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Table of Contents

LEAD STORIES.....	2
SECOND WTO DRAFT DECLARATION & DRAFT TEXTS ON IMPLEMENTATION AND TRIPS NOW AVAILABLE.....	2
NEW MINISTERIAL TEXT TO HAND MINISTERS A CHALLENGE IN DOHA	2
DRAFT DECLARATION ON TRIPS AND HEALTH HIGHLIGHTS DIVISIONS IN THE WTO	4
NEW IMPLEMENTATION DRAFT - ANOTHER ROUND FOR GAINS OR GROUNDS TO REFRAIN	6
GMO UPDATE: EU MORATORIUM, US-CHINA DISPUTE, APEC.....	9
CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE WTO MINISTERIAL.....	10
NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS	10
CIVIL SOCIETY IN DOHA: STILL FEWER EXPECTED TO ATTEND	10
RELATED EVENTS	12
RELATED RESOURCES	13
IN BRIEF	13
WWF CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR THE FISHING INDUSTRY	13
EU PREPARES TO RATIFY KYOTO PROTOCOL BY JUNE	14
ANNAN APPOINTS JAN PRONK AS SUMMIT ENVOY.....	14
FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT COMPLETES THIRD RESUMED SESSION	14
NGO MEETING TACKLES TRADE AND LABOUR/ENVIRONMENT LINKAGES	15
WTO IN BRIEF.....	15
ECONOMICALLY DIVERSE G-77 CONVERGE ON DOHA DECLARATION.....	15
AFRICAN COUNTRIES CALL FOR DEFERRING INDUSTRIAL TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.....	15
US, EU BUSINESS LEADERS URGE NEW TRADE ROUND	16
VANUATU SET TO BECOME 145TH WTO MEMBER	16
EVENTS & RESOURCES	17

Lead Stories

Second WTO Draft Declaration & Draft Texts On Implementation And TRIPs Now Available

The WTO on 27 October circulated its second draft Ministerial Declaration for the forthcoming Fourth Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar as well as a draft Declaration on Intellectual Property Rights and [Access to Medicines] [Public Health] and a second draft Decision on Implementation. These texts are now available in pdf format on ICTSD's website at: <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/relevantdoc.htm>.

New Ministerial Text To Hand Ministers A Challenge In Doha

WTO General Council Chair Stuart Harbinson on 27 October released the second draft Ministerial Declaration in the leadup to the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, from 9-13 November. The text was accompanied by draft Decisions on Implementation and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and Health / Access to Medicines. Ministers will have their work cut out for them in Doha, as many areas remain contentious and a number of developing countries have pointed out that the new texts fall far short of expectations.

The draft Ministerial Declaration represents the culmination of months of discussions led by Harbinson and WTO Director-General Mike Moore in an effort to draw convergence between Members' views on a host of areas that could be up for negotiation or review at the conclusion of the Doha Ministerial. It replaces a former draft released on 26 September (see BRIDGES Weekly, 2 October 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-02/story1.htm>) and is expected to be the draft that is handed to ministers at that gathering.

Initial reactions to the documents have been less than fully supportive. While US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick said the revised draft "makes additional progress towards a successful launch of negotiations at Doha, although we still have much work to do," an EC representative said on 28 October "I can hardly say I'm very optimistic". Developing countries have for the most part condemned the text. One representative from an Asian country said that he would not recommend acceptance of the new texts' provisions. Others have expressed both "shock" and "profound disappointment" with the new formulations. Most delegations are preparing a formal response for the next General Council session on 31 October, at which point sources indicate the texts are likely to be highly criticised by developing countries and Least-Developed Country Members.

Civil society groups have also been critical. Martin Khor of Third World Network called the revised draft "worse than the first." Alexandra Wandel of Friends of the Earth Europe said the text offers "nothing on development, nothing on equity and nothing on the environment or sustainability. Anyone wondering about the real motives of the EU and

the US would be well advised to watch developments in Doha: in the WTO it's still business-as-usual." According to Someshwar Singh from the South Centre, "all that talk of a 'Development Round' seems to have suddenly fizzled out."

Delicate Balance on Agriculture

The text on agriculture in the draft Declaration is unchanged from an initial wording released by Harbinson on 12 October (see BRIDGES Weekly, 9 October 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-09/story2.htm>). Described by one trade official as a 'balance of unhappiness,' no one Member is completely happy with the initial formulation, but most have said it could serve as a 'basis' for discussions. For many Members, particularly the EC, agriculture remains a 'make-or-break' concern for the Ministerial.

2-stage environment process endorsed

Also deemed by many as a 'make-or-break' issue for the Ministerial talks, environment has emerged as a major area of contention between the EC -- supported to varying degrees by Norway, Switzerland, and Eastern European countries -- on one side, and most other Members on the other. The EC group is pushing to have negotiations on a range of environmental issues such as the precautionary principle and ecolabelling initiated at Doha, while the rest of the Membership remains opposed to these.

Harbinson's new draft aims at a middle ground between these two camps, and has put forward a proposal to initiate a two-stage process at Doha. In the first stage, which would last until the Fifth Ministerial Conference in 2003, the WTO's Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) would identify any need to clarify relevant WTO rules. In the second stage, the CTE would report to the Fifth Ministerial and make recommendations on the possibility of launching negotiations on areas previously studied.

The Harbinson text has kept reference in the preambular section both to sustainable development and the right of Members, under WTO rules, to take measures to uphold and enforce the levels of health, safety, and environmental protection they deem appropriate. Language committing the CTE and CTD to act as forums to identify and debate environmental and developmental aspects of the (potential) negotiations has also been held over from the prior draft.

Negotiations in new issues counter developing country interests

The so-called 'new' or 'Singapore' issues (brought forward at the 1996 Ministerial in Singapore) of Investment, Competition, Transparency in Government Procurement, and Trade Facilitation have all emerged as areas for eventual negotiation under the revised draft. The new issues are supported mainly by the EC and other developed countries, who want to launch negotiations in these areas soon as possible. Developing countries, and in particular the Like-Minded Group including India, Pakistan, and Malaysia, oppose any adoption of these areas as negotiating items, arguing that developing countries are

simply not ready to engage in talks that could bring new commitments when previous imbalances (i.e. implementation) remain unaddressed.

"We have been clearly pointing out that we are not in a position to commence negotiations in any one of these four areas, said Indian Ambassador Srinivasan Narayanan at a General Council session earlier this month. "My minister was asked to accept a non-prejudicial study programme with a clear stipulation that negotiations will commence in these areas only when there is explicit consensus," he said.

Harbinson's original text had put forward two options for both Investment and Competition: either countries could choose to enter negotiations in each or to undertake further analytical work. The revised draft now would commit Members to negotiations on possible multilateral frameworks on investment and on competition after the Fifth Ministerial Conference, with the proviso that Members could opt out of negotiations, with the ability to opt in to the agreements at a later time.

On other issues, the latest draft has included a new paragraph (35) on Least-Developed Countries (LDCs), which inter alia would commit Members to the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs. It has also kept intact language that would "clarify and improve" WTO rules on anti-dumping, an issue that has been resisted vehemently by the US.

Copies of all documents relevant to the Ministerial process are accessible on the ICTSD website at: <http://www.ictsd.org>.

More comprehensive examinations of the draft Declaration and related texts will be available shortly in the next (October) issue of BRIDGES Between Trade and Sustainable Development, ICTSD's monthly newsletter, available at <http://www.ictsd.org/monthly/index.htm>.

"Doha: a shade worse than Seattle?," SOUTH CENTRE, 30 October 2001; "New draft declaration will finesse difficult issues," INSIDE US TRADE, 26 October 2001; "Envoys narrow differences on WTO agenda," FT, 29 October 2001; "Study process, no negotiations on industrial tariffs, says Africa," MARTIN KHOR, 26 October 2001; "Trade Ministers face tough task at WTO," REUTERS, 28 October 2001; ICTSD Internal Files.

Draft Declaration On TRIPs And Health Highlights Divisions In The WTO

The WTO draft Declaration on intellectual property rights (IPRs) and health -- released by WTO General Council Chair Stuart Harbinson on 27 October along with the draft Ministerial Declaration and the draft Decision on Implementation -- underlines the gulf that remains between developed and developing country Members on this issue (draft

available at <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/docs/IP27oct.pdf>). Divisions are most pronounced on the scope of the Declaration, including its possible application to 'public health' or 'access to medicines'. Being referred to by some as a public relations exercise, this Declaration is likely to become one of the key contentious issues at the rapidly approaching WTO Ministerial Conference in Qatar next week.

Options for the Declaration's scope

While only a few brackets remain in the text of the draft Declaration (i.e. denoting unresolved issues), they clearly highlight the fundamental differences in the approach of developed and developing country Members to the relationship between IPRs and health, and the scope of the Declaration. In particular, brackets remain in the title of the draft text, referring to IPRs and "public health", as demanded by developing countries, or IPRs and "access to medicines", as favoured by developed country Members. Strong disagreement also prevails over para. 4 of the text, which presents two options: Option 1 reflects developing country demands that "nothing in the TRIPs Agreement shall prevent Members from taking measures to protect public health", while Option 2 presents the view put forward mainly by the US and Switzerland, affirming Members' ability to use the provisions in the TRIPs Agreement that provide flexibility "to address public health crises such as HIV/AIDS and other pandemics", and emphasising the right "to secure affordable access to medicines".

Reactions

Developing countries insist that at least the notion of Option 1 must be reflected in the final Declaration for it to be meaningful. As one developing country representative pointed out, the current formulation in the first option already accommodates developed countries' demands by "reiterating our commitment to the TRIPs Agreement", thereby providing the context in which Option 1 should be read. The delegate criticised Option 2 for simply stating what has always been the case and is widely known, and expressed concern that the text in Option 2 stating that "the Declaration does not add to or diminish the rights and obligations of Members Provided in the TRIPs Agreement" renders the Declaration largely worthless for use in dispute settlement cases.

Nevertheless, some developing countries believe that some aspects of the draft Declaration present a step forward in the debate. One delegate pointed in particular to Members' rights under paras. 6, 7, and 9, which in themselves would represent significant gains even if developing countries did not succeed with their proposal for para. 4. Para. 6 states that Members have the right to determine the grounds for issuing compulsory licenses, i.e. allowing the use of a patent without the consent of the patent-holder under certain conditions; para. 7 asserts Members' right to decide what constitutes a national emergency (during which Members can issue compulsory licenses without having to make efforts to obtain authorisation from the patent holder); and para. 9 leaves Members free to establish their own regimes for exhaustion of IPRs.

Non-governmental organisations strongly criticised the draft Declaration, which they say is so watered down that it will be unacceptable for developing countries. "We had hoped that the issue of access to the patented anti-anthrax drug, Cipro, would make rich country governments more sensitive to the needs in developing countries", said Justin Forsyth, Oxfam GB Policy Director. "But the latest reports from the WTO in Geneva indicate that the US has not budged an inch."

Other outstanding issues

EU demands for a provision calling on countries to ensure that discounted medicines did not flow back into developed country markets (see BRIDGES Weekly, 23 October 2001; <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-23/story2.htm>) did not receive a mention in Harbinson's proposed text. In contrast, the US proposal on an extension of transition periods for Least-Developed Countries and a moratorium on bringing disputes against Members from sub-Saharan Africa (see BRIDGES Weekly, referenced above) was included in the draft Declaration without brackets. One developing country delegate expressed surprise at its inclusion given that it was an informal proposal by just one country. However, as another developing country representative pointed out, the US proposal had effectively become meaningless in light of the flexibilities already affirmed in paragraphs 6, 7 and 9.

Another key contentious issue, namely whether Members are allowed to issue compulsory licenses in order to import generic drugs, was left largely unresolved. While the draft Declaration recognises the difficulties of countries with insufficient manufacturing capacity to effectively use compulsory licensing, it simply instructs the TRIPs Council to find "expeditious solutions" to this problem and report back to the General Council before the end of 2002. This debate revolves around Art. 31(f) of the TRIPs Agreement, which states that the use of compulsory licenses should be "predominantly for the supply of the domestic market of the Member authorizing such use".

The draft will now be presented to the General Council on 31 October, but no further discussions are expected until the Ministerial.

"US and other rich countries block life-saving drug deal for poor countries," OXFAM NEWS RELEASE, 29 October 2001; ICTSD Internal Files.

New Implementation Draft - Another Round For Gains Or Grounds To Refrain

[Note: all relevant Ministerial texts discussed in this article are available at <http://www.ictsd.org>. For all tiret references, please refer to 'G-7' paper on implementation at: <http://www.ictsd.org/html/weekly/26-06-01/story2.htm>.]

On 27 October, General Council Chairperson Stuart Harbinson released the anxiously awaited second version of the draft Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns. After a month of intensive negotiations since the first draft was released (see BRIDGES Weekly, 9 October 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-09/story1.htm>), this text was put forward as the final draft heading into the upcoming Fourth Ministerial Conference in Doha. Also released on 27 October was a Compilation of Outstanding Implementation Issues Raised by Members, essentially a text compiling the outstanding implementation issues not listed in the draft Decision.

While various issues have been discussed as being the proverbial 'deal-breaker' to moving ahead with a 'comprehensive' new round -- something the Quad-led (Canada, Japan, EC, and US) industrialised Members eagerly seek -- the meaningful resolution of longstanding implementation issues sits at the core of developing countries' requirements to accept such a round. Based on the negative reactions to the first draft from developing country delegates, ranging from "needing more work" to expressing "profound disappointment", sources said far greater concessions were needed in the second draft if it was to satisfy developing country Members' misgivings. However, with much of this draft replicating the first, one trade source indicated that the initial feedback was "extremely, extremely negative" - with one Least- Developed Country (LDC) delegate going so far as to say "it's as if we did not exist!"

Some gains from first draft

A few issues had been resolved within their respective committees during the month span between the two drafts. On 28 September, the Committee on Agriculture came to agreement with respect to Article 10.2 -- related to export credits, the decision on net-food importing developing countries, and tariff quotas (G/AG/11). Also, on 24 October, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) approved a decision on recognising the equivalence of different food safety and animal and plant health measures.

After a mid-October meeting in Singapore (see BRIDGES Weekly, 16 October, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-16/story1.htm>), many delegates started referring to a "development round" rather than a 'new round' or 'future work programme'. One area of the text that trade sources noted as "somewhat reflecting this professed perspective" is the inclusion of two measures for development aims in the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM). Tired 69, relating to Article 8 of the SCM Agreement, "takes note of the proposal" to allow certain measures for achieving "legitimate development goals" to be considered as non-actionable subsidies (i.e. not coming under reduction commitments or eligible for dispute settlement). This proposal, however, is to be addressed under outstanding implementation issues (paragraph 13), and thus will not be decided at Doha, but rather by the end of 2002 (see paragraph 13 details below). A further allowance for pursuing "development needs" comes from an LDC proposal, which deals with allowances for export subsidies [exemptions from Article 3.1(a)] to provide flexibility to finance LDC exporters, "consistent with their development needs." It goes on to stipulate that the eight-year phase out period upon achievement of "export

competitiveness" begins "from the date export competitiveness exists", rather than upon entry into force of the WTO Agreements.

After the release of the original draft, many developing country Members noted that a great number of their most pressing concerns were not addressed, nor were any parameters defined for their redressal. As a result, paragraph 13 of the implementation text agrees that outstanding implementation issues will be addressed in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Ministerial Declaration (these outstanding items are listed in the Compilation of Outstanding Implementation Issues Raised by Members). On this issue, paragraph 12 (b) of the Ministerial Declaration stipulates that these items "shall be addressed [...] by the relevant WTO bodies, which shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) [...] by the end of 2002 for appropriate action." (The TNC is the body empowered to supervise new negotiations arising out of the launching of a new round.) This essentially sends such issues back to their respective subsidiary bodies for further consideration, contrary to calls by many to put them on a special fast track. One trade source indicated that concerns still persist however, as to whether these decisions will be adopted independently or form part of a single undertaking.

Some losses from first draft

One of the few gains developing country Members noted in the original Harbinson implementation text was related to eligibilities for LDC exemption from subsidy removal commitments when their GNP per capita rises above \$US 1000 in 1990 dollars (tired 67) (see BRIDGES Weekly, 2 October, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-02/story2.htm>). The original draft stated that this exemption would expire only after GNP had reached the agreed level for three consecutive years. This caveat is not present in the second draft. In addition, it stipulates that this decision will only enter into effect once agreement is found for the methodology for calculating 1990 dollars, or "not later than 1 January 2003". This, sources say, effectively delays its implementation.

With respect to rules of origin for clothing and textiles (ATC), tireds 19 & 29 in the first draft gave the ATC committee the right to examine rules of origin changes "before they are applied". This authority to review prior to application of the changes is also not present in the second draft.

On suspected fraud in customs valuation, (Article VII of GATT 94), tired 56 of the original draft stipulated that exporters should offer cooperation, including information on the export value of the good. The revised version now qualifies that endeavour with "where possible".

Doing a disappearing act

One item that no longer appears in either the draft decision, or the outstanding issues document is tired 85 - relating to GATS mode 4 (movement of natural persons). A quick reference acknowledging work already undertaken is made in the Ministerial Declaration on proposals submitted including, inter alia, movement of natural persons - but nothing

else. Sources say this is because Indian Ambassador Narayanan told the General Council that if this provision were not strengthened it might as well be removed.

"New Draft WTO Declaration Will Finesse Difficult Issues," INSIDE US TRADE, 26 October 2001; ICTSD Internal Files.

GMO Update: EU Moratorium, US-China Dispute, APEC

EU members refuse to end GMO moratorium

At a meeting in Luxembourg on 29 October, environment ministers from a number of EU countries continued to oppose the European Commission's suggestion to lift the de facto moratorium on the approval of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), in place since 1998. They argued that the labelling and traceability laws recently proposed by the Commission (see BRIDGES Weekly, 31 July 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/html/weekly/31-07-01/story5.htm>) needed to be in place first before they would consider lifting the ban. It will take another two years, however, until the regulations enter into force, possibly longer should France and Luxembourg continue to insist on a new directive on environmental liability to be passed before lifting the ban.

EU Environment Commissioner Margaret Wallstrom expressed concern that a continued ban could lead to legal suits brought by biotechnology firms, or to complaints from GMO exporters, such as the US, at the WTO. "This is problematic and I don't know how to solve it," she told ministers. "We are in an illegal situation." The revised EU regulations on GM food and feed will be discussed at the next meeting of the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures on 31 October - 1 November, at the request of the US. Discussions are likely to focus on EC Directive 2001/18/EC on the deliberate release into the environment of GMOs (formerly Directive 90/220/EEC). The revised Directive, which entered into force on 12 March this year, constitutes one of the strictest GMO regulations in the world (see BRIDGES Weekly, 20 February 2001).

US-China GM soybeans dispute resolved

The US and China last week resolved their dispute over China's GM food regulations. According to US Trade Representative spokesperson Richard Miss, China has "made a proposal which I describe as designed to remove obstacles to US exports". Miss did not elaborate further on the content of the proposal. The US is now in discussions with the Chinese over how to implement the proposal. The resolution re-opens the door for sales of US soybeans to China. In early June, China had announced it was imposing new controls on imports of bio-engineered foods, but the details on the safety assessments food exporting countries had to provide were not specified, leading to a suspension of exports threatening up to \$US 1 billion in sales of US soybeans to China (see BRIDGES Weekly, 11 September 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-09-11/story5.htm>). As a result, the US soybean industry had asked for clarification of the rules and a transition

period until those rules take effect, both of which have now been granted by China. It is unclear, however, when China will produce the detailed regulations to enforce the new rules on GM food imports.

APEC to establish policy dialogue on biotechnology

During the last day of their 18-21 October summit, members of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum (see BRIDGES Weekly, 23 October 2001, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-10-23/story4.htm>) endorsed a US proposal to establish a new high-level policy dialogue on biotechnology. The forum aims to enable APEC leaders to "exchange views and pursue cooperative activities on a wide range of issues relating to biotechnology development, regulations governing new products, implications for trade, and effective communications strategies." According to the US, the dialogue will help officials to "harness this new technology and capitalise on its benefits".

"US-China Soybean trade tiff resolved," REUTERS, 24 October 2001; "US Wins Asian Approval for Agricultural Biotechnology," BIOTECH ACTIVISTS, 22 October 2001; "No end in sight for EU block on new GM foods," REUTERS, 30 October 2001.

Civil Society And The WTO Ministerial

Note To Subscribers

In order to provide the BRIDGES Weekly readership with a operational tool which allows for comprehensive real-time up-dating about civil society issues and activities surrounding the approaching WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha, Qatar, from 9-13 November, BRIDGES Weekly is introducing a Civil Society Section for the leadup, duration, and aftermath of the WTO Ministerial. ICTSD has also launched a WTO Ministerial Section on its website (see <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/index.htm>) that contains information and news on Doha, related resources and documents, a section on civil society participation, a calendar of events around the Ministerial, and relevant Ministerial links.

Further information on civil society participation in Doha is available at: <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/usefulinfo.htm>.

Civil Society In Doha: Still Fewer Expected To Attend

On 24 October 2001, the process of accreditation for NGOs to next week's Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference ended with the WTO Secretariat sending out its official registration letters. Even before the current international crisis erupted, far fewer civil society representatives were expected to turn up in the Gulf state as compared with the Seattle gathering in 1999 (see BRIDGES Weekly, 11 September 2001;

<http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-09-11/story2.htm>). Following the 11 September attacks, public participation at the WTO Ministerial is due to shrink even further.

After the publication on 13 August 2001 of the list of organisations eligible to attend the Conference (available at: <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/NGOlist.pdf>), NGOs were expected to confirm their intention to attend. According to trade sources, 90- 100 organisations of the 647 originally applying have not confirmed their participation. After the 11 September attacks, another 30-40 NGOs, mainly North American and European, pulled out due to security concerns. When BRIDGES Weekly went to press, it was still not clear whether the places freed would be re-allocated to other NGOs.

The circumstances, trade sources said, created a "fairly messy" situation by which NGOs are reluctant to engage in serious planning for the meeting. NGOs had already voiced their discontent with the strictness of accreditation procedures before the New York attacks. Afterwards, the uncertainty on the eventual venue of the Ministerial, reasons of political opportunity, and security concerns have all contributed to shrinking further the already constrained plans for the Ministerial.

The conference seems to have attracted significantly less public attention than the previous Seattle Conference. "We saw far more activities before Seattle than now", one trade official said. Due to the fact that attending the Doha Ministerial will be more difficult than it was for Seattle, "less papers, less actions and less protests" have been planned for Doha. Before Seattle the WTO was "overwhelmed" with NGOs activities, while now it seems that "a certain fatigue has taken over", the trade source said.

Given the difficulties to enter Qatar and the political risks of massive protests, organisations are increasingly focusing back on the local level. Friends of the Earth International (FoEI), a leading network of environmental organisations, joined the chorus of critics after the publication of the eligible NGOs list, arguing that the strict limitation to the size of NGOs' delegations would play a major role in determining which voices would be heard the most (see BRIDGES Weekly, 11 September 2001; <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/01-09-11/story2.htm>). With the Ministerial only one week away, a FoEI representative said that the organisation had decided to further downsize its delegation because of a combination of the reasons mentioned above. Other organisations are also deciding accordingly.

The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP) is monitoring the events that NGOs are planning to hold in Geneva. IATP itself will be setting up an International Media Center as previously done for the Seattle Ministerial.

IATP and Public Citizen will hold daily briefings at the NGO Centre in Doha respectively from 08:00 to 09:00 and from 18:00 to 20:00 for the duration of the Conference.

The WTO Secretariat will hold an NGO briefing on "Logistical & procedural arrangements for NGOs during the Conference" and on "Negotiating state of play" at 09:00 on 31 October 2001 at the WTO (see also ICTSD calendar).

ICTSD Internal Files

Related Events

The complete ICTSD Ministerial calendar can be viewed at:
<http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/calendar.htm>.

31 October, 9 am, WTO, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO LOGISTICAL & PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR NGOS DURING THE FOURTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN DOHA - NEGOTIATING STATE OF PLAY.

3 November, London, England: FREE TRADE: TRICK OR TREAT FOR THE WORLD'S POOR? At this meeting presented by The World Development Movement (WDM), expert speakers will discuss agendas for change at the WTO, followed by open questions. For further information contact: WDM, tel: (44 20) 7737-6215; fax: 7274-8232; email: wdm@wdm.org.uk; Internet: <http://www.wdm.org.uk/action/>.

5-8 November, Beirut: THE WORLD FORUM ON THE WTO. Three days of meetings, workshops, teach-ins, and cultural events organised by the Arab NGO Network for Development and the Lebanese Platform on the WTO. For further information contact: Arab NGO Network for Development; tel: (961) 131-9366; fax: 181-5636; email: annd@cyberia.net.lb; Internet: www.worldforumbeirut2001.org.

9 November, London, England: WTO: ABOLISH OR REFORM? Parallel to the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Qatar, the Legacy of Colonialism Forum (launched by The Land is Ours Campaign) organises this debate on the current situation of and possible improvements to the WTO. For further information contact: The Land is Ours Campaign; tel: 07961-460-171; email: legacyofcolonialism@tlio.demon.co.uk; Internet: <http://www.oneworld.org/tlio/issues/legacy.html>.

9 November, Worldwide: GLOBAL JUSTICE: WTO DAY OF ACTION 2001. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is organising a worldwide trade protest consisting of rallies, union meetings, and work stoppages against the "destructive globalization" headed by the WTO, World Bank and others. For further information contact: tel: (32-02) 224-0211; fax: 201-5815; email: internetpo@icftu.org; Internet: <http://www.global-unions.org/wto-action.asp>.

9 November 2001, INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PROTEST AGAINST THE WTO. The Common Front on the WTO coordinate more than 23 communities across Canada that are planning protests under their slogan "A Better World IS Possible!" the list is available at: http://www.wtoaction.org/discuss/article.php3?story_id=20010528143761. For further information, contact: Anna Dashtgard, email: cfwto@sympatico.ca

9-13 November, Doha, Qatar: THE INSTITUTE FOR AGRICULTURE AND TRADE POLICY (IATP) INTERNATIONAL MEDIA CENTER. Since many NGOs have

decided not to attend the WTO Ministerial in Doha, IATP has scheduled press briefings to help NGOs voice a collective message every morning from 8:00 - 9:00 in Doha. In addition, Public Citizen has reserve time in the evening, from 18:00 - 20:00. To hold a briefing, email Bernard Kuiten at Bernard.Kuiten@wto.org. For further information contact: Dale Wiehoff, IATP; tel: (612) 870-0453; fax: 870-4846; email: dwiehoff@iatp.org; Internet: <http://www.iatp.org> or <http://www.wtowatch.org>.

Related Resources

The complete set of Doha-related documents collected by ICTSD is accessible at: <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/relevantdoc.htm>.

CAN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION LIVE UP TO THE CHALLENGES OF A GLOBALISING WORLD? Published by WWF International, October 2001. The position statement concludes that Members failing to address issues such as fishing subsidies, to clarify of the relationship between WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and to refrain from pursuing an investment agreement within the WTO would inter alia risks fuelling the growing discontent felt in many quarters of society about the role of the WTO in the broader framework of International governance

. Internet: <http://www.ictsd.org/ministerial/doha/WWFdohastatement.PDF>.

PRICED OUT OF REACH - HOW WTO PATENT POLICIES WILL REDUCE ACCESS TO MEDICINES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD. Oxfam Briefing Paper No. 4, October 2001. Available online at <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/policy/papers/priced/priced.html>.

In Brief

WWF Condemns Government Subsidies For The Fishing Industry

A recent World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) report "Hard Facts, Hidden Problems: A Review of Current Data on Fishing Subsidies" estimates fishing industry subsidies at US\$15 billion per year as opposed to the US\$13 billion reported by governments. The report pointed to government subsidies as a key factor encouraging the fishing industry to exploit fish stocks. In light of the report, the WWF hopes negotiations on fishing subsidies will be launched at the upcoming WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha. The WWF estimates Japan has the highest fishing subsidy levels, followed by the EU, the US, and China. The WWF report is available online at http://www.panda.org/endangeredseas/publications/hardfacts_oct26.pdf. "WWF urges reform of \$15 bln fishing subsidies," REUTERS, 26 October 2001; "Fishing Subsidies Billions More Than Governments Admit," ENS, 25 October 2001.

EU Prepares To Ratify Kyoto Protocol By June

The European Commission on 22 October called on EU member states to ratify the Kyoto Protocol on climate change by 14 June 2002 to ensure that the EU presents its formal adoption of the protocol to the UN ahead of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg next September. The Commission also approved proposals yesterday to reduce EU emissions by 8 percent by 2012 in accordance with the agreement. To date, no EU nation has ratified the Protocol. Fifty-five countries representing 55 percent of the industrialised world's emissions must ratify the treaty for it to take effect. Parties to the Protocol are currently meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, from 29 October to 9 November to finalise the operational details of the Protocol. For daily coverage of the meeting, see IISD Linkages at <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/climate/cop7/>. "EU Draws Up Plans To Ratify Kyoto Protocol By June," UN Wire, 24 October 2001.

Annan Appoints Jan Pronk As Summit Envoy

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan on 22 October appointed Dutch Environment Minister Jan Pronk as his special envoy for the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. Pronk will meet with senior political leaders to assess their views on the goals for the summit. Annan has also asked Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, to act as Secretary-General of the Johannesburg Summit, and he intends to establish a high-level Advisory Panel of distinguished experts to discuss new approaches for reaching the goals of sustainable development. The conference will be held on 2-11 September 2002 in Johannesburg (see <http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/>). "Annan Appoints Envoy for Johannesburg Summit," UN WIRE, 23 October 2001.

Financing For Development Completes Third Resumed Session

On 19 October, the third resumed session of the Financing for Development (FfD) preparatory committee agreed on the format for the International Conference (Monterrey Mexico, 18-24 March 2002). The facilitator, Minister Mauricio Escanero of Mexico, will prepare the new version of the final outcome document, expected to be available by the end of November, which will form the basis for discussion at the 14-25 January Preparatory Committee session. At the opening of the third resumed session, Ambassador Shamshad Ahmad of Pakistan was elected co-chair of the FfD Preparatory Committee. Representatives of the planning committees for the NGO Forum and the Business Forum, meeting co-currently with the FfD resumed third session, also contributed to the debate on the final outcome document. The background papers for the October session as well as the statements by delegations, NGOS, and business entities are now available on the FfD website: www.un.org/ffd. ICTSD Internal Files.

NGO Meeting Tackles Trade And Labour/Environment Linkages

At the international symposium "Linkages: can we bridge the gap?" organised by the Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) based in Jaipur, India in association with the US-based Brookings Institution, proponents and opponents from North and South came together to debate the controversial issue of including labour and environmental standards on the WTO agenda. Some of the world's leading economists, including Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya, spoke forcefully against a 'social clause' at the WTO, highlighting how it could be used for protectionist purposes. One solution may be found in the many voluntary standards and codes of practice covering both social and environmental concerns that are currently being established. Speakers addressed an audience of 70 people from government, IGOs including the World Bank and IMF, NGOs, and academia. ICTSD Internal Files.

WTO In Brief

Economically Diverse G-77 Converge on Doha Declaration

On 22 October, the Group of 77 & China, representing 133 developing nations, released its demands for the upcoming Fourth Ministerial Conference in Doha (9-13 November). With this "positive agenda" they touch on a wide spectrum of issues, including the need for developed countries to take "positive measures" with respect to special and differential treatment (S&D), the right to obtain affordable medicines, fundamental reforms to agricultural subsidy programs and a bigger say in designing international trade rules. Most of all, they insist on "full and faithful implementation" and the "redressal of existing imbalances arising from the Uruguay Round Agreements" before the upcoming Ministerial. Taking note of the diverse interests of its members, especially with respect to launching a new round in Doha, the G-77 offered 35 paragraphs which they deem necessary to address before moving forward. (To view the full declaration, see <http://www.g77.org/Docs/Doha.htm>). "Declaration of the G-77 and China on the 4th WTO ministerial conference at Doha, Qatar," G-77 & CHINA, 22 October 2001; "Developing nations set out their demands for Doha" TRADE COMPASS, 24 October 2001.

African Countries Call For Deferring Industrial Tariff Negotiations

On 19 October, seven African countries, including Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia, submitted a proposal requesting that the WTO Doha Ministerial meeting should not launch negotiations on industrial tariffs, or market access in non-agriculture products. Instead they proposed that a study process be

initiated to draw lessons from past experiences. The proposal came in response to the draft Ministerial declaration which in para 13 states that Ministers agree to negotiations to reduce or eliminate tariffs of non-agricultural products, and that product coverage shall be comprehensive and without a priori exclusions. The proposal states that the study process should focus on reducing/eliminating developed countries' tariff peaks and escalation; clarify that LDCs and developing countries with a weak industrial base should be exempted from further liberalisation commitments; and allow non-reciprocity for developing countries and their ability to increase their tariff beyond bound rates in certain cases. The WTO's revised draft Ministerial declaration (26 October) did not address any of the proposal's concerns or suggestions, instead weakening the non-reciprocity provision. "African countries call for industrial tariff negotiations to be deferred; suggest study process instead," TWN, 25 October 2001.

US, EU Business Leaders Urge New Trade Round

In a report released on 29 October, US and EU business leaders urged their respective governments to agree next month to support the launch of an "ambitious" new round of free trade talks at the WTO Ministerial meeting. The business leaders said that the talks were necessary in part to restore confidence in the global economy following the 11 September terrorist attacks. The report -- prepared by the Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) -- stated that the agenda for the new trade talks needed to be "realistic" and "manageable" so that the negotiations could be completed in "3 years maximum." The report called on the WTO to negotiate further liberalisation in goods and services, and to negotiate a set of rules aimed at removing barriers to investment and establishing high standards of investment protection -- an idea supported by the EU but not wholeheartedly embraced by the Bush administration. It also stated in the report that US and EU business leaders oppose the negotiation of new WTO rules governing labour or environmental matters. "US, EU Business leaders urge 'ambitious' new round of trade talks," WTO REPORTER, 29 October 2001.

Vanuatu Set To Become 145th WTO Member

In addition to China and Taiwan, the Fourth Ministerial Conference next week is expected to approve the membership of the Pacific island group of Vanuatu after five years of negotiations, thereby bringing the number of Member States up to 145. Once approved, the accord will have to be ratified by Vanuatu's national parliament. The group of 80 islands, designated as one of the 48 least-developed countries by the UN, is home to some 160,000 people most of whom work in subsistence farming. The island produces copra, cocoa and coffee, and has developing beef, timber and fishing industries. "WTO countries to total 145 after Doha meet," REUTERS, 29 October 2001.

Events & Resources

For a more comprehensive list of events in trade and sustainable development, please refer to ICTSD's web calendar at: <http://www.ictsd.org/cal/index.htm>.

Coming Up This Week

29-31 October, Hong Kong, China: TENTH EAST ASIA ECONOMIC SUMMIT 2001. Organised by the World Economic Forum. Under the theme of "Responses to the Recession: Regaining Stability and Growth in Asia", the Summit will address the many issues that have challenged the region recently, including security concerns in the region, and how Asia's governments can jointly address the global economic crisis? For further information, contact by email: eastasiasummit@weforum.org; Internet: <http://www.weforum.org/site/homepublic.nsf/Content/East+Asia+Economic+Summit+2001>.

29 October - 1 November, Brussels, Belgium: THIRD ACP-EU JOINT PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY. For further information contact: tel: (32 2) 743-0600; fax: 735-5573; email: info@acpsec.org; Internet: <http://www.acpsec.org/>.

29 October - 9 November, Marrakesh, Morocco: SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE. For further information contact: UNFCCC Secretariat, Germany; tel: (49-228) 815- 1000; email: secretariat@unfccc.int; Internet: <http://www.unfccc.int/>. From IISD Linkages, <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/journal/>.

30 October - 1 November, Rome, Italy: 121ST SESSION OF THE FAO COUNCIL. For further information contact: tel: (39 06) 5705-1; fax: 5705-3152; email: FAO-HQ@fao.org; Internet: <http://www.fao.org/unfao/bodies/council/cl121/cl121-e.htm>.

30 October - 1 November, Rome, Italy: OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON THE INTERNATIONAL UNDERTAKING. Held by the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) during the 121st Session of the FAO Council. For further information contact: tel: (39 06) 570-54986; fax: 570-56347; email: cgrfa@fao.org; Internet: <http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/cgrfa/docswg.htm>.

30 October - 2 November, Washington DC, US: CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2001. For further information contact: CGIAR, tel: (202) 473-8951; fax: 473- 8110; email: cgiar@cgiar.org; Internet: <http://www.worldbank.org/html/cgiar/publications/agm2001/agm2001.html>. From Linkages: <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/journal/>.

31 October - 13 November: ONLINE DEBATE ON GENE TECHNOLOGY. An online event organised by the Terlouw Commission, the European Network University and the Biotechnology and Development Monitor. The aim of the event is to exchange experiences, explore opinions and generate new insights on the issue of genetically engineered food. For further information contact: Biotechnology and Development Monitor, tel: (31 20) 561-8163; email: lorch@biotech-monitor.nl; Internet: <http://www.southernvoices.nl>.

1 novembre, 18:30-21:00, Université ouvrière de Genève, Suisse: PRESENTATION SUR L'OMC: MIEUX COMPRENDRE POUR MIEUX AGIR. L'objectif c'est de mieux comprendre l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) afin de mieux cibler et faire prendre en compte les critiques à son égard. Ouvert au public. Ce cours n'exige aucune connaissance préalable. Intervenant: Caroline Dommen, juriste. Délai d'inscription: 26 octobre. Effectif: maximum 35 personnes. Prix: CHF 10.00. Pour plus d'information contactez Claude Gerber, UOG; email: cgerber@uog.ch; tel: (41-22) 733-5060.

1-2 November, Boston, USA: AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: THE ROAD TO IMPROVED NUTRITION AND INCREASED PRODUCTION? Organised by the Tufts University School of Nutrition Science and Policy. This conference is designed to provide an open dialogue and discussion with the international nutritional science and policy community. Attendance by invitation only. For further information, contact David Hastings, Conference Manager, tel: (1-617) 627-279; fax: 627-3688, email: nutritionconference@tufts.edu; Internet: http://nutrition.tufts.edu/conted/agri_biotech/.

1-3 November, Geneva, Switzerland: GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT FORUM. Organised by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The Forum aims to, inter alia, place employment at the centre of economic and social policy and the national and global levels, and build a platform for strategic alliances between the ILO and other UN agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions to ensure an integrated approach to employment issues in policy advice globally and nationally. For further information, contact the Global Employment Forum, tel: (41 22) 799 68 53; fax: 799 75 62; email: geforum@ilo.org; Internet: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/geforum/index.htm>.

2-13 November, Rome, Italy: 31ST SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE. The meeting will, inter alia, discuss the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Progress in the Revision of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides, and the FAO Plan of Action on Gender and Development (2002-2007). For further information contact: tel: 39-065-7051; fax: 39- 065-705-3152; Internet: <http://www.fao.org/unfao/bodies/conf/c2001/c2001-e.htm>.

3 November, Harvard University, Cambridge: GENE WATCH 2001. A Workshop Conference sponsored by the Council for Responsible Genetics, the Indigenous Peoples Council on Biocolonialism, and Pesticide Action Network North America. For further

information contact: Council for Responsible Genetics, Cambridge, MA; tel: (1 617) 868-0870; Fax: 491- 5344; email: crg@gene-watch.org; Internet: <http://www.gene-watch.org>.

4-23 November, Darlington, UK: FARMING FOR BETTER GOOD: SOLUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL CRISIS IN AGRICULTURE. Hosted by the Schumacher College. The symposium, led by three leading experts in agriculture (Tim Lang, Mark Ritchie and Jules Pretty), will focus on the reasons of the global food and farming crisis and will examine in a cross-disciplinary context viable and practical solutions. For further information contact: Administration, Schumacher College, Darlington; tel: (44-1803) 865934; fax: 866899; email: schumcoll@gn.apc.org; Internet: <http://www.gn.apc.org/schumachercollege/collprog.htm>.

5 novembre, Salle Victor Hugo - Immeuble Jacques Chaban Delmas 101, rue de l'université, 75007 Paris: COLLOQUE "LE SOCIAL EST-IL SOLUBLE DANS LA MONDIALISATION?" Organisé par Solagral en partenariat avec AITEC, Confrontations et GRESEA. Confirmation à retourner avant le 29/10/01. Pour plus d'informations contactez: Sophie Nogr , Solagral, 45 bis, avenue de la Belle Gabrielle, F-94736 Nogent sur Marne, cedex France; tel: (33 1) 4394 7333; fax: 4394 7336; email: solagral@solagral.asso.fr; Internet: <http://www.solagral.org>.

WTO Events

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at: http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/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 the different bodies. Unless otherwise indicated, all WTO meetings are held at the WTO, Centre William Rappard, rue de Lausanne 154, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. For further information on WTO events contact: WTO Information and Media Relations Division, Geneva; tel: (41-22) 739- 5007; fax: 739-5458; email: enquiries@wto.org.

31 October, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO GENERAL COUNCIL. Members will discuss the latest draft texts leading into the Ministerial Conference.

31 October - 1 November, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO COMMITTEE ON SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES. An NGO Briefing will be held on 2 November from 9 to 10.30 am in Room A.

31 October - 1 November, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO COMMITTEE ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES.

2 November, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO COUNCIL FOR TRADE IN GOODS - REGULAR MEETING.

2 & 5 November, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO TRADE POLICY REVIEW BODY - MAURITIUS.

5 November, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY

9-13 November, Doha, Qatar: WTO FOURTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

Other Forthcoming Events

12-16 November, Montreal, Canada: SEVENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE. For further information contact: tel: (514) 288-2220; fax: 288-6588; email: secretariat@biodiv.org; Internet: <http://www.biodiv.org/meetings/sbstta-07.asp>. From Linkages: <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/journal/>.

22 - 28 November, Agra, India: INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MICRO FINANCING - STRATEGY, APPROACH & TOOLS. Development professionals will discuss sustainable development through micro finance as related to growing and emerging economies of the world, as well as to international organisations working for the basic human right of sustainable livelihood. For further information contact: tel: (007) (095) 455-3065; fax: 455-3065; email: aseedidmat@mtu-net.ru; Internet: <http://www.aidmat.com/>.

27-29 November, Phnom Penh, Cambodia: WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASIA PACIFIC PREPARATORY MEETING. For further information contact: Hiroko Morita-Lou, UN-DESA, New York; tel: (212) 963-8813; fax: 963-4260; email: morita-lou@un.org; Internet: http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/web_pages/asia_pacific.htm. From IISD Linkages: <http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/journal/>.

30 November, Basel, Switzerland: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT. The Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development sponsors this symposium on health issues facing developing countries. For further information contact: tel: (41-61) 697-7200; fax: 697-7104; email: novartis.foundation@group.novartis.com. Internet: <http://www.foundation.novartis.com/symposium/>.

4 December, Basel, Switzerland: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. The Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development will gather experts to discuss consequences of inadequate or unavailable healthcare in poor regions and how to improve the situation. For further information contact: tel: (41-61) 697-7200; fax: 697-7104; email: novartis.foundation@group.novartis.com; Internet: <http://www.foundation.novartis.com/symposium/>.

4-5 December, Calcutta, India: CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP: MEETING THE CHALLENGES. This conference, organised by the Centre for Social Markets, will bring

together senior figures from business and industry, finance, media, government and NGOs for open discussion. For further information contact: Malini Mehra, Director, Centre for Social Markets; tel: (44-20) 7407-7625; fax: 7407-7082; email: info4csm@aol.com; Internet: <http://www.csmworld.org/conference.htm>.

8 December, Basel, Switzerland: DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PAST EXPERIENCES, LESSONS AND OUTLOOK. This is an international symposium held by the Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development. For further information contact: tel: (41-61) 697-7200; fax: 697-7104; email: novartis.foundation@group.novartis.com; Internet: <http://www.foundation.novartis.com/symposium/>.

Resources

If you have a relevant resource (books, papers, bulletins, etc.) you would like to see announced in this section, please forward a copy for review by the BRIDGES staff to Hugo Cameron, hcameron@ictsd.ch. Submissions of publications to ICTSD's documentation centre would also be welcome (contact Marc Galvin, mgalvin@ictsd.ch).

MANAGING GLOBAL ISSUES: LESSONS LEARNED. Edited by P.J. Simmons and Chantal de Jonge Oudraat. Published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, October 2001. The book examines efforts over the past 50 years to address numerous global challenges, featuring the findings of an international, multidisciplinary group of experts. Further information is available online at: <http://www.ceip.org/files/Publications/MGI.asp>.

BIOTECHNOLOGY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: FORGING NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS. By Calestous Juma. Published by The Center for International Development at Harvard, October 2001. The paper argues that the US should use its large stocks of scientific and technological knowledge related to biotechnology to help solve food security challenges in developing countries, especially in Africa. Further information is available online at: http://www2.cid.harvard.edu/cidbiotech/dp/discussion14_juma.pdf.

FATAL IMBALANCE: THE CRISIS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR DRUGS FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES. Published by Medicins Sans Frontieres (MSF), October 2001. The report shows that virtually no new drugs are being developed for diseases that predominantly affect the poor. The report is available online at <http://www.msf.org/content/page.cfm?articleid=032387D3-7D09-49E3-99FC231DBE03F7B7>.

THE BUSINESS CASE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. Published by The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), October 2001. In the run-up to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in

Johannesburg, members of the WBCSD offer views for a sustainable future. The document is available online at: <http://www.wbcd.org/projects/wssd/business-case.pdf>.

BIOTECH FOOD AND THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE UNDER EU AND WTO LAW. By Lucas Bergkamp. Published by Social Science Electronic Publishing, Inc, 2001. The article discusses the implications of the precautionary principle for the EU biotech food regulatory regime relating to European law and the new EU food safety policy. The paper is available online at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=283081.

Electronic Resources

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT WEBSITE LAUNCHED. The International Investment Rules project, a partnership of four NGOs (Fundacion Ecos, Nautilus Institute, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Singapore Institute of International Affairs), has just launched a website with the aim of developing a governance framework for foreign direct and portfolio investment that promotes environmental sustainability, human rights, global security, and economic inclusion. The web address is: <http://www.nautilus.org/enviro/Investment.html>.

A searchable archive of BRIDGES Weekly Trade News Digest© can be accessed at: [http://www.newsbulletin.org/bulletins/WhichBulletin.cfm? Bulletin_ID=14&SID=](http://www.newsbulletin.org/bulletins/WhichBulletin.cfm?Bulletin_ID=14&SID=)

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