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LEAD STORIES

TRIPS COUNCIL AGREES ON EXTENSIONS FOR LDCS ON PHARMACEUTICAL PATENTS

WTO Members at the 25-27 June meeting of the Council for Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) adopted a decision to extend the period until 2016 during which least-developed countries (LDCs) do not have to provide patent protection for pharmaceutical products. They furthermore agreed on a waiver for LDCs that would exempt them from having to give exclusive marketing rights for any new drugs in the period when they do not provide patent protection. Animated discussions also continued on paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on TRIPs and public health.

Paragraph 7 on LDC extensions resolved

Following on from discussions at an informal meeting of the TRIPs Council in May (see BRIDGES Weekly, 22 May 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-05-22/story4.htm>), WTO Members approved the decision to allow LDCs to delay patent protection for pharmaceuticals until at least 2016, thereby formalising part of para.7 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement and public health. Members furthermore resolved the contentious issue of whether the extension also exempted LDCs from implementing the "mail box" provisions of the TRIPs Agreement, which require Members to provide means for inventors to submit patent applications (Art. 70.8) and exclusive marketing rights for approved products (Art. 70.9) while patent protection is not implemented. LDCs had strongly advocated that both provisions be covered by the extension, but in the end accepted the waiver covering only Art. 70.9 due to concerns that Members opposed to the extension would drag on the discussion on the rest of para.7. The waiver, which would need to be reviewed by the Ministerial Conference and thereafter annually, will now be submitted to the WTO General Council on 8 July for approval.

Diverging proposals on Paragraph 6

Members continued their exchange of views regarding para.6 of the Doha Declaration based on a number of proposals submitted to the Council, including one by the EC (IP/C/W/352) advocating an exception under Art. 31(f); one by the US (IP/C/W/358) favouring a moratorium for dispute settlement or a waiver of the obligation in Art. 31(f); and one by Brazil on behalf a group of developing countries (IP/C/W/355) proposing an authoritative interpretation of Art. 30 (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 June 2002; <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-06-26/story3.htm>). Para.6 of the Declaration instructs Members to find an "expeditious solution" to the problem that Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face in making effective use of compulsory licensing. Art. 31(f) requires that production under compulsory licensing must be primarily for the supply of the domestic market (see BRIDGES Weekly, 12 March 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-03-12/story2.htm>).

A fourth submission was received by the African Group (IP/C/W/351), which put forward a comprehensive approach encompassing several elements. Regarding Art. 31, the Group proposed three options, namely an amendment of the Article, a deletion of 31(f) or an addition to 31 (f) stating that the paragraph does not apply to measures adopted to protect public health. The submission furthermore proposed that "domestic market" in 31(f) should also refer to customs unions or free trade areas, and that 31(f) should be interpreted to mean that up to 49.9 percent of production could be exported. In addition, the Group proposed that transition periods should be extended for developing country Members with insufficient manufacturing capacity to delay patent protection in order to allow for the implementation of measures to address health concerns; and a moratorium on disputes against Members that take such measures.

With respect to preventing re-exportation, the Group proposed labelling of relevant pharmaceuticals as intended for consumption within the designated domestic markets. Regarding the scope of the "expeditious solution", the submission stressed that any Member should be allowed to take measures "for exports of necessary pharmaceutical products to any countries, particularly developing and least developed Members that need support to address public health concerns". Any solution should be part of the broader implementation of TRIPs provisions, including those related to transfer of technology.

The two developing country groupings stressed during the meeting that their submissions were meant to complement rather than oppose each other, and that they would carefully look into the various elements of the respective proposals. As one source pointed out, the African Group's proposal aimed to provide a more

comprehensive solution with various options, taking into account the concerns of the EC, US and Switzerland. The source also noted that the approaches of the two groupings should be seen in light of the different circumstances, i.e. the Brazil-led group included several countries with generic industries (in particular Brazil and India), while the African Group was likely to focus their efforts on overcoming the considerable difficulties they faced in accessing affordable drugs to treat epidemics such as HIV/AIDS.

The Secretariat will prepare a note on possible common elements of a decision on para.6, which will be discussed at an informal TRIPs Council meeting on 25 July.

The next (regular) meeting of the TRIPs Council is scheduled for 17-19 September.

WTO documents are searchable at <http://docsonline.wto.org>. The US submission is available at <http://www.ustr.gov/sectors/doha-trips-graph6second.pdf>.

ICTSD reporting; "TRIPS and public health council approves LDC decision with additional waiver," WTO, 28 June 2002.

US SUBMITS GATS REQUESTS TO WTO TRADING PARTNERS

The US on 1 July formally submitted to the WTO its requests for further services trade liberalisation under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), setting out its positions tailored for each of its 142 fellow WTO Members states on how to bring down barriers in international services trade sectors such as telecoms, banking, energy, environment, education, professional and audiovisual services. Despite this "full range" of covered issues, Deputy US Trade Representative (USTR) Peter Allgeier declared that the US was not making any requests in areas such as water supply, public health, and primary and secondary education, as it was "up to governments to decide what they want to do" in those sectors. He further added that while rich countries and advanced developing countries such as Brazil, the Philippines and India would be asked to make most concessions, the poorest nations would only be asked to "start a dialogue on the role of services" and the "value of openness".

Both sectoral and 'horizontal' issues addressed

While the actual requests remains confidential, the US made public an executive summary of the its proposals, according to which the USTR has proposed new market access commitments in all 12 services sectors:

telecommunication; financial services; express delivery services; energy; environmental services; distribution services; education and training; lodging and other tourism services; professional services; computer and related services; advertising; and audiovisual services. In addition to these sectoral requests, the US addressed several 'horizontal' issues such as removing investment barriers (economic needs-tests, investment approval procedures) in mode three (commercial presence) and increasing access for temporary entry and stay of professional employees under mode four (movement of natural persons). On domestic regulation in "all relevant services industries," the summary states that the US has requested all WTO Members to make their national licensing procedures more transparent as well as to notify all new and changed regulation prior to their final adoption and entry into force.

In terms of detail, Allgeier said the US had tabled a "comprehensive" request to WTO newcomer China asking for further commitments in areas such as banking, telecoms and retail services. He further pointed out that the US was asking the EC to bind -- on a most-favoured nation (MFN) basis -- their current levels of liberalisation in areas such as cinema, video, radio, television and music. Commenting on some EC member states' concerns about further dominance of the US film and TV industry over the (largely subsidised) European audiovisual sector, Allgeier said that US request would leave room for Members to "provide support for their culture." He also said that the US is asking Latin American countries such as Argentina and Brazil to further liberalise their financial sectors, despite the current financial instability in these countries. "This is certainly not a time to step back from liberalisation in Latin America," Allgeier commented.

Asking for the moon...

Anticipating Members' tabling requests on the liberalisation of public services such as health, education and water distribution, WTO Director-General Mike Moore and Chairman of the Special Session of the WTO Council for Trade in Services (CTS), Ambassador Alejandro Jara of Chile, defended recent criticisms of services negotiations in a 28 June press release, saying that the current request/offer phase would not pose any threat on government services as these were in fact excluded from the scope of the GATS -- "and there is no question of changing those rules," Jara added. Moore also stressed that "people can and will ask for the moon" during the request stage, which, however, wouldn't "mean that they'll get it." In their address, the WTO chief and the Services Council Chair responded to fears recently voiced by various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) about weaker WTO Members being pushed by their stronger trading partners to privatise and deregulate their public services sectors (see BRIDGES

Weekly, 23 April 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-04-23/story3.htm>).

GATS Article I.3 (b) provides that "services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority" are excluded from the definition of "services". Article I.3 (c) defines such governmental services as "any service, which is supplied neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with one or more service suppliers."

Some NGOs warn of adverse consequences stemming from the lack of definition of critical terms in the GATS I.3 exclusion. According to Scott Sinclair from the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, the exclusion renders the provision "at best, unclear and subject to conflicting interpretations. At worst, if narrowly interpreted by dispute panels, [...] of little or no practical effect." Concerned groups are worried that this is insufficient to protect governments from domestic and international pressures to liberalise lucrative public service sectors, as well as to protect them when undertaking experiments in mixed public-private delivery for said services.

Responding to civil society concerns which came up after a set of draft EC proposals was leaked in April (viewable at <http://gatswatch.org>, also see BRIDGES Weekly link, above), EC Trade Commissioner Pascal Lamy announced in an open letter on 1 July (at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/trade/services/plreply.htm>) that the European Commission, "given the strong public interest in the GATS negotiations," would publish a summary of the EC's initial requests which would be released when the requests are submitted to the WTO. Previously, NGOs have been pushing for making the bilateral request/offer negotiating mode more transparent by making the requests publicly available.

All WTO Members agreed last November in Doha to table their initial requests by end-June, which, however, is only an indicative deadline. In return, addressees of the requests are required to respond with their initial offers by 31 March 2003.

The executive summary of the US requests can be viewed at: <http://www.ustr.gov/sectors/services/2002-07-01-proposal-execsumm.PDF>.

ICTSD reporting; "Services: US Proposes Broad Opening Of Services Sector In WTO Trade Talks," WTO REPORTER, 2 July 2002; "US Submits Request For Opening International Trade In Services To WTO," AP WORLDSTREAM via COMTEX, 1 July 2002; "Director-General Of WTO And Chairman Of WTO Services Negotiations Reject Misguided Claims That Public Services Are Under Threat," WTO PRESS RELEASE, 28 June 2002; "Australia Files Its Targets For Services Trade Reform," DOW JONES, 2 July 2002; "Deregulation Of Labour In Developed Mkts Crucial To India," DOW JONES, 2 July 2002.

BUSY DAYS FOR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AT WTO

On 2 July, WTO delegates concluded the last of three meetings in two days for various sessions of the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD) that addressed a wide range of issues of importance to developing countries. The 2 July formal special session of the CTD was preceded by a regular session on the morning of 1 July, followed by a dedicated session on small economies. The regular session looked at, *inter alia*, the technical assistance plan for 2002 and 2003, a paper on the participation of developing countries in world trade, an EC paper on sustainability assessments, and a review of government assistance to economic development (Article XVIII of GATT 1994). The small economies session discussed a proposal from Macao, China and another from a group of small countries (including Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mauritius and Sri Lanka). The 2 July special session on special and differential treatment was to consider an addendum to the LDC proposal as well as further talks on other proposals made so far. This special session was also scheduled to look at the elements for a report to the General Council, which is due by 31 July 2002.

Technical assistance for 2002/2003

The regular CTD began with a report from the Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee notifying Members that as of 25 June, CHF 14.7 million (USD 9.84 million) out of CHF 30 million had been received by the Doha Trust Fund. This was followed by a Secretariat report on the implementation of the 2002 technical assistance plan and a look ahead to preparations for the 2003 plan. One source noted that Members were informed at the meeting of the Secretariat's intention to require all 2003 technical assistance requests to be submitted by 31 July 2002. Numerous developing country delegates voiced strong concern that this was far too soon as (a) they had yet to see the impact of technical assistance from 2002, and (b) they are not yet sure of their needs for the future (this especially in light of the precedent set this year for not allowing ad hoc requests, see BRIDGES Weekly, 20 February 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-02-20/story2.htm>). Furthermore, with various mid-year deadlines pending, developing country delegates made it clear that this timeline was not acceptable. Further consultations on this matter are expected.

Participation in world trade

As part of the CTD's mandate to continually review developing countries' participation in world trade, the Secretariat prepared a paper entitled "Participation of Developing Countries in The Global Trading System"

(WT/COMTD/W/100, searchable at <http://docsonline.wto.org>). The paper, which saw brief discussion at the meeting, generally outlines that while there is an increasing trend in the share of developing countries in world trade, wide disparities amongst them are prevalent.

Putting sustainable development in the WTO

Coming under the mandate outlined in para 51 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration to help achieve the objective of having sustainable development appropriately reflected, the EC presented its paper "Sustainability Impact Assessment". The document, (WT/COMTD/W/99, searchable at <http://docsonline.wto.org>) provided an assessment of the impact on sustainability objectives arising from trade liberalisation. A number of countries questioned the approach and methodology of the report (including Chile, Argentina, and Australia), with Argentina making further mention of the impact of developed country subsidies on the rural development of developing countries.

Reviewing Article XVIII

Following an initial discussion at the 25 April CTD session where Members disagreed whether the CTD in fact had a mandate to review Article XVIII of GATT (see BRIDGES Weekly, 2 May 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-05-02/story3.htm>), the item was included for discussion in the 1 July session. Article XVIII, entitled 'Government Assistance to Economic Development' is one of the embodiments of development in the WTO in that it allows for special and differential treatment for developing countries. A brief discussion was held, with many developing countries reiterating their concern that the clause was not serving its original objective -- that of facilitating the implementation of policies designed to help in the progressive development of the economies of developing countries. The EC intervened to ask exactly how that article had constituted an impediment in the real world. Further consultations on this agenda item will continue, to be taken up again at future CTD sessions.

Small economies dedicated session

Immediately following the 1 July regular CTD session, a second dedicated session on small economies was held (see BRIDGES Weekly, 2 May 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-05-02/wtoinbrief.htm#3>). The first proposal discussed -- from Macao, China -- looked at the structural impediments of small economies and suggested "providing justifiable remedial measures to complement the structural smallness and to counteract the detrimental effects

affecting small economies by trade dominance" (WT/COMTD/SE/W/2, currently restricted).

The second submission, from a group of countries including Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mauritius and Sri Lanka, contained proposals to address the concerns and problems affecting the trade of small economies (WT/COMTD/SE/W/3, currently restricted). Inter alia, the proposal made recommendations on asymmetrical treatment of 'small economies' in a range of key WTO agreements. In response, the US indicated that while it was willing to explore the issue of a smooth transition for small economies that are also least-developed countries when they graduate to developing countries, it was not willing to consider the creation of a new category of Members. A number of Latin American developing countries also raised concern that elements of the proposal could harm the balance of the Uruguay Round vis-à-vis subsidies and anti-dumping. Chair Taoufiq Ali said he would hold consultations on these topics.

CTD Special Session

At time of press, BRIDGES Weekly became aware of informal special sessions scheduled for 3, 4, and 5 July (in addition to the 27 June informal and the 2 July formal meetings). As such, BRIDGES Weekly will provide in-depth coverage of these meetings in next week's edition.

The next CTD (regular and dedicated sessions) will take place on 8 October, with various informal consultations prior.

ICTSD reporting.

WTO COMMITTEES SCRUTINISE GMO REGULATIONS AND EU WINE LABELLING

Much attention at the formal meeting of the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) on 20-21 June focused on various forthcoming labelling schemes of the EC, including for genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and wines. Labelling furthermore featured on the agenda of the 20 June informal meeting of the TBT Committee, where the EC and Japan submitted papers on this issue. Discussion on the European and Chinese GMO regulations also continued at the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) on 25-26 June.

European and China's GMO labelling still contentious

Several WTO Members raised concerns regarding the EC's proposed GMO regime at both the TBT and SPS Committees. At the TBT Committee, Canada and the US reiterated their previous concerns with respect to the EC's proposed regulation on labelling and traceability of GMOs (see BRIDGES Weekly, 19 March 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-03-19/story2.htm>). Regarding the continued EU de facto moratorium on the approval of new GMOs, the US told the SPS Committee that it would decide the following week whether to formally challenge the de facto moratorium at the WTO. The EC said it would respond to the comments in detail soon.

On 3 July, the European Parliament voted in favour of the proposed labelling and traceability regulation during the first reading of the two proposals. Friends of the Earth Europe labelled the vote "a major victory for civil society groups who have fought to ensure that food products derived from GMO crops are properly labelled." The proposals will now go to the EU Council of Ministers for approval. Another two votes are likely to be needed by the European Parliament over the next year before they could become law. The two approved proposals included amendments adopted by the European Parliament's Environment Committee earlier in June that would (a) lower the threshold for accidental presence of GMOs from 1 to 0.5 percent; (b) require products such as meat, cheese and eggs from animals fed with GMO feed be labelled; and (c) keep in place the de facto moratorium on the approvals of GMOs at least until the new regulation became effective.

A survey late last year showed that 94 percent of the European public wants the right to choose whether to eat GM foods.

Discussions also continued at the SPS Committee meeting regarding China's import regulations for GMOs. In addition to the previously announced regulation, which requires importers of agricultural biotechnology products to apply for official safety verification approval from China's Ministry of Agriculture (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 March 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-03-26/story4.htm>), the Health Ministry recently issued a second set of rules scheduled to enter into force on 1 July, which would require importers to also obtain permits from the Health Ministry. The US criticised China for not yet having notified the regulation at the WTO and called for the regulation's entry-into-force to be delayed. Similarly to the rules issued by the Agriculture Ministry, the second set of rules did not spell out specifics, again creating confusion among traders. Subsequent to the SPS Committee meeting, the Ministry of Health clarified that permit applications for GMO foods covered by the Agriculture Ministry's regulation should be filed with the

Health Ministry after 1 July, but permits would only be required from 1 January 2003.

EC wine labelling - 'intellectual property by stealth'?

At the TBT Committee meeting, the US, supported by other wine-producing countries (New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Argentina) and also some with limited wine production (Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico and Paraguay), criticised the new European legislation governing the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products, to be implemented in January 2003 (EC No 753/2002; notified as G/TBT/N/EEC/15). The regulation sets out the information that must be presented on labels, restricts the use of certain bottle types and introduces a system to protect "traditional terms" used to describe a wine, i.e. terms to designate the production or ageing method or the quality, colour, type of place, or a particular event linked to the history of the wine concerned. (For further details, see http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/dat/2002/l_118/l_11820020504en00010054.pdf)

The US argued that the regulation violated the GATT 94 and the TBT Agreement, saying that its aim -- i.e. to avoid misleading consumers -- could also be reached with less trade restrictive provisions. New Zealand echoed these sentiments, saying that the new regulation was discriminatory and overly trade restrictive. New Zealand further argued that the protection of traditional terms and restrictions on bottle use contravened the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), and accusing the EC of trying to broaden the definition of geographical indications in the TRIPs Agreement. The latter point was also raised by Canada, who criticised the EC for trying to provide "intellectual property rights by stealth". The EC responded that it had noted the comments and would take them into account.

EC largely isolated in labelling discussions during informal meeting

Discussions on labelling during the informal TBT meeting focused on submissions put forward by the EC and Japan (G/TBT/W/175 and G/TBT/W/176, searchable at <http://docsonline.wto.org/>). In its submissions, the EC suggested that the "TBT Committee could examine the need to clarify WTO rules through a common understanding, interpretation or guidance on labelling requirements". Discussions on labelling should, inter alia, ensure "the application of least trade restrictive measures to respond to consumer demands for and rights to information, including with respect to the contents of goods and the way goods are produced or processed". The EC proposal, however, found little support in the Committee, with most Members agreeing that the emphasis should be on

implementing existing disciplines rather than changing the Agreement or developing some form of guidelines. Brazil criticised the EC for prejudging the outcomes of the discussions by suggesting a change to the rules. India furthermore stated that labelling schemes related to process and production methods, as mentioned in the EC submission, were in violation of the TBT Agreement.

The next meeting of the TBT Committee is currently scheduled for 15-17 October, including a workshop on technical cooperation on 16 October. The next SPS Committee meeting will be held on 7-8 November.

ICTSD reporting; "Parliament's Environment Committee rejects effort to weaken traceability, labeling rules," IER, 19 June 2002; "MEPs back GMO Food Labels," FRIENDS OF THE EARTH EUROPE (FoEE) PRESS RELEASE, 3 July 2002.

WTO MEMBERS DIVIDED OVER GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

The issue of geographical indications was discussed at both the regular (25-27 June) and special (28 June) sessions of the Council for Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). While Members addressed the extension of additional geographical indications (GI) protection to products other than wines and spirits during the regular session, they continued negotiations during the special session on the proposed multilateral system for notifying and registering GIs for wines and spirits pursuant to the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

Extension of GI protection

During the regular session, the debate on extending the higher level of protection for GIs to products other than wines and spirits (set out in Art. 23) revolved mainly around a submission put forward by Switzerland on behalf of 20 countries (IP/C/W/353), including for the first time the EC with regard to a submission on GI extension. The EC document highlighted how GI extension could be included in the TRIPs Agreement and formulated a proposal "for appropriate action" to be included in the report of the TRIPs Council to the Trade Negotiations Committee by the end of 2002. In particular, the submission proposed that the additional protection in Art. 23 should apply to all GIs and that the multilateral register to be established should include GIs for all products. The submission stressed, however, that the proposal would not affect existing uses of names that coincided with protected GIs "to the extent that they have been in conformity with the TRIPs Agreement".

A number of countries, including the US, Australia, Argentina, Canada, New Zealand, and Uruguay, thought it was inappropriate at this stage to put forward proposals or modalities for negotiations as no negotiating mandate existed. They also questioned the benefit of extending GI extensions, arguing that had been very reluctant to accept the additional protection for wines and spirits during the Uruguay Round and were not prepared to take on any further obligations.

Members furthermore discussed the link between traditional knowledge and GIs, and the relationship between the TRIPs Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. For further details on these issues, see the forthcoming 11 July issue of BRIDGES Trade BioRes [<http://www.ictsd.org/biores>].

Modalities of a multilateral system for GIs

Discussions during the special (negotiating) session on establishing a multilateral system for GIs largely mirrored previous debates on this issue, even though Members went deeper into concepts and examples. Regarding the purpose of the notification and registration system, Members generally agreed that the system should not increase the level of protection that currently exists for covered products. They were divided, however, over whether countries should have to protect the terms in the multilateral system -- as advocated by the EU and others -- or whether it should be left to each country to decide -- as favoured by Australia, Canada, Japan and the US, who envisage the multilateral system to function mainly as a database. Similar divisions were also apparent with regard to participation in the system. That is, Members disagreed over whether the "voluntary" nature of the system should only mean that the notification and registration of GIs was voluntary, or whether the protection of registered terms should also be voluntary.

The suggested target date for submitting proposals on this issue is the next special session of the TRIPs Council on 20 September, with negotiations scheduled to be finalised by the Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference in September 2003.

Background

Geographical indications, as defined in the WTO TRIPs Agreement, are identifications of the country or region where the quality, reputation or other characteristic of a product is essentially attributable to the geographical region. Additional protection of GIs already exists for wines and spirits (e.g. Champagne, Bordeaux and Cognac), and some countries (mainly Asia, Europe and Africa) are calling for this protection to be extended to other products (e.g. Basmati rice, Darjeeling tea or Camembert cheese). Some believe that by giving value to biological resources, GIs can provide an incentive to

preserve native varieties, the environment in which the respective resources are grown, and the traditional knowledge associated with them. Others, however, are concerned that GIs will only bring new obligations for developing countries while the benefits will mainly go to developed countries that are better prepared at the national level to take advantage of GI extensions and that might use GIs as a trade barrier against developing countries' exports.

ICTSD reporting.

ACP MINISTERS CALL FOR GREATER EU ASSISTANCE

On 28 June, delegates from the group of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries' Council of Ministers concluded their 2-day meeting in the Dominican Republic and requested a new development aid package from the EU. The ACP demands come at a time when negotiations for reciprocal trade agreements between the EU and the ACP are a few months away (September 2002). Officials from the 78 ACP nations indicated that they planned to demand that the EU "compensate them for tariff revenues that will be lost as they eliminate trade barriers in the next several years." For the ACP, this is seen as a critical condition for acceptability of the yet-to-be-negotiated agreements (see BRIDGES Weekly, 26 June 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-06-26/story2.htm>).

The EU is however not prepared to promise any additional aid for lost tariff revenues, though future negotiations with individual countries have not been ruled out. According to EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, Poul Nielson, "compensation is already included in the 25-year Cotonou agreement," a pact signed by EU and ACP members in 2000 that aims to bring the former colonies 13.5 billion euros in aid over the next five years. The agreement however still awaits ratification by many EU nations.

At the Council of Ministers meeting, ACP countries also agreed to ask the EU to extend trade preferences for their sugar, banana and rice industries at the ACP summit in Fiji from July 16-19. This request came in view of the fact that ACP countries' favoured trade quotas with Europe on bananas are to be phased out between 2002 and 2006, and sugar and rice quotas are to be phased out from 2006 to 2009. Another issue that arose at the Dominican Republic session -- and which sources say is likely to feature at the Fiji Summit -- is the Cotonou Agreement's provisions that condition EU aid on recipient countries that have democratic systems and that have safeguards against corruption. The ACP

countries expressed concern that this may be an avenue for interference in their internal political systems. As a result, they are now working on guidelines on the political issues they are willing to negotiate.

"EU, Former European Colonies Discuss Free Trade, Development Aid," ASSOCIATED PRESS, 6 June 2002.

IN BRIEF

EU RATIFIES BIOSAFETY PROTOCOL

On 25 June, the EU became the 20th party to ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety out of the 110 that have signed it so far. According to the European Commission, ratification of the Cartagena Protocol, which comes only a month after the EU's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change, is a critical step by European countries to create momentum amongst the other Cartagena signatories before the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in August 2002. The Protocol aims to establish an Advanced Informed Agreement (AIA) procedure which would allow countries to make informed decisions on whether to import genetically modified organisms (GMOs), as well as a Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) to facilitate the exchange of information and especially assist developing countries through an Action Plan for Building Capacities for Effective Implementation.

"Better worldwide management of GMOs: the EU ratifies the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety," EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESS ROOM, 25 June 2002.

PROPOSED NEW EU TRQ REGIME SAID TO HURT INDIAN RICE EXPORTERS

A new tariff rate quota (TRQ) system on rice for various countries proposed by the EU is expected to prevent further growth of India's shares in basmati rice exports to the lucrative European market. In contrast, Indian officials said, by providing for a fixed Indian quota of 155,000 tonnes, the new regime would benefit the US, whose market share of rice had been partly taken over by India during the past few years. India is now pondering whether to postpone negotiations on the issue or to push for a quota for its white basmati rice, as the present system provides for a duty abatement only for brown basmati. The US has a current share of about

250,000 tonnes of rice exports to the EU, while India has a share of 140,000 tonnes. Further, the European Commission announced last week that it would renegotiate existing market access for wheat, rye, barley, maize, sorghum, brown and milled rice, by adding new TRQs and new tariffs to current bound duties and TRQs. In a joint 28 June statement, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman and US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick said that they were "deeply troubled" by the Commission's move. Under certain conditions, GATT Article XXVIII allows for the renegotiation of existing concessions.

ICTSD reporting; "EU's New Rice Regime To Benefit US At India's Cost," ASIAPULSE via COMTEX, 1 July 2002.

POLICY TURNAROUND IN ZIMBABWE ON GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOOD AID IMPORTS

In an effort to alleviate recent food shortages in the Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwean government last week reversed its policy of banning genetically modified (GM) food imports. Zimbabwe had previously rejected American GM donated food aid in early June (see BRIDGES Weekly, 2 June 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-06-04/inbrief.htm>).

According to a UN document, GM products had previously been allowed to Zimbabwe on a case-by-case basis, although approval required a review process that slowed down delivery of food aid into areas of severe shortages. According to World Food Programme officer Malena Walker, safety standards agreed to by both the donating country and the recipient country are sufficient for importing GM products as there are currently no restrictions placed on GM foods under the joint World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Body, Codex Alimentarius. Walker also pointed out that "WFP neither the tests nor labels for GM content since that is not called for by the Codex and there are no internationally accepted standards for such a test".

At the recent FAO World Food Summit on 10-13 June, countries endorsed the role of biotechnology in hunger alleviation (see BRIDGES Weekly, 12 June 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/weekly/02-06-12/story2.htm>).

"Zimbabwe Government Approves GM Maize Imports," ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENT, 28 June 2002.

WIPO: COUNTRIES DIVIDED OVER LEGAL SYSTEM TO PROTECT TK

Possible elements of an international legal system for the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) formed a key component of discussions at the third meeting of the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore on 13-21 June. Differences arose in respect of the need for, scope and nature of legal protection. Some delegations felt that a legally-binding international sui generis system for the protection of TK was premature or even unnecessary. These included the US, Norway and New Zealand. Many Latin American countries, the African Group and the Saami Council (an indigenous group), on the other hand, supported an international treaty and considered this to be an urgent priority. With respect to the scope of protection, while some developing countries supported the idea of an agreement that would encompass both TK and folklore (e.g. Iran and the Organization of African Unity), others cautioned that it would be better to keep these separate, perhaps with TK being confined to knowledge that is associated with genetic resources. Nonetheless, developing countries supporting the unified approach tended to agree with those favouring the separation of TK and folklore that the scope of protection should reflect the holistic nature of these concepts. The Committee is scheduled to meet for the fourth time in December 2002, where deliberations on these subjects will continue.

The official documents on the third WIPO Intergovernmental Committee can be downloaded from the [WIPO website:](http://www.wipo.int/news/en/index.html)
<http://www.wipo.int/news/en/index.html>?
wipo_content_frame=/news/en/conferences.html.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA TO FORGE AHEAD WITH REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Mexican and Central American leaders agreed on 28 June to push ahead an ambitious 'Pan-Puebla-Panama' plan for regional development through a series of public and private sector partnerships aimed at increasing trade and building infrastructure. The agreement came at a two-day presidential summit in Merida, Mexico attended by Mexican president Vicente Fox and leaders from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, governors from nine southern and south-eastern Mexican states and representatives from over 780 companies.

Integration of transport and energy infrastructures feature prominently in the plan, which also aims at standardising customs procedures to stimulate trade. Infrastructure projects envisaged include an international network of Meso-American highways involving the construction of three new highways and a scheme to link Central American and Mexican electricity grids. "Infrastructure doesn't necessarily guarantee development, but it's impossible without it," said Florencio Salazar, co-ordinator of Plan Puebla-Panama. The Pan- Puebla Panama plan aims to link Mexico's poor southern region to Central America. Mexico has pledged 7 billion pesos this year for the plan, while the Inter-American Development Bank has a USD 4 billion credit line ready.

"Mexico, Central America Pave Way for Integration," REUTERS, 28 June 2002; "Mexico In Plan To Join Forces With Neighbours," FINANCIAL TIMES, 30 June 2002.

WTO IN BRIEF

NEW SUBMISSION ON NEGOTIATING PROCESS FOR MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

On 28 June, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong-China, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore and Switzerland submitted a communication to the General Council on the preparatory and negotiating processes for Ministerial Conferences. The paper (see WT/GC/W/477 at http://docsonline.wto.org/gen_search.asp) draws upon the process of debate in the General Council on internal transparency and effective participation and lists the key points emerging from this process, such as the need to maintain a broad and flexible approach while ensuring transparency and inclusiveness. The submission, among others, concludes that prescriptive and rigid approaches to the preparatory process are inappropriate for a consensus to emerge in the next Ministerial Conference scheduled for September 2003 in Cancun, Mexico. The submission also concludes that processes and practices followed since the Seattle Conference in 1999 on internal transparency and effective participation of Members should continue to guide the approaches to the Cancun preparatory process. The paper took up some of the issues raised in an earlier 24 April submission on the same theme by Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe (see WT/GC/W/471). The earlier submission had listed a set of elements to guide the preparatory process both

in Geneva as well as the Ministerial Conferences. It underlined transparency, inclusiveness and predictability and suggested, in some detail, ways of streamlining the agenda for discussions at the Ministerial Conferences. Inter alia, it also highlighted the need to reduce the burden for non-Geneva based delegations and ensure adequate time in considering and responding to draft texts and documents.

"Preparatory Process In Geneva And Negotiating Procedure At The Ministerial Conferences (WT/GC/W/471)," WTO, 24 April 2002; "Preparatory Process In Geneva And Negotiating Procedure At Ministerial Conferences (WT/GC/W/477)," WTO, 28 June 2002.

INDIA VICTORIOUS IN PANEL RULING ON US-STEEL

In a decision released on 28 June at a meeting of the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body, a dispute settlement panel ruled in favour of India in its dispute over US anti-dumping duties on steel. According to the panel report, the US "acted inconsistently" with WTO rules "in refusing to take into account US sales price information submitted by the Steel Authority of India Limited without a legally sufficient justification". The dispute has been underway for close to a year and half. It concerns the imposition by the US of anti-dumping measures on "certain cut-to-length carbon steel plate" from India. According to India, the US Commerce Department had failed to consider information submitted by the Indian company involved, Steel Authority of India Ltd., and imposed an anti-dumping duty. The report will be adopted within 60 days of the date of adoption in the event that there is no appeal.

For a full copy of the report visit http://docsonline.wto.org/gen_search.asp and search for WT/DS206/R.

Sources:

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news_e.htm (28 June 2002); Alexander G. Higgins, Trade Panel Gives Split Ruling on US-India Steel Dispute, Associated Press, 28 June 2002.

EVENTS

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: 3-9 July

3-5 July, Geneva, Switzerland: FOURTH SESSION OF THE UNCTAD INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP OF EXPERTS ON COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY. Convening under the auspices of the UN Conference for Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) Trade and Development Board, experts will focus on (i) merger control: the balance between control of concentration and the ability of domestic firms to compete on world markets; and, (ii) the interface between competition authorities and regulatory bodies. For further information contact: UNCTAD Secretariat; tel: (41-22) 917- 5637; fax: 917-0056; email: correspondence@unctad.org. Internet: <http://www.unctad.org/en/subsites/cpolicy/english/c1em0702.htm>.

4 July, Brussels, Belgium: DG TRADE MEETING ON ACP-EU NEGOTIATIONS. Hosted by the European Commission's DG Trade and Eurostep, in collaboration with other NGO networks in the Cotonou Monitoring Group and WWF. Issues on the agenda include: EU Sustainable Impact Assessments of new trade arrangements, and dialogue mechanisms for civil society participation. For further information contact: Eva Kaluzynska, email: Eva.Kaluzynska@cec.eu.int.

5 July, London, UK: DOING GOOD BUSINESS - WHAT CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MEANS AND WHY IT MATTERS. Lecture by Philip Watts, Chairman of the Committee of Managing Directors, Royal Dutch/Shell Group of Companies, and Chairman, The 'Shell' Transport and Trading Company. Hosted by Royal Institute of International Affairs. For further information contact: Meetings Department, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 10 St. James Square, SW1Y 4LE, London, UK; fax: 020 7957 5745; email: meetings@riia.org; Internet: <http://www.riia.org>.

8-10 July, Bratislava, Slovakia: WORKSHOP ON IMPROVED INVESTMENT ANALYSIS TOOLS: LINKS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. The Slovak Ministry of the Environment will host this workshop in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Slovak Cleaner Production Centre. For further information contact: Alexandra Lang, email: langa@un.org; Internet: <http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/finance.htm>.

WTO Events

An updated list of forthcoming WTO meetings is posted at http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/meets.pdf. 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.

1-2 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WORKING GROUP ON TRADE AND COMPETITION POLICY. BRIDGES Weekly will provide coverage of this meeting in its next edition.

2 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODY. On the agenda: the Report of the Panel (WT/DS207/R) on Chile concerning the price band system and safeguard measures relating to certain agricultural products.

2 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT. The negotiating committee will consider the new submission from the LDCs with regards to special and differential treatment, as well as other submissions (TN/CTD/W/3/REV.1, TN/CTD/W/4, TN/CTD/W/7 and TN/CTD/W/8). Finally the Committee will discuss the elements of the report that will be submitted to the General Council. BRIDGES Weekly will provide coverage of this meeting in its next edition.

3-4 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO COMMITTEE ON CUSTOMS VALUATION.

3-5 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO WORKING GROUP ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND INVESTMENT. At this meeting, the chairman will request the Secretariat to update the Working Group on the Technical Assistance activities it has carried out so far in response to the paragraph 21 of the Doha Ministerial Mandate. Furthermore, the chairman will invite the group to focus its discussions on the issues of "development provisions", "non-discrimination", and "modalities for pre-establishment treatment based on a GATS-type positive list approach".

5 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO COMMITTEE OF PARTICIPANTS ON THE EXPANSION OF TRADE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS. On the agenda: the review of the status of implementation of the Ministerial Declaration on Trade in Information Technology Products (G/IT/1/REV.24), Non-tariff Measures work programme, divergences in classifying information technology products, discussion on new participants and Derestriction Policy (WT/L/452).

8-9 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO GENERAL COUNCIL. On the agenda: Iran's request for accession (WT/ACC/IRN/1); review of the exemptions provided

under paragraph 3 of the GATT 1994 (WT/L/44); internal transparency and effective participation of members; waivers under the Article IX of the WTO Agreement; Marrakesh Ministerial Decision concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on the LDCs and NFIDCs with regards to the report on short-term financing difficulties of sustaining normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs; and reports by the Committees of Trade Negotiations, Rules of Origin, Trade and Development, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and the Council for Trade in Goods.

8-9 July, Geneva, Switzerland: WTO NEGOTIATING GROUP ON RULES. On the agenda: anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures including fisheries subsidies and regional trade agreements.

Other Forthcoming Events

16-19 July, Fiji: 3RD SUMMIT OF ACP HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT. The main theme of the Summit is "ACP Solidarity In A Globalised World". The ACP heads of state will discuss the future of ACP-EU relations as well as the implementation of the decisions and undertakings set out in the Libreville and Santo Domingo Declarations. For further information visit: <http://www.acpsec.org/fiji/index.html>.

10-12 August, Bangkok, Thailand: ASIA-PACIFIC MOBILISATION AGAINST NEO-LIBERAL GLOBALISATION: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS MEETING. The meeting of several social movement NGOs will be held immediately preceding the World Social Forum International Council (IC) due to take place on 12-15 August in Bangkok. This meeting aims to provide an opportunity for members of the IC to meet and interact with the social movements and activists in the Asia-Pacific region. For further information contact: Nicola Bullard, Focus on the Global South (FOCUS) c/o CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand; tel: (662) 218 7363; fax: 255 9976; email: n.bullard@focusweb.org; Internet: <http://www.focusweb.org>.

23-24 September, Cambridge, MA, USA: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION: EMERGING INTERNATIONAL POLICY ISSUES. Organised by the Center for International Development, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, and the Center for Business and Government at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, in cooperation with UNCTAD. The aims of the conference will be to: explore the conceptual frontiers of the relationships between science and technology and globalisation;

examine the role of technological innovation and industrial clusters in the competitiveness of emerging economies, with particular emphasis on Asia; and identify ways of working with the private sector to ensure that new technologies benefit the developing world in keeping with Millennium Development Goals. For further information contact: Derya Honca, Center for International Development, 79 JFK Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA; tel: (1-617) 495-1923; fax: 496-8753; email: m_derya_honca@harvard.edu; Internet: http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidbiotech/intconf_sti/description.htm.

27 September, Brussels, Belgium: LAUNCHING OF ACP-EU NEGOTIATIONS FOR NEW ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS. Negotiations between the ACP and the EU are set to begin under the auspices of the Cotonou Agreement. These negotiations, which are to finish by December 2007, are aimed at negotiating reciprocal, WTO-compliant trading arrangements between the two groupings of countries. For further information visit: <http://www.acpsec.org>.

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 (send to resources@ictsd.ch).

IMPLICATIONS OF THE DOHA DECLARATION ON THE TRIPS AGREEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH. World Health Organization, June 2002. By Carlos M. Correa. This paper aims to provide an overview of the Doha Declaration's antecedents, offer a general treatment of the Declaration's provisions, and provide guidance to WTO Members in finding an expeditious solution by presenting possible options for resolving the problem posed in Paragraph 6 of the Declaration. For further information and a hard copy of the report contact: Marketing and Dissemination, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; tel: (41- 22) 791 2476; fax: 791 4857; email: bookorders@who.int. ; the paper is also downloadable at: <http://www.who.int/medicines/library/par/who-edm-par-2002-3/doha-implications.doc>.

"Amended Patents Act and Access to Medicines after Doha," in ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY, Vol. 37, 15 June 2002. By Dr Philippe Cullet. This article analyses the amended Indian Patents Act in light of the

Doha Declaration on public health. For further information and to download an electronic copy from the International Environmental Law Research Centre visit: <http://www.ielrc.org/#publications>.

DEVELOPMENT, TRADE AND THE WTO: A HANDBOOK. 26 June, World Bank. Edited by Bernard M. Hoekman, Philip English and Aaditya Matto. Responding to the launch of multilateral trade negotiations at the 2001 WTO Doha Ministerial Meeting, this reader aims to give guidance on the design of trade policy reform, surveys key disciplines and the functioning of the WTO, and discusses numerous issues and options that confront developing countries in using international cooperation to improve domestic policy and obtain access to export markets. For further information contact: Damian Milverton, tel: (1-202) 473 6735; email: dmilverton@worldbank.org; Internet: http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=432836.

"Africa Short-Changed: The Global Fund and the G8 Agenda," in BEHIND THE NUMBERS, 2. CCPA National Committee, 20 June. By Marc Lee. In this special CCPA report, economist Marc Lee sides with African critics of NEPAD and urges the G-8 leaders to channel most of their aid to Africa in the form of increased contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. For further information and the full report see: <http://www.policyalternatives.ca>.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR UKRAINE: THE WTO-UKRAINE NEGOTIATION PROCESS: RESULTS AND PROSPECTS. AHT Consulting Group, 2002. By Vladimir Granovsky, Igor Burakovsky and Vassyl Yurchyshyn. According to the authors, this analytical report maintains that Ukraine's accession to the WTO would lay foundation for its successful recovery from its protracted and deep economic crisis, as well as for its prospective long-term growth. For further information and a hard copy of the report contact: AHT Consulting, Sahajdachnogo Street, Kyiv 104070, Ukraine; tel: (380-44) 467 6211 fax: 467 6217 email: aht@aht.kiev.ua. ; Internet: <http://aht.org/eng/articles/2002/r4wto2/r4wto2.pdf>.

WTO Documents

This section highlights WTO submissions and publications of interest relating to trade and sustainable development. Unless otherwise noted, all the WTO documents can be downloaded at http://docsonline.wto.org/gen_search.asp.

WTO PROVISIONS RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND FINANCE

AND TRADE AND DEBT (WT/WGTDF/W/3). Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance. Note by the Secretariat, 21 June 2002. This Note was prepared by the Secretariat as a response to the need expressed for a factual paper on WTO provisions that might be relevant to the work of the Working Group on Trade and Finance and Trade and Debt. While the Secretariat could not find any WTO provisions that deal directly with the topic of trade and debt, they established the two main issues of particular concern as exchange rate stability to provide for predictable pricing mechanisms and undisciplined use of multiple exchange rate arrangements.

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (TN/MA/W/1). Negotiating Group on Market Access. Communication from the European Communities, 20 June 2002. In this first submission to the Negotiating Group, The EC aims to set out some initial views on the scope of negotiations and possible approaches.

PROPOSAL FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON FISHERIES SUBSIDIES (TN/RL/W/9). Negotiating Group on Rules, 14 June 2002. As a developing country having substantial interests in fisheries, China's proposal intends to give an early direction to the negotiations on this issue, especially with regards to the scope of fisheries subsidies, S&D treatment and "non-actionable" subsidies.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA: NON-DISCRIMINATION AND GATS- TYPE APPROACH FOR INVESTMENT (WT/WGTI/W/123). Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment, 27 June 2002. As a follow up to an earlier contribution by Korea (2 June 1999 (WT/WGTI/W/79)), this paper includes Korea's views as to how the non-discrimination principle -- the Most Favoured Nation Treatment (MFN) and National Treatment -- can be applied to a multilateral framework for investment.

INTEGRATED NEGOTIATION TEXT FOR THE HARMONIZATION WORK PROGRAMME: OVERALL ARCHITECTURE (G/RO/45/Rev.2). Committee on Rules of Origin. Note by the Secretariat, 25 June 2002. This note is the consolidated and updated version of the Integrated Negotiating Text (INT) which reflects the progress made by the Committee in April 2002.

Position Vacancies

RESEARCHER/PROJECT MANAGER FOR THE ECOLOGIC ECONOMIC GLOBALISATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. Based in: Berlin, Germany. Reference number: (# 2002-03). The position covers: assessing the effects of trade in goods and services, investment, and competition; and research on global economic and environmental governance. Closing date: 15 July 2002. For further information visit: <http://www.ecologic.de>.

FULL TIME EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL LAWYERS AND ECONOMISTS AGAINST POVERTY (ILEAP). Based in Toronto, Canada. Term: 2 years. Key responsibilities: providing strategic leadership and administrative support in managing ILEAP's activities, developing long term plans and strategies for ILEAP and coordinating the implementation of the Two- Year Work Plan. Deadline: August 31, 2002. For further details and an application form contact: Ivana Kadic, the ILEAP Initiative, 78 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, ON M5S 2C5, Canada; email: ileap@ileapinitiative.com. For further information about ILEAP visit: www.ileapinitiative.com.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWYERS, FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND DEVELOPMENT (FIELD). Based in: London, UK. FIELD is currently seeking three lawyers to fill the following positions: 1. Senior lawyer: trade, investment and sustainable development with specific focus on the relationship between WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements (vacancy 02/02). 2. Staff lawyer/Senior lawyer: climate change with particular reference to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol as well as energy (vacancy 03/02). 3. Staff lawyer: international environmental law (vacancy 04/02). Closing date: 29 July 2002. Candidates should note that only completed application forms will be considered. CVs should not be sent. For further information and an application form contact: Staff Recruitment, FIELD, 52-53 Russell Square, London, WC1B 4HP; tel: (44 -207) 637 7951; email: field@field.org.uk . ; Internet: <http://www.field.org>.

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