterpoint approach to defending EU farm policy. The EU wants to put the U.S.- which frequently uses export subsidies, on the defensive, while also attacking state trading enterprises used in Cairns Group countries (e.g. Canada, Australia). EU farm ministers noted in discussions last week that the US\$6 billion emergency aid money given recently to U.S. farmers is proof that a free-market approach to agriculture does not work.

Finland, which currently holds the EU rotating presidency, put forward a draft negotiating proposal calling for "discipline" on the use of export credits, and for alternative solutions to "less transparent forms" of export support such as state trading enterprises. Ministers are also expected to call for the preservation of so-called blue box subsidies. "Blue box" subsidies is the term commonly used to refer to the set of provisions (contained in Article 6.5 of the Agreement on Agriculture) which allows direct subsidies under production-limiting programmes – if they are based on fixed area and yields or a fixed number of head of livestock, or if they are made on 85 per cent or less of base level of production.

The draft proposal also calls on the multifunctional role of agriculture to be taken into account during negotiations. This reflects the EU position- supported by Japan, that the definition of Members' non-trade concerns (addressed under Article 20 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture) be expanded to include issues such as economic viability of rural areas, preservation of landscapes and social cohesion. The draft proposal states that European agriculture "must be capable of maintaining the countryside, conserving nature and making a key contribution to the vitality of rural life". The draft calls for a balance between trade and non-trade issues within agriculture talks "intended to answer the legitimate concerns of the rural world and of consumers."

EU Agriculture ministers are expected to adopt a formal proposal this week.

In other news, numerous press reports last week quoted an internal European Commission memo noting that 17 separate EU risk-assessments underway on hormone treated beef are not likely to provide the scientific evidence needed to support an EU ban on hormone-treated beef imports. The memo states that scientific gaps exist in proving health risks from hormone-treated beef and that the 17 risk assessments underway will not bridge those gaps. The WTO Appellate Body in January 1998 ruled that the EU ban on beef treated with growth hormones was not based on adequate scientific evidence and so violates international trade rules. The U.S. and Canada brought the complaint to the WTO, estimating that U.S. and Canadian farmers lose a combined US\$250 million

a year from lost trade due to the ban. (See *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 6, 15 February 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story3.15-02-99.htm>)

According to one EU official, the information revealed in the memo does not change the official EU position on hormone-treated beef. "This all goes back to the precautionary principle. We believe the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures (SPS) allows the ban on the basis that scientific gaps do exist." The official was referring to Article 5.7 of the SPS, which allows provisional measures to be adopted (in this case a ban on imports) when "relevant scientific evidence is not sufficient" provided such evidence could be provided within a reasonable (undefined) period of time.

"Ministers prepare to man barricades," *FINANCIAL TIMES*, 28 September 1999; "Europeans dig in to defend farm policies," *FINANCIAL TIMES*, 15 September 1999; "EU faces intense pressure from other trading blocs for further farm reforms," *EUROPEAN VOICE*, 16 September 1999; "EU defence of farm subsidies expected to shape WTO talks," *WALL STREET JOURNAL*, 15 September 1999; "EC internal document concedes proof is lacking on beef hormone allegations," *INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER*, 22 September 1999; "EU studies on beef hormones won't support ban - document," *DOW JONES*, 22 September 1999.

IN BRIEF

UNCTAD has released its 1999 Trade and Development Report (<http://www.unctad.org/en/pub/ps1tdr99.htm>) focusing on imbalances in the trading system and the effects on developing countries. The report notes that trade protectionism in developed countries has held back growth in poor countries, forcing them to rely on volatile foreign capital flows. It indicates that in more than half of the 40 developing countries it researched, it found widening trade deficits and stagnant or falling economic growth. The Report calls for the concerns of poor countries to take centre stage at the upcoming WTO Ministerial. On 27 September, UNCTAD released its 1999 World Investment Report, in which UNCTAD shows that developing countries' share of total foreign direct investment (FDI) declined from 37 percent in 1997 to 26 percent in 1998. According to the report, FDI flows are highly uneven among developing countries, and many of the poorest countries are becoming increasingly marginalised as a result of being bypassed by transnational corporations. "Protectionism of rich hurting poor: UNCTAD," *ECONOMIC TIMES* (India), 22 September 1999; "Trade liberalisation 'biased,' says UN trade group," *AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE*, 20 September 1999; "International Production Drives Globalisation," *UNCTAD PRESS RELEASE*, 23 September 1999.

The Expert Panel on Trade and Sustainable Development (EPTSD) met on 21-22 September in Geneva to discuss policy conflicts in the area of trade, environment, and development and to consider alternatives to the WTO as a dispute settlement forum. The aim of the meeting was to apply an EPTSD-developed framework to policy conflicts and to emphasise conflict resolution mechanisms incorporating trade, development and environmental policy objectives. The EPTSD was established by WWF International in 1996 and is composed of experts from the trade, environment, and development sectors. Its mandate is to develop integrated policies that maximise synergies between trade and sustainable development. The panel members in attendance included Ambassador Bo Kjellén, Ministry for Environment, Sweden, Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann, WTO legal consultant, Ambassador Tran Van- Thinh, Former EC Ambassador to GATT, Mr. Jed

Shilling of the World Bank, and Norine Kennedy, U.S. Council for International Business. ICTSD Internal Files.

The Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) of the Commission for Environmental Co-operation (CEC) held its fourth regular session of 1999 on 16-17 September in Montréal, Canada. (The CEC was created as part of NAFTA to act as the environmental watchdog for that accord.) Inter alia, discussions revolved around promoting the involvement of indigenous peoples in the CEC's work program and around public review of the CEC's proposed program plan for 2000-2002. Results from the meeting can be viewed at <http://www.cec.org>. "JPAC holds its fourth regular session in Montréal, Canada, to review the CEC's 2000-2002 proposed program plan," CEC PRESS RELEASE, 23 September 1999.

EU and Asian trade ministers are expected to meet from 9-10 October to discuss plans for the upcoming Third WTO Ministerial and to work toward lower trade barriers between Europe and Asia. The EU and 10 Asian nations in 1996 launched the so-called Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), towards greater economic, scientific and investment co-operation. ASEM comprises the 15 EU member states and 10 Asian nations, including China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and South Korea. "European, Asian economic ministers to meet in Berlin," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 20 September 1999.

South Africa and the U.S. have reportedly reached an agreement in principle in a dispute over a S. African law which allows the country to import lower cost drugs or to locally produce generic HIV/Aids drug treatments as alternatives to higher-priced U.S. pharmaceuticals. The U.S. has argued that the S. African Medicines Act violates the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement). Under the reported agreement, S. Africa promised to constrain any new powers assigned its health minister under the Medicines Act, but still allows parallel imports of AIDS drugs in neighbouring countries as long as the health ministry guaranteed the safety of those products. "U.S., South Africa strike deal in TRIPs fight over drug protection," INSIDE US TRADE, 24 September 1999.

CORRIGENDUM

In the "In Brief" of *BRIDGES* Weekly Trade News Digest Vol. 3, Number 36, 13 September, 1999, the reference to the Andean Community mistakenly identified the member countries as only including Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. Please note that the regional trade grouping also includes Peru. Indeed, the General Secretariat and the Headquarters of the Andean Community are located in Lima, Peru's capital.

WTO IN BRIEF

On 9 September, the European Union announced a grant of over one million Euros to the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of countries for the establishment and initial operation of a permanent ACP General Secretariat in Geneva. The office is designed to give a greater number of ACP countries representation at the WTO and to assist the ACP in playing a more active role in trade negotiations. Currently, of the 55 ACP states who are WTO members, only 15 have permanent representation at the WTO. Most of the ACP countries follow WTO activities from home or from missions in other European capitals. A permanent ACP presence in Geneva will also facilitate EU-ACP relations. The EU-ACP negotiations for a post-Lome partnership are currently

stalled. "ACP gets permanent office at WTO headquarters," PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, 9 September 1999; "ACP/EU grants over one million euros to ACPs to finance their permanent representation in Geneva," NCOS.

ON THE MOVE

Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Capetown in South Africa, has been appointed as a Managing Director of the World Bank. She will be a member of the senior management team responsible for corporate leadership and strategy. Dr. Ramphele, 51, started her career in the 1970s as a student activist in the Black Consciousness Movement. She has worked as a medical doctor, civil rights leader, community development worker, academic researcher, and a university administrator. Dr. Ramphele has published extensively on the challenges facing post-apartheid South Africa, including her autobiography "Across Boundaries". As Managing Director, Human Development, Dr. Ramphele will oversee the Bank's activities in health, education and social protection. She will be joining the Bank next year on a date to be decided. "World Bank appoints new Managing Director," WORLD BANK PRESS RELEASE, 24 September 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>

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. Unless otherwise indicated, all WTO meetings are held at the WTO, Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

Week of 27 Sep-1 Oct: Throughout the week, heads of delegations will hold informal consultations to identify elements of the Ministerial Declaration to be issued in Seattle (see Draft Ministerial Declaration at <http://www.ictsd.org/html/seattleministerial.htm>).

1-2 October: JOINT WORLD BANK/WTO CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE AND THE NEW TRADE AGENDA FROM A DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE. For information contact Lucie Giraud, WTO, (41-22) 739-5075.

12-13 October: COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT. For information contact Hans-Peter Werner, WTO, tel: (41-22) 739-5286.

15 October: COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS. For information contact Nuch Nazeer, WTO, tel: (41-22) 739-5393.

15 October: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY. For information contact Nuch Nazeer, WTO, tel: (41-22) 739-5393.

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

18 October: COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN SERVICES. For information contact Nuch Nazeer, WTO, tel: (41-22) 739-5393.

20-22 October: COUNCIL FOR TRIPS. For information contact Jean-Guy Carrier, WTO, tel: (41-22) 739-5439.

Other Events

4-5 October, Ottawa, Canada: OPENNESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND FREE TRADE OF THE AMERICAS. Organised by the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL). For information Contact FOCAL, Suite 720, 1 Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1N 7B7, tel: (613) 562-0005, fax: (1-613) 562- 2525, email: focal@focal.ca, web: <http://www.focal.ca/>

5 October, Seattle, Washington: RESIST THE WTO: ROADSHOW. The Art and Revolution Street Theatre Troupe will join a multi-media, giant puppet and dance performance, teach-in tour of the Western U.S. and Canada to educate, agitate and organise against the World Trade Organisation Ministerial. For information contact Global Action, P.O. Box 11703, Eugene, Oregon, U.S. 97440, tel: (1-541) 302-5020, web: <http://flag.blackened.net/~global>, email: pga@angelfire.com

14 October, Seattle, Washington: GREATER SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BIMONTHLY MEMBER MEETING. The topic of the meeting will be "The WTO: Progress and Opportunities." For information contact Lynn Morin, GSCC, tel: (1-206) 389-7215, email: lynn@seattlechamber.com, web: <http://www.wtoseattle.org/educationoutreach/businesssevents.htm>

19-20 October, Calgary, Canada: 12TH ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRADE SHOW. Held in conjunction with the 21st Canadian Waste Management Conference, the show will focus on environmental technologies that assist the oil and gas industry. The keynote speaker will be Gary Mann from Occidental Petroleum. For information contact Simon Rose, email: roses@southex.com, web: <http://www.petroleumshow.com>

19 October, Seattle, Washington: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF SEATTLE & KING COUNTY (EDC). The topic of this fourth quarter economic update is "Economic Renaissance: The Next Generation of the Regional Economy". Dr. Lee Huntsman, Provost University of Washington will be the keynote speaker. For information registration contact Richard Chapman, EDC, tel: (1-206) 389-8654, email: rchapman@wolfenet.com, web: <http://www.wtoseattle.org/educationoutreach/businesssevents.htm>

▪ RESOURCES

DEMOCRATIZING REFORM OF THE BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS: NETWORKING PRIORITIES AMONG NGO ACTIVISTS AND SCHOLARS. July 1999. To obtain this report or for further information contact conf_moderator@coc.org

L'IMPACT ECONOMIQUE DE L'ACTIVITE DE LA GENEVE INTERNATIONALE: LE ROLE DES ONG. June 1999. By Valerie Laxton of Mandat International. 23pp. To order contact Mandat International, Centre d'accueil pour les délégations et Organisations Non Gouvernementales. 31, chemin William Rappard, 1293 Bellevue-SUISSE, tel: (41-22) 959-8855, email: admin@mandint.org, web: <http://www.mandint.org>

THE WTO AND CIVIL SOCIETY. July 1998. By Jan Aart Scholte, Robert O'Brien, and Marc Williams. 25pp. To order contact the Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR), University of Warwick, Coventry CV47AL, United Kingdom, web: <http://www.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/CSGR> . Also available at the ICTSD Resource Centre.

Position Vacancies

The CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment, in Jaipur, India, has announced four job openings for Economics Research Staff. The Director (Research) will oversee CUTS' research and advocacy activities. Responsibilities include preparation of project proposals, negotiations with funding agencies, guiding action research activities, writing research reports, and presentation of the findings at the national and international levels. 8-10 years research experience required. Other available positions are: Researcher (Trade Policy); Researcher (Regulatory Policy); and Researcher (Environment Economics). For further enquiries contact Consumer Unity & Trust Society, D-218, Bhaskar Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur 302 016, Rajasthan, India, fax: 91-141- 20 2968, email: cutsjpr@jp1.dot.net.in, web: <http://www.cuts-india.org>

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