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Note To Subscribers

BRIDGES Trade BioRes is produced in collaboration with IUCN and its Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) -- in particular the CEESP Working Group on Environment, Trade and Investment (GETI). GETI was founded in October 2000 at the IUCN Congress in Amman and serves as a focal point for a network of individuals interested in the interface of nature conservation, trade and investment issues. GETI is now open for membership and we would like to invite interested BRIDGES Trade BioRes subscribers to become members. As a GETI member you will receive the GETI Bulletin (a quarterly newsletter on GETI activities) and the CEESP newsletter Policy Matters. You will also have the opportunity to provide feedback on and get involved in GETI's programme of work. To become a member or to receive further information please send an email to: [mjacobson@ictsd.ch](mailto:mjacobsen@ictsd.ch). For further information see: http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Wkg_grp/GETI/GETI.htm

Intellectual Property Rights

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WARY OF ADDITIONAL COMMITMENTS IN WIPO

Meeting for the WIPO [World Intellectual Property Organization] Assemblies on 23 September to 1 October, WIPO member states widely criticised the Director-General's proposed agenda for the international patent system, which many saw as going far beyond the scope of WIPO's mandate. Also among the contentious issues on the table was a US proposal to establish a standing committee on enforcement that would take the place of existing advisory committees.

Developing countries strongly rejected the Director-General's most recent proposal on the international patent system (IPS). The Group of Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) noted that the document was not balanced, as it did not take into account major policy areas such as health, biodiversity and traditional

knowledge protection, and seemed "to focus principally on the interest of the users of the patent system". They added that they were not prepared to accept any of the document's recommendations before their impact on development had been assessed. In their rejection of the proposal, several countries, including Brazil and Argentina, cited recent conclusions of the UK Commission on Intellectual Property Rights (CIPR) report, which had spoken out against a one-size-fits-all approach to intellectual property rights (see BRIDGES Trade BioRes, 26 September 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/02-09-26/story2.htm>).

Most developing countries -- including GRULAC, as well as several countries from the Africa Group and Asia -- also rejected a US proposal to set up a standing committee on enforcement with a normative mandate, which would allow it to establish treaties, models or best practice. Instead, developing countries favoured keeping the existing advisory committees, possibly merging them into one, which would be charged with information exchange, capacity building and training. While not opposing the idea of enforcement, the countries did not want to accept new commitments that might be used as an additional source of pressure exerted at the bilateral level. They further feared that the establishment of a new standing committee would result in additional rules to those already provided for in the WTO Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). Given the limited effective participation of developing countries in WIPO some poorer country delegates were concerned that new rules would likely be biased in favour of influential members and business groups.

Background

In 2001, the Director-General of WIPO announced a new initiative -- the WIPO Patent Agenda -- aimed at launching worldwide discussions for the purpose of preparing a strategic blueprint for the future evolution of the international patent system (IPS). Currently, WIPO's efforts to harmonise the IPS focuses on three elements. First, the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) -- concluded in June 2000 -- harmonises patent procedures relating to national and regional patent applications and maintenance of patents. The Treaty will enter into force once 10 signatories have ratified or acceded.

Second, the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), an international filing system for patents that enables inventors to apply for patent protection in up to 112 countries by submitting a single "international application", is currently being streamlined and simplified to improve efficiency of the system and facilitate obtaining patents worldwide. As the non-governmental group Genetic Resource Action International (GRAIN) has pointed out, the reform process provides an opening for the PCT to adjust to new policy objectives and needs within WIPO's harmonisation agenda, which might include, inter alia, the incorporation of a database of traditional knowledge for international searches (see BRIDGES Vol. 6 no 6, pp 17, <http://www.ictsd.org/monthly/bridges/BRIDGES6-6.pdf>).

Third, a Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT) is being developed which would cover a number of basic legal principles that underpin the granting of patents in different countries. GRAIN has expressed concern that the SPLT could make the TRIPs Agreement obsolete as it would set up a fixed set of rules on what could be patented and under what conditions. They added that while TRIPs "only" spelled out minimum required elements of national patent laws, the SPLT would define both the top and the bottom line. GRAIN also noted that the current draft of the SPLT would not allow countries to make any further demands on patent applicants than those found in the treaty. Such additional demands could include requirements for the disclosure of the origin of genetic resources and traditional knowledge or evidence of prior informed consent and benefit-sharing, as repeatedly called for by many developing countries (see BRIDGES Trade BioRes, 26 September 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/02-09-26/story1.htm>).

Documents of the WIPO meeting are available at http://www.wipo.org/documents/en/document/govbody/wo_gb_ab/index_37.htm.

ICTSD reporting; "Warning over patent harmonization approach at WIPO," SUNS, 2 October 2002.

Fisheries

EU SNAGGED BY WWF CRITICISM OF FISHERIES AGREEMENT WITH ANGOLA

The environmental organisation WWF earlier this week came down hard on the EU for signing a fishing agreement with Angola worth 15.5 million Euros that they say would further threaten resource health and a food source in a nation grappling with a food crisis. WWF alleges that the deal defaults the EU's commitment to promoting sustainable fishing practices, and creates confusion between the objectives of the fisheries and development directorates. While not opposing a fishing agreement between the EU and Angola, WWF believes that the agreement raises many questions that require a much wider debate.

In its scathing review, WWF stated: "Angola is starving but the EU - while providing emergency food aid - has recently signed an agreement to take fish from Angolan waters to feed European markets." WWF views the deal as illogical in light of the EU USD 29 million contribution in humanitarian aid to help the African country deal with severe food shortages and other difficulties. One fisheries source went even further, highlighting tension between the EU development directorate and the fisheries directorate over the types of inconsistencies that exist between the two bodies' policies in cases like the EU-Angolan agreement. Carl Gustaf Lundin of IUCN, however, pointed out that while there had been limited effort in the past to create coherence between various EU directorate policies, such as development and fisheries, efforts had been stepped up significantly to link the development and fisheries policies.

WWF also criticized the almost total absence of fishing limits in the new agreement -- aside from shrimp -- which they said "is not in line with sustainable fisheries." The EU, however, stressed that the agreement was intended to help Angola develop sustainable fishing, inter alia by allocating 35 percent of this money for developing small-scale fisheries. "We try to make agreements that ensure there is no competition between EU and local vessels," said Gregor Kreuzhuber, spokesman for EU Farm and Fisheries Commissioner Franz Fischler.

Some have also raised concerns over the Angolan authorities' ability to properly regulate the fishery industry and the EU's involvement in helping to manage the sector. As one fisheries source pointed out, it seemed inappropriate to have the same body, i.e. the EU, involved in purchasing almost limitless fishing rights and then helping to manage that same resource. The source went on to say that it would be better to separate these kinds of agreements and management.

What is not clear is exactly how the EU agreement will impact on the food supply of the Angolan people. Some believe that EU vessels might not necessarily impact local food supply or certain stocks. Under the agreement, the EU vessels must fish outside a 12-mile off shore boundary along the Angolan coast and will be monitored through satellite surveillance. While Angola has a sizeable small-scale fleet, which generally fishes closer to shore, their large-scale fleet is not particularly numerous or technically advanced. As Lundin explained, such a combination of EU and Angolan vessels could mean that different stocks and different fishing areas were used by different people.

ICTSD Reporting; "Conservationists slam EU fishing policy in Africa," REUTERS, 9 October, 2002; "EU And ADB Provide Funds for Food Relief," UN Integrated Regional Information Networks, October 3, 2002; "The EU-Angola Fisheries Agreement and Fisheries in Angola," WWF, September 2002; "A WWF Report in Angola Highlights Controversial EU Fishing Agreements With Developing Countries," WWF, 8 October, 2002.

Biotechnology

GMO Update: Southern Africa; EU Regulations**SADC Summit Provides Guidance On GMOs**

On 3 October, this year's summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) concluded in Luanda, Angola. In their final communiqué, member states endorsed the SADC Council of Ministers' decision to set up an Advisory Committee on genetically modified organisms (GMOs) "to develop guidelines to assist member states guard against potential risks in food safety, contamination of genetic resources,

ethical issues, trade related issues and consumer concerns". Governments also noted that member states were at liberty to take a position to accept or reject GMO grain coming as food aid. In the event that a member state accepted this grain, it should undertake awareness campaigns to ensure that GMO maize was not planted and also ensure that all GMO maize was milled into flour before any distribution to beneficiaries. As a long-term measure, member states should develop capacity to deal with GMO issues particularly for testing and monitoring. Of the six countries affected, Zambia has formally refused GMOs, while others such as Zimbabwe have accepted them, but with strict controls.

SADC was established in August 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia, to replace the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). It currently groups 14 member states; Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A free trade protocol was signed by the SADC countries in 1996.

The communiqué is available at http://www.sadc.int/english/news/comm10_07102002.html.

US Steps Up Pressure Ahead Of EU GMO Directive's Entry Into Force

As the date for the entry into force of the revised EU directive on the deliberate release of GMOs into the environment approaches (17 October), the US is reported to have stepped up pressure on the EU to restart the approval process for GMOs, effectively on hold since 1998. US Undersecretary of State for Economics, Business and Agricultural Affairs Alan Larson, speaking at a conference on 25 September, described the de facto moratorium as a "threat to the trading system", which was based on political considerations and not on sound science. "It is widely recognised as an unlawful act," he added. "It really is incumbent on EU decision makers to fix this problem." He did not specify, however, whether the US was going to challenge the moratorium at the WTO if it was not lifted. As Sarah Thorn of the Grocery Manufacturers of America pointed out, "a WTO case is a big issue -- and not an easy issue". Thorn said that the preferred course of action would be to finalise science-based standards for GMO products at the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which could then be used as a basis for government regulations.

Under the new Directive 2001/18/EC, new market approvals of GMOs will be granted for a fixed period up to ten years. New approvals will be subject to strict environmental risk assessments on a case-by case basis, including long-term cumulative effects of GMOs on human health, the environment and the food/feed chain. Furthermore, the Directive provides full traceability of GMO products at all market stages and labelling of all GMO products, including those derived but no longer containing GMOs. Whether the approval process will be restarted will depend on agreement by EU member states. Several, however, including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, France and Italy, continue to oppose a lifting of the ban until the traceability and labelling requirements -- proposed by the European Commission and currently being discussed by the European Parliament (see BRIDGES Trade BioRes, 11 July 2002, <http://www.ictsd.org/biores/02-07-11/story2.htm>)-- enter into force (expected in spring 2003 at the earliest).

Directive 2001/18/EC: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/dat/2001/en_301L0018.html

"US steps up pressure on EU to allow imports of GMOs ahead of key Oct. 17 date," INSIDE US TRADE, 3 October 2002.

In Brief

INCREASED ILLEGAL TRADE IN IVORY LINKED TO NOVEMBER CITES MEETING?

On 26 September Chinese custom officials found a major shipment of illegal ivory at Waigaoqiao Port. The shipment, which came from Mombasa, Kenya contained 3.6 ton of illegal ivory, hidden under wood boards. The Kenyan Wildlife Service (KWS) believes that, although the shipment came from Kenya, the ivory does not stem from poached Kenyan elephants, but rather that Kenya has only been used as a transit point. KWS reports that over 16 tons of African ivory has been seized this year, which is the largest volume ever. Conservation groups fear that this increase is linked to the 12th Conference of the Parties to CITES, which

will be held in November 2002. In the lead up to the COP several African countries have filed proposals to reopen legal ivory trade by allowing the export of specific quantities. WWF and African conservation groups are concerned that if these proposals were approved at the COP meeting, the illegal trade in ivory would increase, regarding the discovery in China as an example of this. They therefore urge countries to instead support a proposal from India and Kenya, which would protect all African elephant populations, as they would be listed under Appendix I of CITES. Most African elephant populations have been listed under Appendix I of CITES, which prohibits all trade of elephants or their parts. However elephants in Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa are listed under Appendix II of CITES, which allows the countries to trade a limited certified amount of ivory. Dr Kahumbu, CITES coordinator for the Kenya Wildlife Service said: "If the ivory trade re-opens [after the CITES meeting], there will be a greater incentive to poach and deal in ivory".

ICTSD reporting; "Tons Of Illegal African Ivory Seized In China," ENS, 1 October 2002.

PERUVIAN COFFEE FARMERS PEG HOPES ON FAIR TRADE

Peruvian farmers in Alto Incariado have pinned their hopes on growing "fair trade" coffee that bears a seal telling consumers that their more expensive coffee was not produced at the expense of farmers' wages or labour rights, the environment, or child labour. The Fair Trade Labeling Organisation (FLO), the largest fair trade certifier, buys the coffee from producers at about USD1.26 per pound, more than twice the price of coffee futures in New York. As a result, the Peruvian farmers can make up to 30 cents more per pound of coffee. Despite significant growth -- some 12 percent in 2001 -- the fair trade product only accounts for less than one percent of world sales. Such increases in growth are important to farmers as over 20 million coffee producers around the world depend on the price of coffee which at a 30-year low has decreased by almost 50 per cent in the past three.

"Peru jungle farmers raise cups to fair trade coffee," REUTERS, 27 September 2002.

PATENTS THREATEN TK HOLDERS' LIVELIHOODS IN ASIA, REPORT SAYS

Transnational corporations (TNCs) and national governments in their attempt to commercialise plant genes for profit are "destroying a wealth of genetic resources and livelihoods" throughout Asia, according to a new report released by the Barcelona-based group Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN) and the Indian environmental organisation Kalpvriksha. These activities are contributing to a dramatic pace of extinction whereby both plants and major drugs are being lost while "communities are increasingly losing control over their own plants and are being increasingly exploited for their knowledge." For example, efforts by a number of US corporations to obtain patents for products to be derived from the neem tree - used in India as a fungicide for more than 2000 years - is causing alarm and protest among local and international NGOs, who say that intellectual property rights permit owners "to exclude others from access to or use their property". Such a system is inappropriate for traditional knowledge holders who own/use the goods in questions in a collective nature making it impossible to determine individual inventors or geographical locations, the report stresses.

The report is available at <http://www.grain.org/publications/tk-asia-2002-en.cfm>.

"Scramble for Green Gold Kills Asian Biodiversity," ENS, 2 October 2002.

US ORGANICS TO BE CERTIFIED

Beginning on 21 October, it will become mandatory for all American producers that sell more than USD 5,000 a year in organic agricultural products to seek certification from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to sell, label or represent products as organic. Former Agricultural Secretary Dan Glickman believes the new USDA certification process to be the "strongest and most comprehensive in the world." Foreign goods will also be required to meet the same standards to be classified as organic through a certified agency recognised by the USDA or through an equivalent program approved by the department. The USDA scheme will consist of three types of labels certifying products as: (1) '100% Organic', (2) other 'Organic' goods containing 95 percent organically produced ingredients, (3) and 'Made with Organic Ingredients' which must contain at least 70 percent organic ingredients. Only the '100% Organic' or 'Organic' products

will be permitted to affix the USDA Organic Seal. Some see this new formalization as a "boost" to the organic sector that, while relatively new, has grown at least 20 percent annually for the past ten years.

"Organic Foods to Get New Seal of Approval," ENS, 2 October 2002.

Events & Resources

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 in the next two weeks

8 - 11 October: WTO COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT (regular and special sessions). For further information contact: the WTO Information and Media Relations Division, tel: (41-22) 739 5007; fax: 739 5458; email: enquiries@wto.org.

9 - 11 October, Rome, Italy: FIRST MEETING OF THE CGRFA ACTING AS INTERIM COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

For further information contact: Paloma Señor, CGRFA, Tel: (0039) 06 570 52199, fax: 57056347, email: Paloma.Senor@fao.org, Internet: <http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/AGRICULT/cgrfa/docsic1.htm>

12-13 October, Rome, Italy: BIODIVERSITY AND THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES. Organised by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For further information contact: Ms Tu Anh ThanVu, FAO, email: tuanhthan.vu@fao.org, fax (39 06) 5705 6227, Internet: <ftp://ext-ftp.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/cgrfa9/side.pdf>.

14-18 October, Rome, Italy: FAO COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (9th session). For further information contact Paloma Señor, CGRFA, tel: (39 06) 570 52199; fax: 57056347; email: Paloma.Senor@fao.org; Internet: <http://www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/docs9.htm>

14-16 October, Luxembourg, Luxembourg: MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS. Ministers will discuss proposals concerning tracing and labelling genetically modified foods and animal feeds for approval. For further information on this conference, visit http://europa.eu.int/news/index_en.htm.

17 October, Luxembourg, Luxembourg: MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MINISTERS. Ministers will discuss proposals concerning tracing and labelling genetically modified foods and animal feeds for approval. For further information on this conference, visit http://europa.eu.int/news/index_en.htm.

17 October, London, England: DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: ENLIGHTENED EU/US LEADERSHIP OR RUTHLESS PURSUIT OF NARROW SELF-INTEREST? Fifth John C Whitehead Lecture on Anglo-American Relations. For further information contact: the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), London, UK; fax: +44 (0) 20 7957 5745; email: meetings@riia.org.

21 October, Copenhagen, Denmark: EU - PRESIDENCY CONFERENCE ON BIOTECHNOLOGY. The conference will "kick-off" a discussion on how to implement the EU Commission's Action Plan for the Strategy of Life Sciences and biotechnology. For further information contact: Morten Andersen Linnet, Senior Advisor, Danish Agricultural Council; email: mal@agriculture.dk; Internet: <http://www.eubiotech2002.dk>

21-23 October, Aalborg, Denmark: EURO ENVIRONMENT 2002. The conference will explore how business can seek solutions and be the engine of change towards a sustainable society. The theme this year is 'Can business be a driving agent of global governance and hold the keys to the goals of global sustainability'? For further information contact: the Euro Environment Secretariat, tel (45) 9935 5555; email: euro@akkc.dk; Internet: <http://www.euro-environment.dk/>.

21-25 October, Cairns, Australia: INTERNATIONAL ECOTOURISM CONFERENCE. The conference is expected to be the final formal event of the International Year of Ecotourism 2002, and will bring together the work carried out throughout the Year. For further information contact: Tony Charters, Ecotourism Association of Australia; tel: (61-7) 3535-5493; fax: 3535-5445; email: tony.charters@tq.com.au; Internet: <http://www.ecotourism-australia.info/conf2002/index.htm>

21-25 October, Buenos Aires, Argentina: 14TH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER For further information contact: Mr. K. Madhava Sarma, Coordinator, Ozone Secretariat; tel: (254-2) 62-1234; fax: (254-2) 62-3601; email: ozoneinfo@unep.org; Internet: <http://www.unep.org/ozone/>

23 October, Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen: LOCAL PEOPLE'S STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR PROTECTED AREAS: COMPROMISING CONSERVATION OR A PROMISING AVENUE? For further information see: <http://www.cdr.dk/seminars/Strategic.htm>

23 October - 1 November, New Delhi, India: COP-8 AND SESSIONS OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES (SBI AND SBSTA) UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE. For further information contact: Ms. Isabelle Colineau, UNFCCC; tel: (49-228) 815 1425; fax: 815 1999; email: icolineau@unfccc.de; Internet: <http://unfccc.int/cop8/index.html>

24 - 26 October, Delhi, India: THE 3RD INTERNATIONAL CHP AND DECENTRALIZED ENERGY CONFERENCE. Central themes of the event will be the GHG emission reduction impacts of DE and the application of DE in developing countries. For further information, see: Internet: <http://www.localpower.org> or www.winrockindia.org/chp_cogen.htm

Other Forthcoming Events

27-29 October Rome, Italy: 19TH SESSION OF THE PANEL OF EXPERTS ON PESTICIDE SPECIFICATIONS, REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS, APPLICATION STANDARDS AND PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT. Organised by U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO. For further information contact: Mr. Gero Vaagt, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO; tel: (39 6) 570 52753; fax: 5705 6347; email: gero.vaagt@fao.org; Internet: <http://www.fao.org>

28 October - 1 November, Manila, the Philippines: CGIAR Annual Meeting 2002. For further information, see: <http://www.cgiar.org/meetings/agm02.html>

29 October - 1 November, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan: GLOBAL MOUNTAIN SUMMIT. The Bishkek Global Mountain Summit will be the feature event of the International Year of Mountains. For further information contact: Andrew Fesenko; email: andrewf@mail.ru and Andrei Iatsenia, UNEP Mountains Programme Coordinator; tel: (41-22) 917-8273; fax: (41-22) 917-8036; e-mail: iatsenia@unep.ch; Internet: http://www.globalmountainsummit.org/Home_Page.html

18 - 22 November, Monterrey, Mexico: FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT. The Symposium will review the main issues involved in the management of transboundary basins and aquifers. For further information contact: Javier Aparicio Mijares; tel/fax: +52-55-5666-0835; e-mail: aparicio@tlaloc.imta.mx; Internet: <http://www.transboundarywatersmexico.org/>

20-22 November, Delft, the Netherlands: FROM CONFLICT TO COOPERATION - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT. Organised by UNESCO and Green Cross International as part of their contribution to the World Water Assessment Programme. For further information contact: Janos Bogardi, UNESCO France; fax: +33-0-1-4568-5811; email: pccp@unesco.org; Internet: http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/pccp/delft_first_circular.pdf

21-22 November, Vancouver, British Columbia: THIRD ANNUAL BIOFUTURE CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION. Organised by BioFuture, the conference will focus around Technical/Management and the latest science and business applications and solutions of the biotechnology industry. This four tier conference targets industry technical and financial leaders. For further information contact: BIOFUTURE 2002; fax: (403) 256.8495; Internet: <http://www.biofuture.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 or review by the BRIDGES staff to Heike Baumüller, hbaumuller@ictsd.ch.

MUGGED: POVERTY IN YOUR COFFEE CUP. By OXFAM, 2002. This report looks at the "crisis" in the coffee sector that is threatening the livelihoods of over 20 million coffee producers around the world. For more information see: Internet: <http://www.maketrade4fair.com/stylesheet.asp?file=11092002131005>

ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES: FROM POLITICAL SLOGANS TO LEGAL RULE. By Professor Dr. Nicolas de Sadeleer, published by Oxford University Press, October 2002. This book traces the evolution of environmental principles from their origins as vague political slogans to their embodiment in international conventions, EC Directives, and national laws. For more information see: <http://www.oup.co.uk/isbn/0-19-925474-5?view=lawview>

DIRTY EXPORTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION: DO STANDARDS MATTER TO TRADE? By John S. Wilson, Tsunehiro Otsuki and Mirvat Sewadeh, March 2002. The authors address an important part of the background context for deciding whether or how to link trade agreements to the environment from a developing country perspective. The authors ask whether environmental regulations affect exports of pollution-intensive or "dirty" goods in 24 countries between 1994 and 1998. Available at <http://www.sice.oas.org/geograph/environment/otsuki.pdf>.

TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT - DIFFICULT POLICY CHOICES AT THE INTERFACE. Edited by Shahrukh Rafi Khan, Islamabad, 2002. Published by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute. The contributors clarify how trade impacts on the environment, and the positive and negative effects, which environmental concerns can have on trade. They share one particular concern: to convince Third World countries that it is in their interest to take environmental concerns seriously -- both to protect their resource base at home and to gain greater access to markets in the North. Ordering details and order forms for all Zed titles may be found on our website at <http://www.zedbooks.demon.co.uk/>

"Evaluating the success of international environmental regimes : where are we now?" by Oran R. Young, in *GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE* 12 (1, 2002): 73-77. Monitoring the effectiveness of international regimes is now an academic industry in its own right. Regimes have come of age. For the main global environmental issues such as climate change and biodiversity, they are the big game in town. In his thoughtful and comprehensive review of the recent work on regime effectiveness, Oran Young indicates that it is possible to monitor how far regimes are changing policy, shifting behavior, and inclining nation states towards sustainability.

EQUITY IN CLIMATE CHANGE: THE GREAT DIVIDE. By Benito Müller, 2002. Acknowledging the importance for the global climate change regime to continue its efforts in avoiding and limiting future anthropogenic climate-related disasters, this study argues that we have passed the point where complete avoidance could have been assured, and that consequently the regime must face up to this inevitability and begin to prepare appropriate impact/disaster response measures. Available at: <http://www.OxfordClimatePolicy.org>

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