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INDIA CALLS FOR NARROW WTO MANDATE; REACHES QR AGREEMENT WITH US

WTO Director-General Mike Moore visited India last week to consult with Indian officials on resuming talks toward launching a new round of global trade talks. Mr. Moore vowed that a new round of global trade talks was inevitable. "We will launch a new round. The only question is when", Mr. Moore told a business audience convened by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in New Delhi on 10 January. Mr. Moore said that the failure of WTO talks in Seattle was due in part to an overly ambitious agenda. He went on to urge India to support a new round as a means to correct the "injustice" existing in current trade agreements.

India's commerce minister Murasoli Maran addressed the same CII conference, where he called for WTO reform to take greater account of developing countries' concerns. "It is in this context that India has been advocating that the WTO be given a much narrower, trade-oriented remit. The WTO should be confined to trade issues - and trade issues only", Mr. Maran said.

Mr. Maran criticised attempts by developed countries and non-governmental organisations to introduce "non trade issues" (trade linkage to labour and environmental standards) at the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Seattle. "We saw the world turned upside down in Seattle, while developing countries were pleading for freer trade, many of the developed countries were seeking Trojan horses to hide their protectionist intentions", said Mr. Maran. He warned that the WTO "cannot be allowed

to become another world government," and that the developing world "cannot allow [themselves] to be threatened by sanctions and forced to reduce [their] competitive advantage."

For his part Mr. Moore noted that trade must remain the "core competence" of the WTO, but that trade could not "exist in a vacuum". Trade ministers from the Netherlands and UK were also in New Delhi to help build support for a new round. The ministers echoed Mr. Maran's calls for WTO reform to ensure the full involvement of developing countries in WTO decision making.

Also last week, the US and India reached a landmark agreement on India's phaseout of quantitative import restrictions (QRs) on over 1,400 consumer and agricultural products. The WTO ruled last year that India could not justify quantitative import restrictions by citing balance of payments problems. The US had complained to the WTO over India's proposal to phase out quantitative import restrictions over six years. India had argued that a six-year phaseout period was justified under Article XVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which allows developing countries with balance of payments problems to maintain quantitative import curbs. However, the US complained that India had a healthy balance of payments situation and foreign exchange reserves of US\$23 billion - evidence that India could withstand a more rapid introduction of foreign goods than the six years India had proposed.

Under the agreement reached last week, India agreed to phase out its remaining quantitative restrictions in two phases: restrictions on 714 imports are to be lifted by 1 April 2000, and the remaining 715 will be phased out by 1 April 2001. India will determine which products comprise each of the two phaseout bundles. This is significant because India has been especially wary of accelerating the phaseout timetable on agricultural goods, fearful of the affects an influx of cheap agricultural imports would have on its agrarian poor. The ability to determine the make-up of the phaseout bundles could mean agricultural goods are backloaded onto the 2001 list.

"Defiant WTO chief digs in on new trade talks," THE GUARDIAN, 11 January 2000; "Confine WTO role to only trade issues;" "Trade's our core area, but it can't exist in a vacuum: Moore," ECONOMIC TIMES (India), 10 January 2000; "Moore says new round of WTO talks inevitable as India voices fears," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 10 January 2000; "Deal allows India to determine when specific barriers are to fall," INSIDE US TRADE, 14 January 2000; "India agrees to lift import restrictions on variety of products under pact with U.S.," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 13 January 2000.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE FOR WTO AG TALKS

Brazil's Agriculture Minister Marcus Vinicius Pratini de Moraes earlier this month said Brazil could miss out on US\$11 billion in additional agricultural export revenues over the next three years resulting from WTO Members' failure in Seattle to launch global talks on agriculture. Brazil is among the strongest proponents for greater liberalisation of the farm sector, as it is one of the world's major exporters of agricultural products.

Despite WTO Members' failure to agree on a proposed new round of global trade talks in December, WTO Members are still formally obligated under Uruguay Round agreements to move forward with its so-called built-in agenda, which calls for talks on agriculture (and services) to begin this month. It is unclear how such talks would proceed in the aftermath of the Seattle

Ministerial Meeting, where Members failed to agree on how trade talks in agriculture and other sectors would or would not move forward.

The EU and Japan remain steadfast in their demand that agriculture negotiations take into account the so-called multifunctional (cultural, environmental development) role agriculture plays, essentially calling for agriculture to be given special status amongst all other trade sectors under the auspices of the WTO. The Cairns group of agriculture exporting countries want the sector to be treated like all other sectors and subject to the same expectations regarding liberalisation.

Meanwhile, a senior EU trade official warned against moving forward with agriculture talks without a set deadline for concluding talks and absent a mandate for broader WTO negotiations. Karl Friedrich Falkenberg, head of the European Commission's Trade Negotiations Unit, said that without a deadline for concluding talks, "negotiations would drag on for years, moving from one stalemate to another." Regarding negotiating agriculture outside the context of a broader comprehensive trade round, Mr. Falkenberg warned that "A limited agenda severely curtails the manoeuvrability of all the negotiators...with the agenda being limited to the agriculture and services sectors, there is no room for any give and take which is so crucial in these negotiations."

US Under-Secretary of Agriculture August Schumacher warned that the failure to launch talks on agriculture in the immediate future threatens the credibility of the WTO. "I believe that for the credibility of the WTO, we must start negotiations promptly. If we do not get started now, we risk damaging the credibility of the entire international trading system," Mr. Schumacher told a farming conference in England earlier this month. "Without an open international trading system, some developing countries are more likely to face the menace of food insecurity," he said. Mr. Schumacher also advocated for the establishment of a working group on biotechnology in the WTO as the "best way" to address the issue of genetically modified organisms and related issues.

"Failure of Seattle summit 'cost Brazil' US\$11bn in additional export revenues," BRAZIL REPORT, 4 January 2000; "WTO's farm, service sector talks face deadlock," HINDUSTAN TIMES, 3 January 2000; "EU, Japan seek new round under conditions that failed in Seattle," INSIDE US TRADE, 14 January 2000; "Schumacher presses WTO to begin mandated negotiations soon," INSIDE US TRADE, 7 January 2000.

MEMBERS CALL FOR REFORM AT WTO

Trade officials from Japan and the EU on 13 January reconfirmed their commitment to work together in efforts to launch a new round of WTO trade talks. The two WTO Members intend to press their case when the WTO General Council meets on 7 February in Geneva, and intend to use upcoming international forums to hold impromptu summits of the so-called Quad trading powers (EU, US, Japan and Canada). The EU and Japan will press Canada and the US to support duty-free access on virtually all products from the least developed countries as a way to encourage developing countries to support a new round of talks.

Japanese and EU officials also agreed to work together to improve the "transparency and efficiency" of the WTO negotiating process, while at the same time including broader representation from the developing world. Towards this, Japanese officials proposed to WTO Director-General Mike Moore last week a plan to establish an advisory group within the WTO - to

be comprised of between 20 and 30 WTO Members from both developed and developing countries - intended to ensure greater transparency in the WTO decision-making process. In addition, Japan proposed improved public access to WTO documents and expanded responsibilities for the WTO Director-General with respect to drafting a WTO ministerial statement.

French trade officials are also expected to meet with Mr. Moore on 25 January on the subject of institutional reform. France intends to make as-yet-unspecified WTO reform part of its work program during its six-month term as EU President, commencing 1 July.

Meanwhile, as countries prepare to meet for the quadrennial UNCTAD X meeting in Bangkok from 12 to 20 February, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretary General Rubens Ricupero has urged the forum to be used as a "world parliament on globalisation" to break the deadlock in WTO trade talks resulting from the Seattle WTO Ministerial. "The goal of a parliament is to achieve that realistic degree of possible compromise, that minimum common denominator that will allow making decisions that reflect a majority, but respect the rights of a minority," Mr. Ricupero said earlier this month. There is certain to be a good deal of politicking going on at the UNCTAD meeting, as countries such as the EU and Japan lobby developing countries to launch a new round of trade talks, and developing countries forge alliances to strengthen their positions in the WTO negotiating process. Observers note that China and India are set to step-up efforts to control the WTO agenda.

According to a Chinese policy paper reported on in the Japanese press, China intends to take a leadership role amongst developing countries once it joins WTO ranks.

"Developing countries will be able to acquire the ability to counter large countries on the basis of the admission of China [to the WTO] and obtain equal rights and interests amid the world economy which has been manipulated by the economic policies based on Western-countries strong-arm politics," according to the Chinese policy paper.

Regarding China and its WTO accession bid, US President Bill Clinton on 10 January announced the launch of "an all-out effort" by his administration to get Congress to pass so-called permanent normal trade relations (NTR) status for China as part of China's membership in the WTO. Securing NTR is expected to be a tough fight for the Clinton Administration, as China's WTO membership faces strong opposition from US labour groups and those opposed to China's human rights record.

China must still conclude bilateral WTO accession agreements with a few remaining WTO Members - the EU is the most notable among these. EU-China negotiations are expected to resume as early as next week in Brussels.

"Japan, EU reconfirm alliance in WTO talks;" "Fukaya, Moore agree on need to improve WTO decision-making," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL 13 January 2000; "Japan, EU eye tax-free action for developing nations," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 10 January 2000; "France to propose WTO reform during EU presidency," AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, 13 January 2000; "UNCTAD X - 'world parliament on globalisation'?" SUNS, 13 January 2000; "China and India declare war on the WTO," WEEKLY GLOBAL INTELLIGENCE UPDATE, 11 January 2000; "China to counter developed nations as WTO policy," KYODO NEWS INTERNATIONAL, 10 January 2000; "Clinton pledges focused effort to pass normal-trade-relations status for China," INTERNATIONAL TRADE REPORTER, 13 January 2000; "China to resume Brussels talks on joining WTO" FINANCIAL TIMES, 12 January 2000.

BIOSAFETY TALKS RESUME THIS WEEK

Negotiators from over 150 countries are scheduled to meet from 20-28 January in Montreal for an Extraordinary Conference of the Parties (ExCOP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Negotiators will attempt to conclude an international biosafety protocol to ensure the safe transfer, handling, use and disposal of living modified organisms (LMOs, often referred to as genetically modified organisms or GMOs).

It was agreed in 1995 that an international protocol on biosafety was needed to complement the CBD, adopted at the UN Rio Earth Summit in 1992. At present there are no binding international agreements addressing situations where GMOs cross national borders. Talks for a biosafety protocol broke down in March 1999 in Cartagena, Colombia as negotiators clashed over trade in GMOs (see *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* Vol. 3, No. 8, 1 March 1999, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/story1.01-03-99.htm>).

The key issues of disagreement amongst governments remain: the extent to which protocol rules would apply to bulk commodities used for feed, food, or processing; the relationship between the CBD and other international agreements (e.g. WTO agreements); and the implementation of the so-called advance informed agreement (AIA) procedures.

Negotiators have made little progress in the months since Cartagena toward bridging the trade-related differences that exist. Meanwhile, the US - which is not a party to the CBD but has participated in the protocol negotiations as part of the so-called Miami Group of agricultural exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Uruguay, and the US), last week warned the EU that the protocol should "not become an agreement that deals with other issues, for example, food safety," nor would the US stand for the issue of consumer labelling to be considered at the talks.

The Montreal talks, which *BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest* will report on in subsequent issues, are billed by some as the last chance for concluding an agreement. Canada is amongst parties warning that it would not support an extension of the negotiating mandate for a protocol beyond the May 2000 expiry unless significant progress is made in Montreal.

"Biosafety protocol negotiations face trade-related obstacles," *INSIDE US TRADE*, 14 January 2000; "Negotiators Meet in Montreal to Finalise Biosafety Protocol," *GLOBAL TRADE COMPASS*, 14 January 2000; "US Warns EU not to derail GMO talks," *REUTERS*, 14 January 2000.

EC OUTLINES PLAN FOR EU FOOD AUTHORITY

The European Commission on 12 January announced plans for an EU-wide food safety body. The European Food Authority would serve an advisory role to the EC: the food body would have no regulatory powers, with the EC and European Parliament presiding over law making. The proposed food body would therefore differ from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which has regulatory powers with respect to food and drug safety issues, such as labelling and food/drug bans. The FDA model lacked political support within the EC, as lawmakers felt that the issue of risk management (e.g. decision making and law making) should remain with EU lawmakers at the EC, parliament, and EU governments.

EC Consumer Affairs Commissioner David Byrne said that the EC would, over the next three years, introduce or revise laws regarding food production, manufacturing, and distribution to improve EU food safety. The advisory European Food Authority and proposed changes to EU law are designed to bring coherence to the EU food safety regime and build consumer confidence in EU food systems in light of recent food safety scares (including the outbreak of so-called mad cow disease and animal feed contaminated by cancer-causing dioxins). The European Food Authority would have a number of responsibilities, including gathering information, operating a rapid alert system during emergencies, and acting as the main communicator with the public and national food agencies. However, critics questioned what real authority the advisory body would have over EU food safety, and how or if the proposed body would differ from the five existing EU scientific bodies already advising on food safety issues.

In other news, Italy last month announced it had temporarily suspended the use of seven genetically modified (GMO) corn and rapeseed products. The Italian Health Ministry said it was taking the precautionary measure following an opinion issued by the Italian Health Council that it was not possible to guarantee that genetic modification of food was safe.

Also last month, a class action lawsuit was filed in the US against the life sciences firm Monsanto. The suit, brought on behalf of six farmers from the US and France, alleged that Monsanto had violated public health laws by introducing GMO seeds into the market without adequate testing, and that Monsanto had violated anti-trust laws by conspiring to gain a stranglehold on the world market in corn and soybean seeds. The suit names nine other firms as "co-conspirators," including Novartis, Pioneer Hi-Bred and DuPont.

More recently, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced measures restricting the planting of genetically modified corn. The measures, which will apply to corn engineered to contain the Bt toxin, are designed to reduce the potential risks to the natural environment such as ecological disruptions, harm to Monarch butterflies, and pesticide resistance in insects. The regulations require farmers planting Bt corn to plant between 20 and 50 percent of their acreage with unmodified corn. The unmodified corn is to act as a "refuge" to reduce insect resistance to Bt. Farmers and seed producers will also be required to perform additional monitoring in their fields in order to detect increased insecticide resistance. The EPA also released voluntary measures to allow farmers to take extra steps to help protect butterflies and insects not the target of the Bt toxin. Sales and planting restrictions will be implemented in areas where Bt corn could harm threatened butterflies. In an announcement made 14 January, the EPA stated that biotech firms have agreed to the measures. Biotech giant Monsanto endorsed the measures, stating that farmers had already voluntarily implemented most of the measures. In 1999, approximately one third of US corn land was planted with Bt varieties.

"Three-year plan to fulfil bold agenda for food," FINANCIAL TIMES, 13 January 2000; "EU plans watchdog for food safety," INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 11 January 2000; "Italy suspends seven GM food products," REUTERS, 20 December 1999; "Monsanto hit by lawsuit," IPS, 15 December 1999; "EPA Restricts Planting of Biotech Corn," Environment New Service, 18 January, 2000; "EPA Sets New Conditions For US Bio-Corn Plantings," REUTERS, 18 January, 2000.

IN BRIEF

A plan to abolish import taxes later this year is under consideration by the Marshall Islands. Finance Minister Tony deBrum said that if adopted the measure would help bring the country in line with a proposed South Pacific Free Trade Zone and eliminate the rising costs of enforcing the import taxes. "Marshall Islands considers abolishing import taxes," RADIO AUSTRALIA, 3 January 2000.

Iceland has joined the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), bringing the total number of CITES Parties to 147. In other CITES news, the CITES Secretariat has proposed the removal of various abundant whale stocks from the "threatened with extinction" list (CITES Appendix I). The Secretariat recommended that the removal of stocks from Appendix I be accompanied by a zero quota for international trade in those whale stocks. The proposal will be taken up at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held from 10-20 April 2000 in Kenya. "Iceland joins CITES;" "CITES Secretariat recommends downlisting of whales," HIGH NORTH WEB NEWS, 14 January 2000.

The two largest natural-food store chains in the U.S.- Whole Foods Market and Wild Oats Markets Inc., announced they would ban the use of genetically modified organisms in their private-label brands. Together the two chains account for over 200 US retail stores. "Whole Foods, Wild Oats to ban gene-altered foods," BLOOMBERG, 30 December 1999.

A new coalition of Swiss NGOs has formed to follow the public debate in favour of a fairer international trade system and to influence and modify the position of the Swiss government in future WTO negotiations. The grouping is called "Coordination Suisse-OMC", and is made up of over 30 organisations, including trade unions, farmer's associations, and environment, consumer, and development groups. "SCDO Press Release," 13 January 1999.

WTO IN BRIEF

The EU will apply for a waiver at the WTO to continue its preferential market access arrangement (known as the Lomé Agreement) with 71 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, likely at the next meeting of the Council for Trade in Goods, scheduled for 24 January. From 2-3 February, Ministers from the EU and ACP will meet in an attempt to hammer out the final details of a replacement to the Lomé Agreement - a preferential market access arrangement between the EU and the ACP. At the last such meeting -- held 7-8 December 1999 -- negotiators came close to agreement but fell short of a final treaty due in part to the ACP countries' wish for improved access to EU markets through to 2008, at which time a series of regional free trade arrangements are meant to replace the EU-ACP preferential accord. A Lomé replacement would have to be ratified by EU and ACP parliaments, a process which, according to one EC trade diplomat, could take up to a year. "EU, ACP ministers aim to complete trade, aid pact," REUTERS, 13 January 2000; ICTSD Internal Files.

ON THE MOVE

Ernesto Enkerlin of Monterrey, Mexico, has been appointed by Julia Carabias, Mexico's Secretary of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, to the Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). Mr. Enkerlin is a well-known ecologist

and author, and is currently the Executive Director of Pronatura Noreste. The JPAC is composed of fifteen members, five from each of the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries, who are appointed by their respective governments. Though the members act independently, the Committee acts as a single, transnational body with the responsibility of providing the Canadian, American and Mexican environment ministers with advice on all matters within the scope of NAFTA's side accord on the environment. "JPAC Press Release," CEC, 18 January 1999.

EVENTS & RESOURCES

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.doc>. 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.

3 February: SUB-COMMITTEE ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. For information contact: Lucie Giraud, WTO; tel: (41-22) 739-5075.

7 February: GENERAL COUNCIL. For information contact: Nuch Nazeer, WTO; tel: (41-22) 739-5393.

Other Events

31 January – 11 February, New York, New York: FOURTH AND FINAL SESSION OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL FORUM ON FORESTS (IFF). For more information contact: IFF Secretariat, Two United Nations Plaza, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA; tel: (1-212) 963-6208; fax: 963-3463; web: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/iff.htm>

1-2 February, New York, New York: UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOP ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY, GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS & DEREGULATION. This event is organised by the United Nations, US Department of Energy, US General Services Administration, ConEdison, and New Energy. The workshop will explore ways to buy competitively priced electricity and natural gas for facilities across the globe. It will also provide opportunities to learn about new financing mechanisms and renewable energy sources. For information see web: <http://www.un.org/events/energy2000/main.htm>

12-19 February, Bangkok, Thailand: TENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD X). This conference will be attended by ministers and senior officials from UNCTAD's 190 member states. Participants will reflect on the problems and challenges facing developing countries in the era of globalisation, identify effective development strategies, and consider UNCTAD's future work programme and approach to key economic issues facing developing countries. The conference will include a

number of high-level round tables. For further information contact: Awni Behnam, Secretary of the Conference, UNCTAD, Palais des Nations, 1 211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; tel: (41-22) 907-5727; fax: 907-0056; email: awni.behnam@unctad.org; web: <http://www.unctad-10.org>

14-18 February, New Delhi, India: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY. Themes of the conference include: agro-biodiversity and agro-forestry; biodiversity, people and sustainable agriculture; and natural resources management and comprehensive food security. For more information contact: A.K. Singh, Secretary-General, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 110 012 India; tel: (91-11) 573-1494; fax: 575-5529; email: icmnr@bic-iari.ren.nic.in

16-17 February Hamburg, Germany: INCENTIVES FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND MARITIME TRANSPORT. Organised by Green Shipping, this meeting will be of special interest to colleagues working in the area of maritime transport and doing scientific research in this field. Institutions such as the International Maritime Organisation, European Shippers Council, US Coast Guard, and European Commission will be present initiatives, projects and programmes aimed at ensuring that maritime transport is as environmentally-safe as possible. For information contact: Green Shipping c/o CCH - Congress Organisation, Matthias Rieger / Christiane Vortisch, P.O. Box 30 24 80, 20308 Hamburg, Germany; web: www.green-shipping.de; email: Karsten Krause, karsten.krause@ub.hamburg.de

10-12 March, Stanford Law School, California: SEA CHANGE: THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETIES (NAELS) CONFERENCE ON OCEAN & ENVIRONMENTAL LAW. Organised by the Stanford Environmental Law Society. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Sylvia Earle, renowned ocean explorer and advocate and former chief scientist for the NOAA. The conference will bring together academics, students, and practitioners from around the country to explore and question the boundaries of ocean law and policy. Panels and roundtables will be multidisciplinary, involving experts from academia, private practice, government, and business. For more information and on-line registration see web: <http://seachange.stanford.edu>; email: naels@law.stanford.edu

Resources

WTO IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM: COMMENTARY, CASE LAW AND LEGAL TEXTS. December 1999. By the Academy of Business Studies and World Trade Centre. This book discusses issues such as the WTO framework, trade in goods, trade in services, TRIPs, the dispute settlement mechanism and new issues arising for the Seattle Round. 700pp. \$160.00. To order contact: Academy of Business Studies, 24/4866 Sheeltara House, Ansari Road, New Delhi 110002 India; tel: 328-1314 & 326-3470; fax: (91-11) 325-2880; email: arung@nda.vsnl.net.in

THE MEAT BUSINESS: DEVOURING A HUNGRY PLANET. 1999. Edited by Geoff Tansey & Joyce D'Silva. This book, written by international experts on food production, farming, and animal welfare, shows that there are healthier, kinder, more productive, and less environmentally damaging means of food production. The book contains discussions on animal welfare, human well-being, farming threats and opportunities, trade rules, multi-lateral investment, and sustainable agriculture and the WTO. £12.99. ISBN 1 85383 623 0 (HB), 1 85383 603 6 (PB). To order contact: Earthscan Publications Limited, 120 Pentonville Road, London, N1 9JN, United Kingdom ; telephone: (44 -

171) 278-0433, fax: (44 – 171) 278 – 11 42; email: earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk; web: http://www.earthscan.co.uk/books/623_0.html

MAPPING THE JOURNEY: CASE STUDIES IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES. September 1999. By Russell S. Barton, Lorinda R. Rowledge and Kevin Brady. This book presents a series of in-depth case studies from around the world based on numerous personal interviews with organisational leaders and focusing on their journey towards sustainability. The aim is to provide visions of a more sustainable future, and shed light on the path, milestones and solutions-in particular the management processes these organisations employed-to provide a reliable compass that others can follow. 224pp US\$65.00; ISBN 1 874719 26 8. To order contact: Greenleaf Publishing, Aizlewood Business Centre, Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield S38GG, UK; tel: (0-114) 282-3475; fax: 282-3476; email: greenleaf@worldscope.co.uk; web: <http://greenleaf-publishing.com>

THE EUROPEAN MARKET FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTS: GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. 1999. By Michelsen J., U. Hamm, E. Wynen, and E. Roth. This is the latest report in the series 'Organic Farming in Europe: Economics and Policy' which presents in-depth coverage of the political and economic questions surrounding organic farming. The series covers 18 European countries - the 15 EU member states plus Czech Republic, Norway, and Switzerland - and deals with a wide range of issues from the policy framework for organic farming to its economic and environmental implications. 24 Euros. To order contact: Universität Hohenheim, Institut 410 A, Carolyn Foster, D-70593 Stuttgart; tel: (49-711) 459-2543; fax: 459-2555; email: ofeurope@uni-hohenheim.de; web: <http://www.uni-hohenheim.de/~i410a/ofeurope/>

Video Resources

GREEN PLANS. A KCTS/9 production in co-operation with TVNZ and the CNN Environment Unit. This video takes a close look at two countries-the Netherlands and New Zealand-that have moved beyond the rhetoric toward sustainability with bold and innovative environmental programmes. 56 minutes, £65. To order contact: Greenleaf Publishing, Aizlewood Business Centre, Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield S38GG, UK; tel: (0-114) 282-3475; fax: 282-3476; email: greenleaf@worldscope.co.uk; web: <http://greenleaf-publishing.com>

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